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**ELECTORAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE  
REVIEW COMMISSION**

**1991  
QUEENSLAND DISTRIBUTION  
OF  
ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

**LATE PUBLIC SUGGESTIONS  
AND COMMENTS**

**VOLUME THREE**

JULY 1991

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P.O. Box 139,  
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Q4670  
13th. May, 1991.

Senior Project Officer,  
EARC  
P.O.Box 349,  
NORTH QUAY, Q4002



Form No.	33
File No.	0423

Dear Mr. Greenaway,

Further to my previous submission concerning electoral reform, I enclose herewith a brief submission on electoral boundaries. Due to family ill health problems, this submission is past the due date call of 20/5/91. On contacting your Office I was assured that no formal extension was required, and advised to try and have the submission in your office by the 24th. May, 1991

Because I am familiar only with immediate electorates my suggestions focus on the 3 electorates of Bundaberg, Isis and Burnett. These three electorates encompass the people who regard themselves as Bundabergians.

You might recall that my original submission actually focused more on the electoral process than the actual boundaries, or suggested boundaries. I would be pleased to know when this facet of the Review is scheduled for further investigation and input.

This submission offers no concrete boundaries and/or name suggestions as I do not consider myself sufficiently well enough informed on boundaries other than those immediate to Bundaberg. No doubt the final delineation of boundaries to the North, West and South of this area will impact somewhat on the final result for Bundaberg.

The submission, however, is based on my extensive knowledge of the needs and the opinions of many in the district. This knowledge has been gained by some 20 years in local community social welfare, and my experience as a candidate at the last State election.

I would be only too happy to discuss any of the matters raised, is so required.

Yours sincerely,  
Mrs. Mary Walsh

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mary Walsh", with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

**ELECTORAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW  
COMMISSION**

**SUBMISSION ON ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES**

**BUNDABERG, ISIS & BURNETT ELECTORATES**

**Prepared by**

**Mrs. Mary Walsh**

## I N D E X.

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**SYNOPSIS**

In determining State Electoral Boundaries, it is vital that people feel they have:-

1. Ready access to their local Member
2. That any area so delineated focuses on the "community of interest" principle.
3. That the various boundaries take into account already existing growth patterns
4. That such boundaries equate to the quota system previously determined i.e. 20800, with a tolerance of 10% in areas like Bundaberg i.e. - provincial/urban/rural
5. That those boundaries do not perpetuate the "us" and "them" mentality.
6. That the boundaries focus, principally, on the needs of people, as opposed to the needs of politics, irrespective of the political persuasion.

To this end my Terms of Reference focus, broadly, on those issues.

## **THE SUBMISSION**

### **Terms of Reference**

#### **1.1 ONE VOTE, ONE VALUE**

- (i) Accessibility and Ability
- (ii) The "Us" and "Them" Mentality
- (iii) "Community of Interest" principle.

#### **2. ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES**

- (i) Area
- (ii) Current Growth Patterns
- (iii) Expected Growth Patterns

#### **3 PEOPLE - The Prime Factor**

## 1.1 ONE VOTE - ONE VALUE

If we are to accept this principle, already espoused, in its truest form then, not only is everyone's vote important, but each individual is entitled to the same equality of representation, irrespective of the area in which that voter resides.

### 1.(1) ACCESSIBILITY AND ABILITY.

Based on this principle a voter's equal representation depends on the perceived and actual ability of the local member, and also on the voter's ability to access that member.

Arguments frequently tendered suggest that modern office facilities (by way of phone, 008 numbers and fax machines) compensate for a voter's lack of personal contact with their local member.

One has to question whether such arguments are propounded by people who have actual "hands-on" experience of distance and the inaccessibility created by large distances. The average person contacts their local MP only when all other avenues fail. It is little different to their need for a consultation with their doctor or solicitor.

In those circumstances, no private secretary, fax or telephone facility can compensate for personal contact. The local MP is no different.

Whilst this need for accessibility has already been recognised for the Western Areas by EARC, it is a criteria that should be applied, where possible, to provincial rural and urban areas.

If this accessibility, or lack of it, can be modified the matter of ability ( or perceived lack of it) then becomes a feature.

No voter, irrespective of accessibility, will have any confidence in a member who is seen as having expertise in the needs of only one section of the community.

### 1.1(ii) US AND THEM MENTALITY

This mentality is nurtured by an electorate that is specifically rural, urban, industrial or seaside/holiday, yet has some of all, or more than one predominating.

The Bundaberg electorate is an excellent example of this mentality, which not only exists, but flourishes.



My previous submissions, both written and oral, covered the situation of Isis electorate voters, who reside on the Sims Road boundary of the Bundaberg electorate.

The inappropriate delineation of "Isis" for those Bundaberg residents has been targetted by all political parties, so it is not a matter of politics.

Subsequent to my previous submission I have canvassed many of those residents, who gave two reasons for their dissatisfaction.

1. They did not consider that the "Isis" member (National Party at that time) understood their needs, and was so distant from them that he wasn't interested in that part of his electorate. They were city dwellers whereas "Isis" was seen by them as "rural and inaccessible
2. Conversely, some of the more "rural" voters, whose most accessible member was the Bundaberg M.P., saw him as understanding only "city" voters.

It was a typical "us v them" mentality. The actual delineation was not the problem (and I found that surprising), it was a perceived lack of ability and a genuine accessibility problem, compounded by boundaries which were perpetuating that mentality.

#### 1.1(iii) THE COMMUNITY OF INTEREST

This principle naturally follows on from the above conclusion.

People of similar interests should be recognised when boundaries are drawn.

In inner city areas this never presents a problem - any more than it does in far western areas.

Where the corruption of this principle is evident is in districts like Bundaberg (and, I daresay- Mackay and similar areas), where the community of interest is so diverse.

Could this problem not be overcome by considering boundaries that encompass a proportion of all.

The member, of whichever political persuasion, would need to develop expertise in all facets, and the electors would, generally, have greater access to an MP with broader expertise. By broadening the "community of interest" in such electorates, the "us" and "them" mentality would be lessened, and all voters would benefit.

## 2. ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES

The principle of one vote, one value, if it is an honest interpretation of that principle should be reflected in the electoral boundaries. This would happen if the previously mentioned facets were taken into consideration.

Other factors are, however, equally important when quotas are allocated.

### 2.1(i) AREA

In studying the map provided by EARC (i.e. Regional map 1), I was surprised to find that the Bundaberg electorate appears to be the smallest, in area, of all provincial cities outside the South Eastern Zone and further up the Coast of the State.

A semi-circle around the current Boundaries (Refer Appendix No. 1) shows that the residents of this electorate are enclosed in 3 electorates- Burnett, Isis and Bundaberg. Boundaries are currently determined by Council and Shire boundaries i.e. Woongarra, Gooburru and Bundaberg City.

Total voting power is :-	Bundaberg.	19700
	Isis	27700
	Burnett	16300
		-----
		63700
		-----

These figures equate to:	20800 x 3 = 62400 or 62400
	+ 6240 - 6240
	-----
	68640      56160
	-----

which is either the upper or the lower level of the 10% tolerance - whichever interpretation one chooses.

### 2.2(ii) CURRENT GROWTH PATTERNS

Because the three seats are so close (in total) to these levels, the seat criteria for deliberation would have to be the current rate of growth.

Because the Burnett area - at least rurally- expects no rapid growth we must consider the one area that does have real growth in the Burnett electorate i.e. Woongarra Shire. Equally we must consider the area in Isis that has a strong growth pattern. i.e. Hervey Bay.

"ISIS" The Hervey Bay portion of this electorate is very top heavy, with a current growth rate of 8.8%, and an average growth rate (over 5 years) of 7.9%, compared to a State average of only 2.6%.

This means that, in relation to State average, this area has a net growth pattern some 6% more than the State average.

Hervey Bay, like parts of Bundaberg, has a large retirement village population, and this could mean that the voting average is possibly higher.

One can expect continued strong growth in this section of "Isis".

**WOONGARRA SHIRE/BURNETT AND BUNDABERG;** This Shire has a strong record of growth. It includes the area of Bargara. Yet, **ALL OF THESE RESIDENTS CONSIDER THEMSELVES BUNDABERGIANS.**

### 2.29(iii) EXPECTED GROWTH PATTERNS.

Acknowledging that the fastest growing areas are currently based on Bundaberg and Hervey Bay, it is reasonable to expect that pattern to continue.

It is equally probable that Bundaberg could experience an additional area of growth in North Bundaberg, when the new bridge gives North Bundabergians quicker access to Bundaberg proper.

In equating these expected growth areas to the three electorates, it would be reasonable to keep Isis (because of Hervey Bay) lower of quota limit, and similarly that part of Burnett which encompasses the growing Woongarra Shire.

On an overall basis, Isis could shed some 6000/7000 voters, and Burnett could gain 4000/5000. Bundaberg, with 19700, sits right on quota.

In view of problems previously discussed, it would be unfair to designate so many voters who think of themselves as Bundabergians to the Burnett electorate.

Could the boundary delineation, based on voter propensity, be done in a horizontal, rather than a circular motion?

Such a delineation would pick up city, seaside, industrial and rural in both electorates. (Refer Appendix No. 2)

This would overcome community of interest problems, accessibility, ability (or the perception thereof), and be a true reflection of the principle of one vote, one value.

### 3. PEOPLE - THE PRIME FACTOR.

There can, or should, be no argument that the most important aspect of electoral boundary redistribution is **PEOPLE.**

Whilst we tend to focus on voters, we should not overlook the

fact that people, and not voters, are the prime consideration. Yes, the majority are voters, but all areas are composed of a mixture of needs, desires and age groups relevant to people of all ages, colours and creeds.

Many of these people will go through life without ever having to contact their local Member of Parliament. If that same MP has a good overall knowledge of the electorate needs, then there is a stronger possibility that the electors, whether they are retired, rural or urban will be well represented. In considering an electorate/s that contain such a diversity of people then every effort should be made for representation that encompasses a combination of member ability and community of interest.

Electoral boundaries that encourage a member to have a broad knowledge of varying needs, mean that people are better represented. It also means that voters are protected from the vagaries that come from politically "safe" seats - irrespective of the political persuasion.

The people of Bundaberg, especially with the proposed amalgamation of the three Councils, or, at least two of them, will be better served by an electoral redistribution which expands the community of interest.

By delineating the boundaries so that the 3 seats contain a mixture of that community of interest then people really will be the prime factor.

\*\*\*\*\*

### CONCLUSIONS

Based on these considerations I conclude that the principle of one vote, one value is fair, only if it encompasses much more than the vote value, per se.

It should allow for all the values that are important to people, as opposed to politics.

People, in to-day's current social climate are, generally, not very interested in political parties at all. The average person tends to think we are all over-governed, and that, quite often the various parties are not considering the needs of people as paramount.

All too often people tend to feel that their needs and wants are sacrificed for the sake of politics. Sadly, this is often true.

People value an ability to air their needs at the Government level- a process that can be achieved only through their local member.

To this end the local member must be accessible, perceived to be capable, and understand the broad " community of interest" principle.

The principle of one vote, one value will not deliver such representation unless the broader community of interest principle is applied to those areas which envelope a wide range of interests.

Such areas are included in the three electorates of Bundaberg, Isis and Burnett.

Electoral boundaries which are delineated in such a manner as to allow for these community interests, would be the surest base on which to build such representation.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

Based on these conclusions I recommend that electoral boundaries for the Bundaberg, Burnett and Isis electorates are based on:-

1. Current and Expected Growth Patterns, allowing a lower level of quota for established, or expected, fast-growing areas, e.g. Hervey Bay, and Woongarra Shire portion of Bundaberg.
  
2. Follow the principle of one vote, one value in its purest form i.e. not just numbers, but the needs of the people, to good representation based on accessibility, and understanding of "community of interest" needs. If one person's vote is to be equal to the next, then it must also have equality of representation, irrespective of where that voter resides
  
3. That prospective boundaries be delineated in a horizontal rather than a circular motion for those areas encompassing a wider variety of interests.

**ELECTORAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW COMMISSION**

**REGIONAL MAP 1**

showing

**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

in

**QUEENSLAND**

Under the Electoral Districts Act 1985

Boundary of Electoral Districts shown thus 

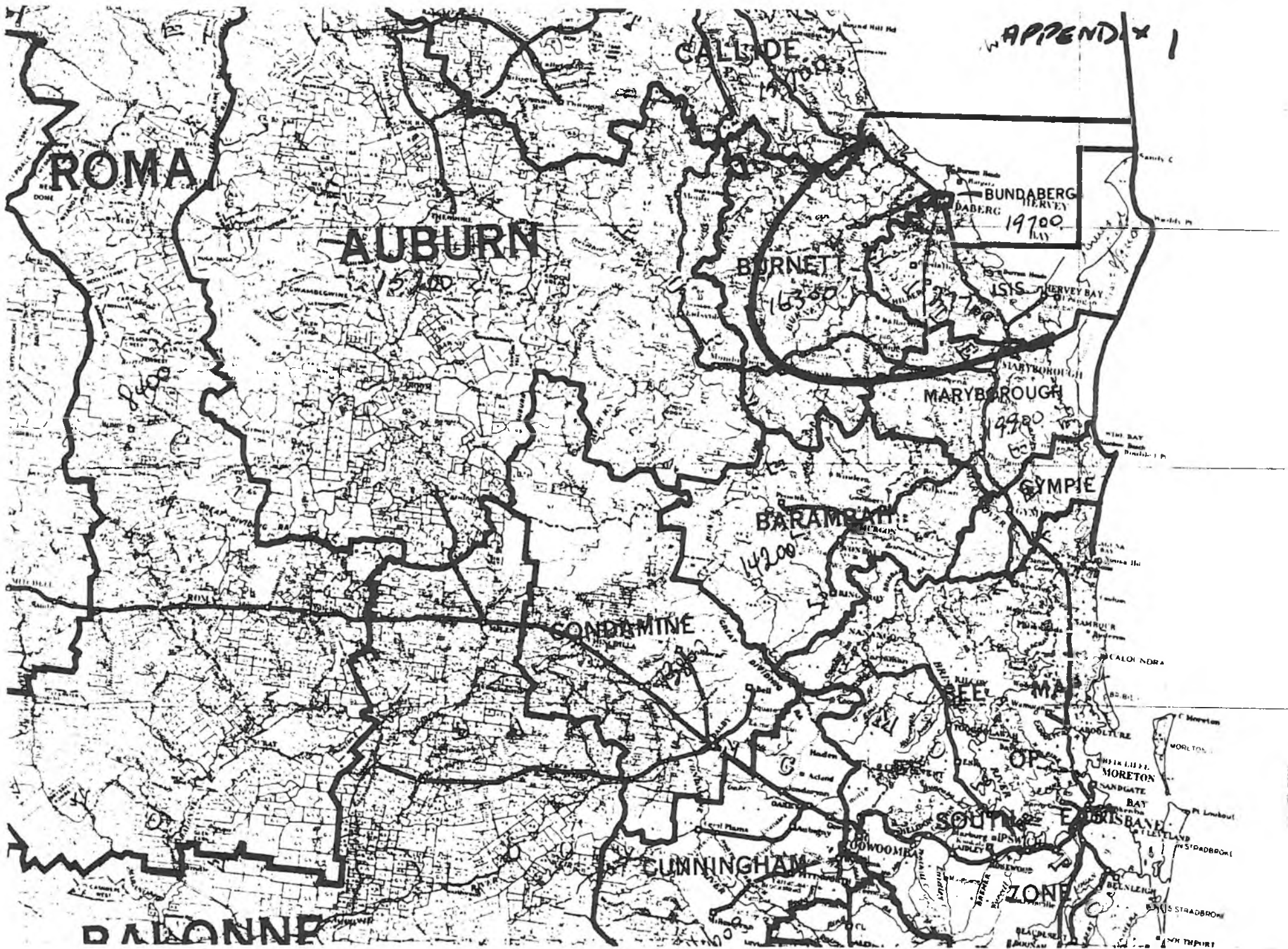
Prepared by the Department of Lands for the  
Electoral and Administrative Review Commission

CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED, 1991

For more details see individual Electoral District Maps  
Base mapping current to 1984

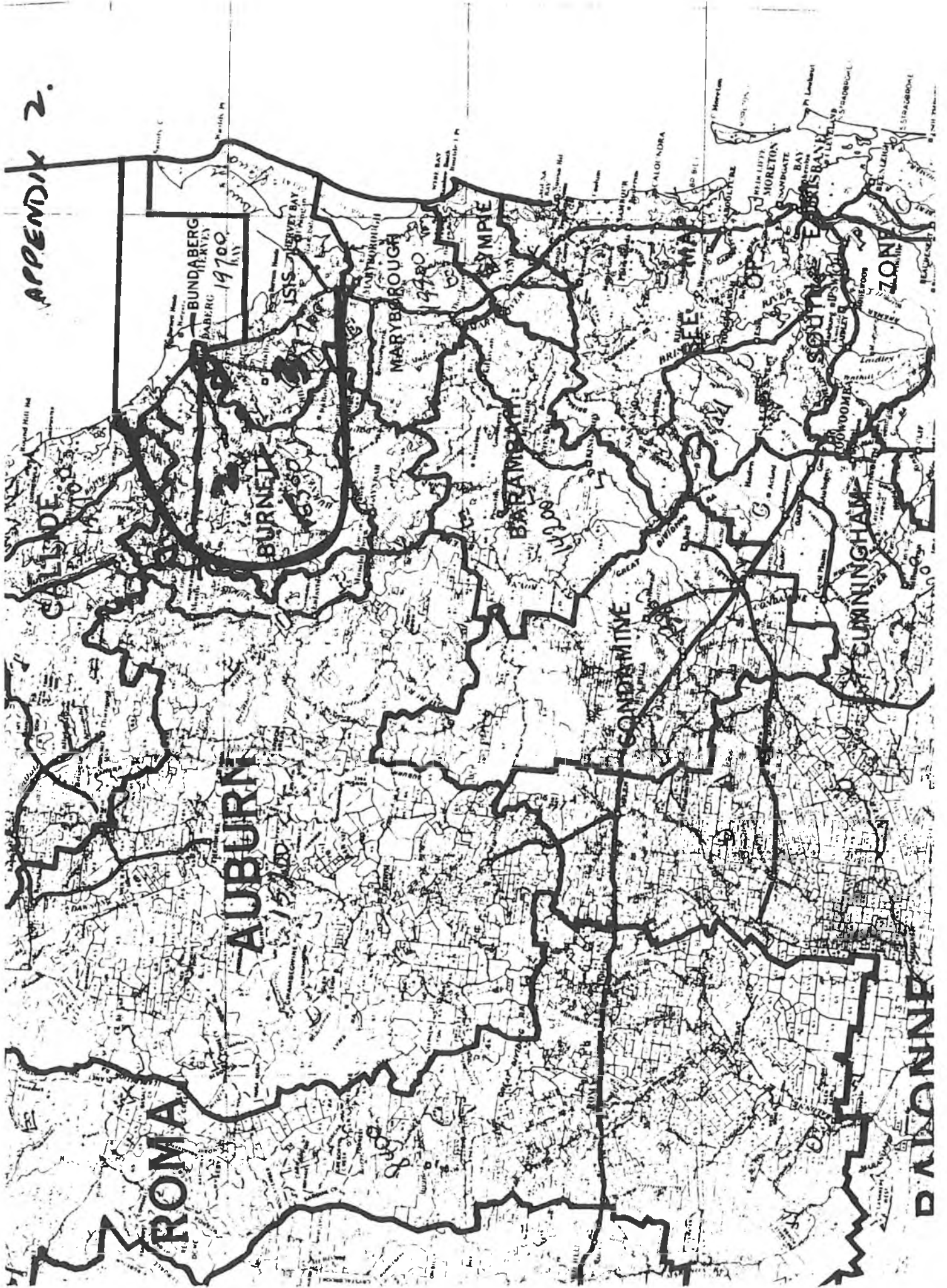
**KEY TO REGIONAL MAPS**

REGION 1 - QUEENSLAND





APPENDIX 2.





# The Liberal Party of Australia

Queensland Division

28 May 1991



34  
0425

Mr Tom Sherman  
Electoral and Administrative Review  
Commission  
PO Box 349  
NORTH QUAY 4002

Dear Mr Sherman

## REFERENCE - 42S

In reviewing the submissions presented to the Commission it is important to consider the fundamental principles which underlie the distribution process.

Clearly s 3.3(2) of the Electoral Districts Act 1991 permitting a 10 percent variation from the quota must be followed.

At the same time the Commission may give "appropriate" weight to matters set out in s 3.3(4) of the Act.

These are:

- community of interests (economic, social and regional)
- means of communication and travel
- physical features
- demographic trends

These provisions are not mandatory and cannot override s 3.3(2).

The Liberal Party's submission was based on these principles and sought to balance a number of competing interests with the intent of the legislation. It is this process which the Liberal Party believes should have been followed in all submissions.

The Liberal Party recognises that rapid population growth, particularly in the South-East, will begin to place significant strains on enrolments in a number of seats over a relatively short period of time.

In these instances where means of communication and physical features are of reduced importance when compared with more remote parts of the State, significant regard has been paid to the need to establish communities of interests.

This is particularly so in the rapidly expanding areas of the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast. The proposed seat of Robina is based on the rapidly expanding suburb of Robina and has been excised from the longer established areas of the seat of South Coast such as Miami and Burleigh Heads.

The proposed seat of Nerang has been added to the Mudgeeraba area of the existing South Coast - areas of rapid urban growth - while the suburban areas of Labrador have been included in a redrawn coastal seat of Southport.

On the Sunshine Coast the Liberal Party has suggested the creation of a new seat of Caloundra encompassing the beach areas of the existing Landsborough seat. This has involved the excising of the hinterland to emphasise the unique nature of a strictly coastal seat.

The Liberal Party believes that the community of interest factor is the one which should receive maximum weight in drawing new boundaries.

While it is acknowledged that the importance of this factor is reduced in rural seats covering large areas, it is also true that the residents of such seats face similar problems associated with remoteness and distance. This common factor links electors in such seats.

The Liberal Party sought to combine areas of similar character so that the interests of electors in these new seats could be better served. At no stage did we seek to erect artificial barriers.

This reasoned approach has not been followed in other submissions received by the Commission.

The community of interest argument has been totally ignored by the National Party in its submission resulting in seats which demonstrate all the characteristics of complete artificiality.

The most obvious instances of this are:

- . the inclusion of Proserpine and part of the Whitsundays in the coal mining seat of Bowen
- . the artificial division of the existing seat of Sherwood into the seats of Cilento and Jamboree Heights
- . the crossing of the Brisbane River by the proposed seat of Jamboree Heights
- . the creation of a new seat of Riverlea extending in a thin band from the University of Queensland to Kenmore
- . the inclusion of significant rural areas in the seat of Cooroora rather than the creation of a resort based seat
- . the creation of a seat of East Brisbane running in a thin band from the Story Bridge to Bulimba Creek
- . the creation of a new seat of Kawana extending from the dense urban areas of the Maroochy Shire westwards to the rural Mary Valley
- . the inclusion of well established residential suburbs east of Breakfast Creek in a new seat of Kingsford-Smith based on the industrial areas of Eagle Farm and Pinkenba
- . the inclusion of significant rural areas in the seat of Landsborough which should be centred on Caloundra and other Sunshine Coast beaches
- . the salamander seat of Manly
- . the artificial division between Mount Coot-tha and Riverlea along Moggill Road
- . the inclusion of the suburb of Yeronga in the seat of South Brisbane

These examples demonstrate little regard for the bringing together of electors with common interests and must bring into question the assumptions behind the entire submission.

The submission of the Australian Labor Party makes the very valid statement at 5.5 at page 13:

"The creation of effective communities of interest will not be well served by a succession of districts which combine sections of urban coast and significant portions of the hinterland."

The immediate and long-term interests of electors will be served if this suggestion is followed.

Unfortunately, the ALP has not applied the concept of community of interests as rigorously as it might.

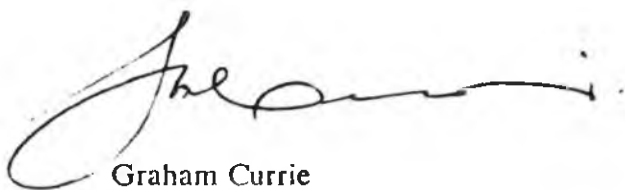
Particular instances include:

- the inclusion of Pioneer SLA in the seat of Bowen rather than a seat based on the Mackay area
- the splitting of the seat of Mackay into two seats of Mackay and Mackay North with little regard for the common interests of these urban residents.
- "New 4" - drawing electors from areas as distant as Somerset and the northern suburbs of Brisbane now included in the existing seat of Aspley
- the retention of the seat of Murrumba essentially in its existing form encompassing a number of unrelated areas.
- the splitting of the seat of Aspley between 4 seats with little regard for the established commercial and social links within the community.

The Liberal Party believes that the community of interests argument has not been given sufficient attention in the ALP submission. In a number of cases it appears the interests of the electors have not been considered.

The Liberal Party believes the Commission should consider these arguments to ensure that all new seats reflect the interests of these electors.

Yours sincerely



Graham Currie  
State Director

Telephone (075) 63 1599 BOONAH

All correspondence to be  
addressed to the Shire Archivist.

Our Ref. CKP/TDD

# BOONAH SHIRE ARCHIVES

35

Civic Centre,  
High Street,  
P.O. Box 97,  
BOONAH, Qld., 4310.

BOONAH 31st May 1991



35

0425

Electoral and Administrative  
Review Commission  
P.O. Box 349  
NORTH QUAY QLD 4002

(REFERENCE 435)

Dear Sir,

A press report which may or may not be correct states that a submission from the A.L.P. to EARC suggests that a new electorate centering on Beenleigh and Logan City be named 'Fassifern'.

It is not my desire or intention to comment on boundary changes. The name 'Fassifern' is my only reason for writing.

For your consideration may I respectfully submit the following points:

1. The name Fassifern, in Queensland, originated from the Station Run s named by John Cameron in 1842. Cameron was the first lessee of a large area with head-station between present-day Kalbar and Aratula. (The Fassifern Homestead remains in position.) A proposed town of considerable size was surveyed in 1856. (This is shown significantly on the enclosed copy of the 1859 map of Queensland.)
2. The Ipswich/Boonah Railway which operated for nearly 80 years was always known as the Fassifern Branch Line.
3. The West Moreton is generally regarded as having three valleys, that is Brisbane, Lockyer and Fassifern Valleys - Fassifern stretching from around Harrisville, south to the N.S.W. border.
4. The name Fassifern is of considerable historic worth to the people of this area, but just another name to those living in Beenleigh and Logan City.

- 2 -

5. To have an electorate, named Fassifern, well removed from the Fassifern District would benefit no one and be a nuisance in some aspects of operation.

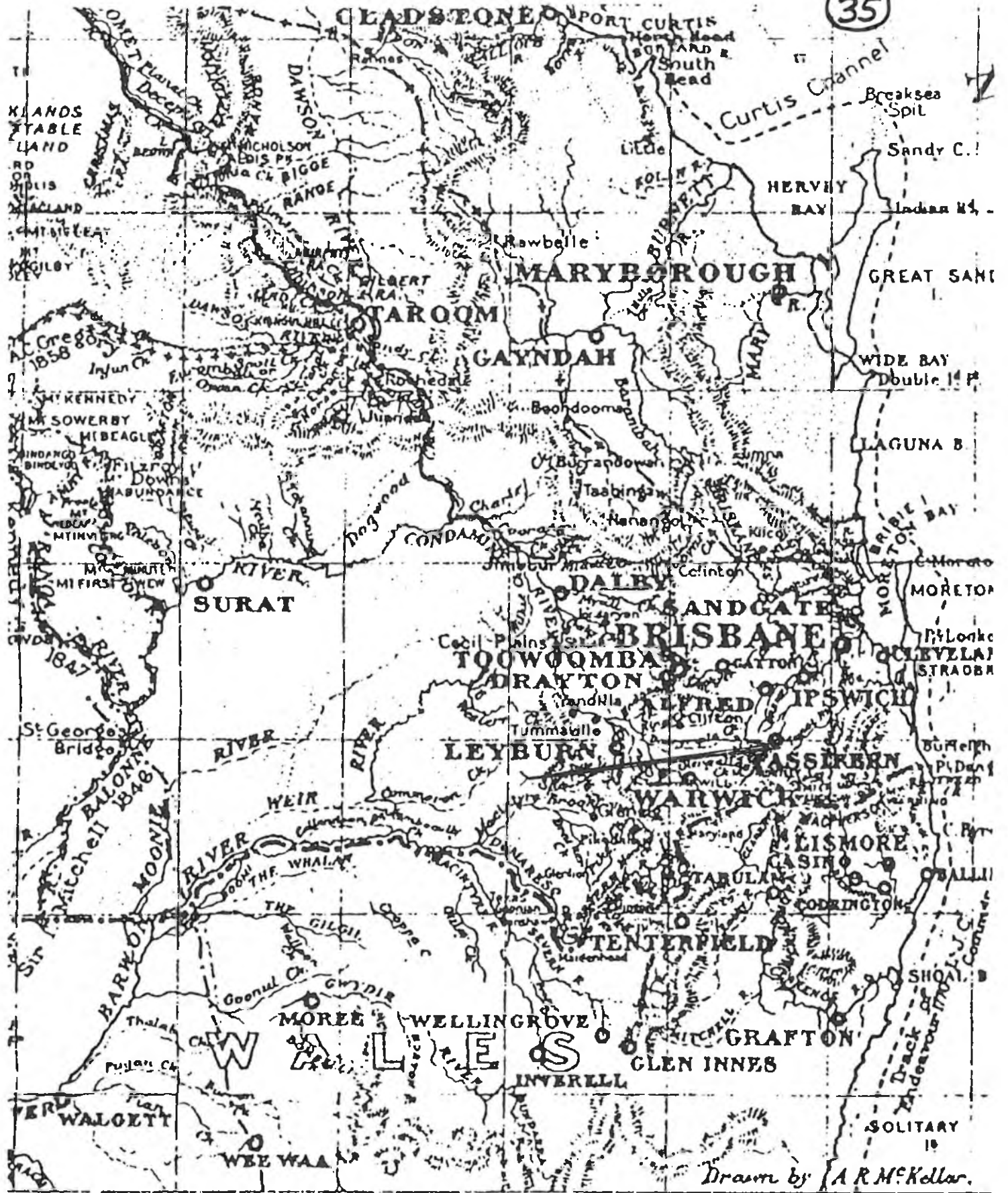
Yours faithfully,



C.K.P. PFEFFER

HON. ARCHIVIST





Drawn by A.R. McKellar.



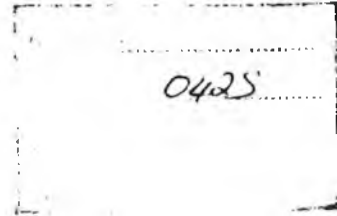


16 Kingsley Terrace  
WYNNUM Q 4178

TEL: 396 6122(W)  
393 3442(H)

5 June 1991

The Electoral & Administrative  
Review Commission  
P O Box 349  
NORTH QUAY Q 4002



Dear Sir,

RE: ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES REVIEW

I refer to the submissions which have been lodged with the Commission in relation to the State Electoral Boundaries Review.

There are two areas in which I believe the submissions which have been made to EARC are not appropriate.

The first area is the area in which I live which is the Wynnum/Manly area. Currently the State seat of Manly includes areas of Manly, Lota and also Capalaba and as I understand it parts of Alexandra Hills. Manly, Lota and areas such as Wakerley, Gumdale and Ransome are within the boundaries of the Brisbane City Council whereas Capalaba and Alexandra Hills are in the Redlands area.

There is a great deal of difference between the old established areas of Manly and Lota which are fairly stable long settled areas compared to the growth areas of Capalaba and Alexandra Hills.

I believe Manly and Lota should not be in the same seat as Capalaba and Alexandra Hills.

I believe the boundaries of Manly or whatever it would be called should be the Manly side of Gordon Parade, Manly Road to the intersection with Wynnum Road, Wynnum Road to Bulimba Creek, Bulimba Creek to the Brisbane River and then the bank of the Brisbane River up to a straight line drawn from Creek Road into the river and then the Wynnum/Manly side of Creek Road to Old Cleveland Road, Old Cleveland Road to the Gateway Arterial Road and then the Gateway Arterial Road to Mt. Gravatt/Capalaba Road and then on to Mt. Cotton Road down to the boundary between the Redland Shire Council and the Brisbane City Council which is Tingalpa Creek. The boundary would then follow Tingalpa Creek to Moreton Bay which would form the boundary back along to Gordon Parade.

The seat would therefore comprise the following suburbs:-

Manly, Lota, Tingalpa, Murarrie, Carindale,  
Wakerley, Ransome, Gumdale, Belmont, Chandler,  
Capalaba West, Mackenzie and Burbank

The new seat would involve taking some electors off the current seat of Lytton. However I believe Lytton is currently over quota and would be brought into quota by losing Tingalpa.

Tingalpa is quite closely associated with the Wynnum/Manly area. Many people from Tingalpa come to shop in Wynnum or seek professional advice in the Wynnum/Manly area. Certainly the boundaries I propose do include different interests in that it includes large areas broadly called acreage properties in the Gumdale, Wakerley and Ransome areas. However these areas are in many cases very long established areas and have the shared characteristic with Manly, Lota and Tingalpa of being areas within the boundary of the Brisbane City Council.

I believe the Commission should take into account Council electoral boundaries when considering the boundaries for State seats particularly the boundaries of such major local authorities as the Brisbane City Council and the Redland Shire Council.

The proposed seat has strongly defined boundaries being major arterial roads and water courses.

(NEW NAME)  
The Capalaba and Alexandra Hills parts of the current seat of Manly could form another seat to be called Capalaba. The balance of most of the Redlands area including Cleveland and the Islands, Wellington Point and Victoria Point would make a second Redlands seat. In addition because of the number of electors in Redlands and the rapid growth of the area there would be part of a third seat based in Redlands which could start in the Redland Bay area and go south outside the Redlands Shire Council area to include some part of the current seats of Albert and possibly Springwood.


The other proposals which some of the submissions have made which I do not agree with concerns the areas occupied by the seat of Brisbane Central and South Brisbane. It was the 1986 redistribution which extended the boundaries of Brisbane Central across the Brisbane River into areas of West End and South Brisbane. At the time these boundaries were heavily criticized on the basis that there was very little community of interest between South Brisbane and areas north of the river.

I believe that the seat of Brisbane Central should not cross the Brisbane River at all. The South Brisbane, West End and Highgate Hill areas are characterised by considerable community interest. The areas are very old established areas. There are large numbers of people of ethnic backgrounds who live in the area. There is a quite high aboriginal population in the area. The housing in the area basically consists of small blocks of land with the walls of the houses close to each other. The area is one area of Brisbane where is a considerable community spirit. In my view the seat of South Brisbane should cover all of these areas. Brisbane Central should lose the areas south of the river which it currently has and instead be extended to include areas such as Merthyr, New Farm, Teneriffe, Fortitude Valley, Wilston and Windsor.

In my opinion Merthyr, New Farm and Teneriffe should always have been in the area of Brisbane Central but were put in the seat called Merthyr for political reasons. The community of interest in the areas I have proposed for Brisbane Central is simply that the areas consist of near city suburban areas. The areas north of the river which are currently included in the electorate of Brisbane Central certainly have nothing to recommend them being included with the areas of West End, Highgate Hill and South Brisbane.

I would ask that you take into account my submissions when considering the boundaries you finally settle upon.

Yours sincerely,



PETER CUMMING

28 Bakers St  
Kensaly  
4112  
27-5-1991

Research Director  
Parliamentary Committee for Electoral  
and Administrative Reforms  
New Ser / Boston

This is not as much a comment on  
the report of E.A.R.C on boundaries as a  
broad overview.

It is felt that Electoral division boundaries  
should as far as possible follow natural  
or easily discernible paths. That is to say rivers  
or water courses, mountain ranges,  
or other major roads.

to quote an example of comparing  
boundaries, the water level of rivers when  
at one time your election was decided by house  
numbers. Admitted, the boundary must be  
somewhere, but surely down the middle of the  
road is the place. Surely it would seem to  
be a natural for the Boston River to be a  
boundary.

Keep it simple and fair,  
Remembering the whole idea is to allow  
people to exercise their democratic rights

Yours faithfully

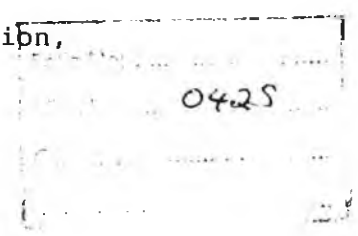
Ken F. Steward



9 Jaguar Street,  
CHERMSIDE WEST. Q. 4032

30th May, 1991

The Secretary,  
Electoral and Administrative Review Commission,  
9th Floor, Capital Hill,  
85 George Street,  
BRISBANE. Q. 4000.



Dear Sir,

Re: 1991 ELECTORAL DISTRIBUTION

As a long term resident of Aspley electorate and one who has been extremely active in community affairs over the past 30 years, I wish to protest most strongly at recommendations made by some groups in their submissions to EARC, that the seat of Aspley be abolished and distributed amongst a number of adjoining districts. I refer in particular to the submission of the Australian Labor Party in this regard.

It is my understanding that the primary requirement for setting the boundaries of electorates is that of "Community of Interest" and without doubt Aspley has one of the strongest "Community of Interest" factors of any other district in the Brisbane Local Government area, and in fact, the whole Moreton region.

In support of this statement, allow me to detail the many factors and facets of community life which bond Aspley.

CENTRE OF ASPLEY: The geographical centre of Aspley would best be described, and is located at, the junction of Gympie Road (the Bruce Highway) and Robinson Road - UBD map 11, ref. E8.

The Aspley Post Office is established nearby this location.

Within 3 kilometres radius of this point the integration of the community activities which are Aspley have been established over many years, and the past 40 years in particular.

1. SHOPPING CENTRES:

- (a) The first major Supermarket development with associated shops was built in Robinson Road, Aspley, at the corner of Wilmah Street, and in recent years has had a Medical Centre established on part of this development to serve the community.
- (b) The largest single Supermarket in Brisbane - Pick N'Pay - more commonly known as the 'Hypermarket', was established in the early 80's in Albany Creek Road, a few hundred metres from Gympie Road, again adjacent to the centre of Aspley.

In addition to the foregoing, within the 3Km's centre of Aspley, there is established:-

K. Mart (Webster Road/Gympie Road cnr.)  
Myers Chermside  
The Home Base Centre (Zillmere Road cnr.)  
The Clock Tower Centre (Beams Road).

Just as important as the above, there are in the same area a number of smaller regional centres which are complemented by a substantial number of Strip Centre Shopping facilities and business premises.

2. SCHOOLS: The educational facilities developed within the Aspley community and servicing the needs of its citizens are second to none in the Brisbane Local Government and Moreton area.

(a) PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

Aspley State School, Maundrell Terrace  
Aspley East State School, Ellerdale Street  
Craigslea State School, Hamilton Road  
St. Dymphna's Catholic School, Robinson Road  
Zillmere State School, Murphy Road.

(b) SECONDARY SCHOOLS:

Aspley State High School, Zillmere Road  
Craigslea State High School, Hamilton Road.

(c) TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:

C.A.E. Carseldine Campus, Beams Road.  
Just outside the 3km's radius is the  
TAFE College, Bald Hills.

In addition to the foregoing, there are numerous Kindergarten and Pre-School Centres, not to mention the Opportunity School in Zillmere Road, Aspley.

3. CHURCHES: Within the Aspley area are established many Churches of various denominational entities from Church of England, Roman Catholic, Uniting Church, to the Church of Latter Day Saints, and others.

4. MEDICAL FACILITIES: One of the largest and most important Hospitals in Queensland, the Prince Charles Hospital complex, is situated within the present electoral boundaries of Aspley, and is within the 3Km's radius of Aspley's centre.

In addition, there are a number of Medical Centres as well as local G.P.s established within the same area.

All aspects of Medical care required by a community contribute to the well being of Aspley residents, including Dentists, Chiropractors, Pathology Laboratories, and other necessary facilities in a modern community.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES: Aspley is well served by the development over many years of such recreational facilities as -

- (a) FOOTBALL CLUBS (all codes). In one such Club, the Aspley Australian Football and Sporting Club, some 23,000 junior footballers have been catered for and trained in the 27 years of the Club's establishment.  
  
A similar legacy and contribution has been developed by the North's Aspley Rugby League Junior Club.
- (b) CRICKET CLUBS, Girls' Netball Clubs, Hockey Clubs and many others have been established and are supported by the residents of the Aspley district.
- (c) BOWLING CLUBS: Clubs which foster the most popular sport of all - Lawn Bowls - cater for the more mature citizens of the community, are established throughout this area, and provide facilities for thousands of interested participants.
- (d) THE ITALIAN BOWLING (BOCCE) CLUB situated at Dorville Road, provides recreational facilities and sport for those in the community of Italian descent to enjoy the traditional Italian game of Boccé.

Other sporting facilities include the huge Tennis, Squash and Sports Centre (Coops) situated at the corner of Beams and Gympie Roads, the Ten Pin Bowling facility recently established in Albany Creek Road adjacent to the twin Drive-In Theatre, and the Pony Club also situated in Albany Creek Road.

RETIREMENT VILLAGES, ETC.: The number of Retirement facilities located in the Aspley District include the long established Garden Settlement, Gympie Road, Holy Spirit Homes, Beams Road and Gympie Road, and the more recent Retirement Villages of:-

Aspley Court, Albany Creek Road,  
Compton Gardens, Albany Creek Road,  
Melody Ridge, Ridley Road,

together with others in the course of planning and establishment.

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS: Rotary, Lions, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Probus Clubs, Meals-on-Wheels, and all the many Community organisations are well established within the Aspley district, catering for all sections of the community as an integrated whole.

Members of EARC - the foregoing has been achieved by the Aspley Community acting together to achieve the life-style citizens now enjoy. Much of it has developed during the last 30 to 40 years, during which time Aspley has been an Electoral District with its own identity in the frame-work of the Queensland State Electoral system, and which, in the view of Aspley citizens, should continue as the same entity which epitomises "Community of Interest".

The Aspley State Electorate should be maintained as an integral part of the State Electoral System.

Yours faithfully,

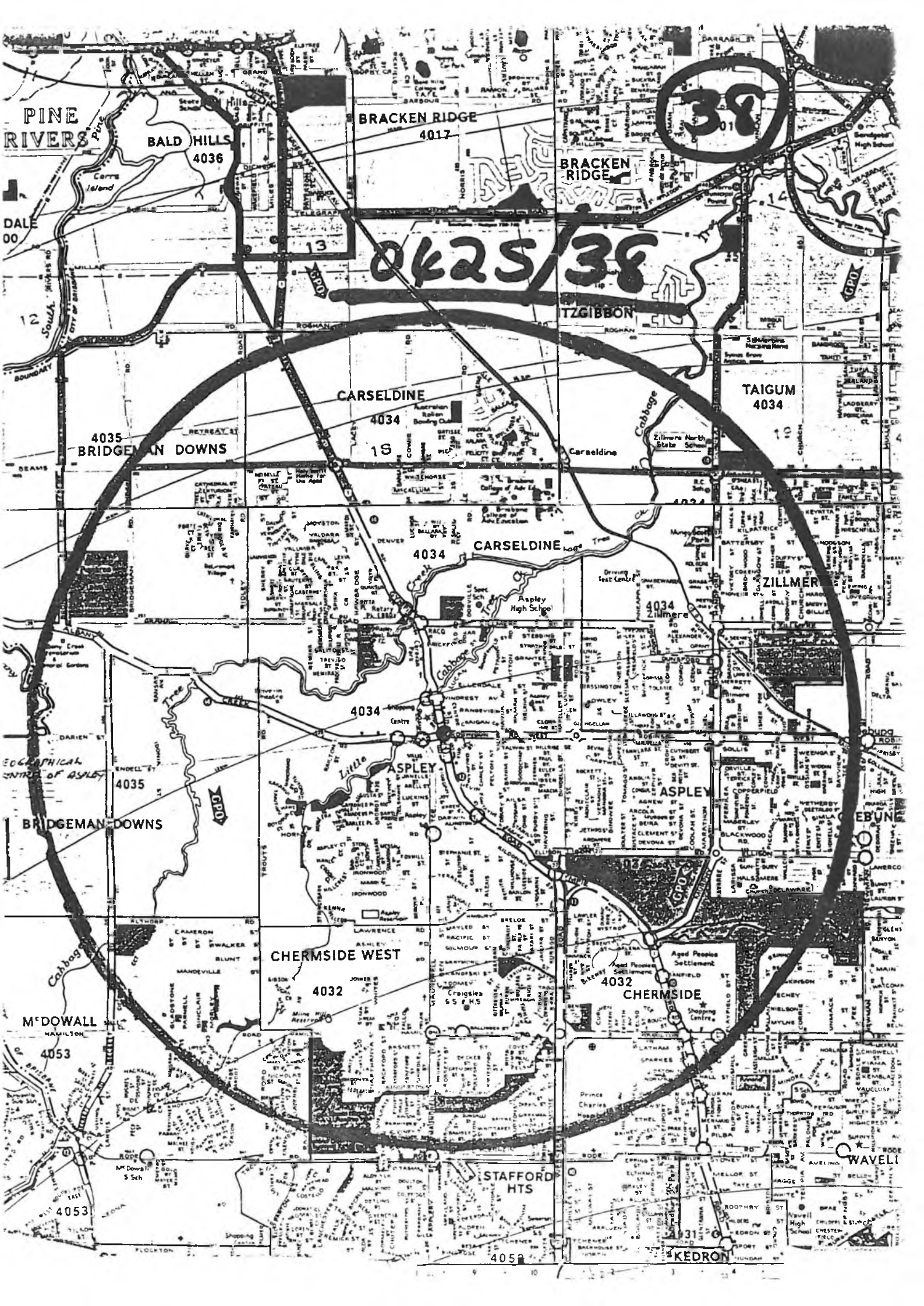
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "T. M. Mathers" with "J.P." written below it.

T. M. MATHERS J.P.  
Resident of Aspley.

ATTACHMENT:







38

0425/38

CPD

CPD

CPD

PINE RIVERS

BALD HILLS 4036

BRACKEN RIDGE 4017

BRACKEN RIDGE

TAIGUM 4034

CARSELDINE 4034

BRIDGEMAN DOWNS 4035

4034

CARSELDINE

ZILLMER 4034

4034

ASPLEY

BRIDGEMAN DOWNS

4035

CHEMRSIDE WEST 4032

CHEMRSIDE 4032

MCDOWALL 4053

STAFFORD HTS 4053

KEDRON 4031

WAVELI

DALE 00

ECCLESIASTICAL CENTRE OF ASPLEY

WAVELI

WAVELI

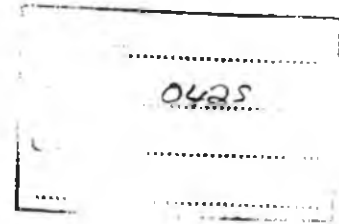


**CANEGROWERS**

Harvesting the natural energy of life

PIONEER AREA

142 Young Street Ayr 4807  
PO Box 588 Ayr 4807  
Phone (077) 83 2111 Fax (077) 83 5138



6th June, 1991

Electoral & Administrative Review Commission,  
P.O. Box 349,  
NORTH QUAY 4002

Dear Sirs,

Reference 42 S

On behalf of Pioneer Cane Growers, we wish to lodge our strongest protests against the proposals for electoral redistribution which will partition our Cane Growing/Milling area into two electorates.

The Pioneer area is part of the Burdekin District and thus has similar interests and problems as those experienced by the rest of the Burdekin and consequently each area would be seriously disadvantaged should any split in electorates be allowed. If such a division was permitted to occur, our electoral representation could not be effective and we could be at a distinct disadvantage when compared to other areas with one member.

We strongly support the concept of keeping the whole Burdekin area together, as such is primarily dependent on one industry - namely sugar. Hence we consider it important that we be represented by one Member.

We contend that it is vital to the electorate and the Local Government Shire to remain as one entity and very emphatically submit that our present boundaries remain as they are, as far as possible and if any alteration is forced upon us that such redistribution be such, that it does not bi-sect the Burdekin canegrowing area.

Yours faithfully,  
PIONEER MILL SUPPLIERS COMMITTEE

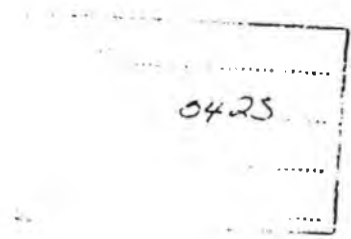
.....  
R.F. BECKE (Secretary)



40

Please address correspondence to:

THE STATE SECRETARY  
P.O. Box 32,  
West End, 4101.



7th June, 1991

Mr T. Sherman  
Chairman  
E.A.R.C.  
Capitol Hill Building  
George Street  
BRISBANE 4000

Dear Mr. Sherman,

I attach a submission from the Australian Labor Party (Queensland Branch) which provides comments on other submissions to EARC in relation to the redistribution of Queensland into 89 electoral districts. I would be grateful if EARC will give careful consideration to the points raised.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Wayne Swan".

WAYNE SWAN  
State Secretary

Att



Please address correspondence to:  
THE STATE SECRETARY  
P.O. Box 32,  
West End, 4101.



042

WS:gh

11th June, 1991

Mr T Sherman  
Chairman  
E.A.R.C.  
Capitol Hill Building  
George Street  
BRISBANE 4000

Dear Mr. Sherman,

Further to our Comments on Other Submissions for Queensland  
Redistribution and Issue Papers numbers 12 and 13 submitted to  
you on Friday, 7th June, 1991, please find enclosed updated  
versions of these documents.

It would be appreciated if you would replace the papers delivered  
last Friday with these current papers.

Yours sincerely,

WAYNE SWAN  
State Secretary

Encl

SUBMISSION TO E.A.R.C.  
AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY  
COMMENTS ON OTHER SUBMISSIONS  
REDISTRIBUTION OF QUEENSLAND

1. GENERAL

1.1, There is little that can be classed as general argument or discussion of the criteria in the submissions of the National Party or the Liberal Party. However, it is necessary to comment on the National Party Director's comment that the "work of the Commission ..... will be judged ultimately by analysis of whether its results ensure that the people of Queensland voters in an election have the right by majority vote to change the government of the day, whatever its complexion." The National Party's late conversion to democratic principles is admirable. However, the criterion advocated, insofar as it could only be measured by the so-called "two-party preferred" vote, is wrong. It was rejected by EARC in its first report following the submissions made.

1.2 While measures of the two-party preferred vote can be a rough guide, the concept itself cannot sustain much weight. It assumes that the "personal" votes attracted by particular candidates are votes for the party. Furthermore,, it is subject to the whims generated, when preferences are allocated, by which candidate is first eliminated. For example, in a three-cornered contest, if the National party candidate is first eliminated, the final ALP percentage will be lower than if the Liberal candidate

is first eliminated. Which two-party preferred should be used? In any event, what is the second party, other than the ALP, when the last thing wanted by the Liberals is a coalition with the Nationals?

- 1.3 In general, the detailed conclusions in the ALP submission concerning the application of the criteria, in determining electoral boundaries, remain unanswered at this stage.

## 2. THE QUOTA AND TOLERANCE

- 2.1 On enrolment figures at end of April 1991, the quota is 20,199 and enrolments must lie between 18,179 and 22,219.
- 2.2 The Liberal Party has managed to draw boundaries which place 14 districts with an enrolment above the upper limit; namely, Belyando, Brisbane Central, Bulimba, Ipswich, Lockyer, Mackay, Mount Coot-tha, Mulgrave, Redcliffe, South Brisbane, Southport, Surfers Paradise, Toowong and Toowoomba South.
- 2.3 The substantial achievement by the Liberals, referred to in 2.2 above is augmented by ignoring weightage altogether, other than in the district of Cook. Clearly, the proposed districts of Belyando, Mount Isa and Roma all contain areas in excess of 100,000 square kilometres. It is not clear whether the Liberal Party wishes to argue that the provision of sub-section (3) of Section 3.3 of the Act is directory only and should be ignored by EARC in all cases other than Cook.



2.4 The Labor Party submits that if weightage is introduced, it should apply in all cases and not be left to the discretion of the EARC - any other approach would involve suspicions of political bias. The introduction of "weightage" was recommended by EARC. EARC's recommendation was adopted by the Parliamentary Committee and by Parliament. Without a further detailed investigation, the decision by Parliament is the end of the matter.

2.5 Despite allowing 14 districts to exceed the quota, the Liberal Party has nominated an enrolment which is excessive (in view of prospective growth) for another 16 districts; namely, Beaudesert, Broadsound, Burdekin, Caloundra, Cleveland, Fassifern, Glasshouse, Isis, Logan, Manly, Marsden, Nerang, Thuringowa, Toowoomba North, Wolston and Whitsunday.

2.6 In addition, in view of prospective growth, the Liberal Party has nominated an enrolment which is clearly too low for the following 14 districts, namely, Aspley, Bowen, Callide, Chatsworth, Condamine, Currumbin, Eight Mile Plains, Everton, Kedron, Murrumba, Rockhampton North, Springwood, Townsville and Townsville East.

2.7 The Liberal submission produces a series of maps which are often confused. Without attempting a detailed analysis, to which diminishing returns would apply very quickly, the following criticisms can be made from a cursory examination:



- . the proposed districts of Mount Coot-tha, Mitchelton and Everton ignore community of interests and means of travel and are designed to protect Toowong;
  - . the adjustments to Nudgee and Nundah are designed to preserve Aspley and maximise the Liberal vote - the seat has enrolments which are too low;
  - . by placing Bowen too low and adding inappropriate territory, the natural addition of Proserpine was avoided. In turn, Whitsunday is too high;
  - . the adjustments to Chatsworth were designed to enable Mount Gravatt to extend further into Sunnybank in the South. The latter becomes elongated unnecessarily in a North-South direction to the advantage of the Liberal Party;
  - . the district of Nudgee retains areas north-west, south and south-east of the Airport - the latter two areas should be with Merthyr or Nundah;
  - . Port Curtis includes, unnecessarily, part of the shire of Fitzroy;
  - . Mt Morgan and Gracemere are excluded wrongly from Rockhampton, and other areas incorrectly added; and
  - . the disgraceful division of Townsville and Townsville East is largely preserved.
- 2.8 The issue of coastal fringe and hinterland on the Gold and Sunshine Coasts is dealt with below.
- 2.9 The form of the National party submission consists of no useful argument or discussion, lists of CCD's for each

district and a series of "maps" with no indicated scale and few geographical points of reference. It is tedious and time-consuming in the extreme to work out in detail what the National party is advocating. A few illustrative examples indicate that in practice, the National party has found the process of electoral reform difficult. It is hard to teach an "old dog" new tricks, and some of the old ones are ingrained indelibly.

- 2.10 The National Party has forgotten altogether the 516 electors of Mornington Island in CCD 3-02-03-01. The CCD does not appear in either Cook or Flynn (includes Mt Isa). The electors and the area are significant. If added to Cook, its proposed enrolment (including nominal voters) would be even more excessive. A similar problem arises if it is added to Flynn.
- 2.11 In any event, Cook's enrolment is excessive, and that for the proposed district of Barron too low. The only solution is for Barron to absorb a large part of Douglas S.L.A.
- 2.12 The proposed district of Tablelands has been given significant additional area to the South to avoid adding Eacham S.L.A. from the current district of Mulgrave. The consequence is felt in Hinchinbrook, where even to get the proposed district to 18,698, the seat must encroach into Townsville and Thuringowa's S.L.A.'s. Clearly, the enrolment is too low, and the community of interests not well placed.
- 2.13 The Hinchinbrook problem could have been averted by changes

to Cook, Barron River, Cairns and Mulgrave which would have pushed Eacham SLA into Tablelands and avoided Tablelands extending too far to the South. In any event, the National Party has placed Mulgrave with an enrolment of 20,932 - some 3.5% above the quota. This is clearly wrong for an area which includes part of urban Cairns and which exhibits growth rates closer to Barron River than to Central Cairns. The National Party figure should be contrasted with the ALP proposal for an enrolment of 18,987 for Mulgrave. Even Volume 2, providing the DRO forecasts for 1995, suggest growth rates of 10.46% and 11.35% for the two parts of Mulgrave SLA, 3.8% for Johnstone SLA and 3.45% for Cairns SLA. However, the latter is governed by high growth rates for CCD's with space for housing and zero growth for many CCD's. The DRO's forecasts are probably a little low, but they do demonstrate implicitly that Mulgrave will have a higher rate of growth than Cairns.

2.14 The National party has committed the same mistake as the Liberal Party with respect to Townsville and perpetuated the outrageous boundary between Townsville and Townsville East - one of the worst features of the 1985 redistribution. This boundary means that electors in Townsville are separated, in terms of means of travel, by a substantial section of Townsville East. This is quite contrary to the criteria which must be applied.

2.15 It is worth comparing proposed enrolments for Mackay and North Mackay (Pioneer in the National party submission, and

Whitsunday in the Liberal submission). This is done in Table 1.

TABLE 1  
Proposed Enrolment in the Mackay Area

	ALP	National	Liberal
Mackay	21,848	18,173	22,341
Mackay North	19,337	20,965	20,183

2.16 The DRO forecasts for 1995 (volume 2) suggest a growth of 0.64% for Mackay SLA, 6.48% for Pioneer SLA Part A, and 5.54% for Pioneer Part B and 6.05% for Sarina SLA. In view of past growth rates, these forecasts may be too low. However, the relevant point is all of the potential growth in Mackay is likely to occur north of the Pioneer River, i.e. in the proposed district of Mackay North (Pioneer). The National Party has placed the proposed enrolments the wrong way round. Furthermore, it must be emphasised again that the Pioneer River separates communities of interests and defines means of travel within each proposed district. In addition, if numbers must be added to Mackay, because of means of travel and community of interests, it is appropriate that they come from Sarina SLA.

2.17 Table 2 sets out proposed enrolments of Gladstone, Rockhampton and Rockhampton North. It is suggested that the National Party, as well as departing from the allowed

tolerance for Gladstone, has grossly over-estimated prospective growth. The DRO estimate for 1995 for enrolments in Gladstone SLA give a growth of 0.83%, 15.52% for Callide Part A and -7.83% for Callide Part B. These figures imply a growth rate below average and a proposed enrolment above quota. There is a close community of interests between Gladstone and the urban areas of Calliope SLA. The National Party's proposed enrolment for Gladstone is not only too low, it is also below the lower limit set by the allowed 10% tolerance. Presumably this was necessary to avoid adding the adjacent urban areas of Calliope SLA.

TABLE 2  
PROPOSED ENROLMENTS IN ROCKHAMPTON AND GLADSTONE

	A.L.P.	National	Liberal
Gladstone	20,878	17,930	21,135
Rockhampton	21,900	22,161	20,309
Rockhampton North	20,883	19,355	19,912

2.18 The DRO forecasts for Rockhampton SLA average out at 3.88% for the period to 1995. Only 3 CCD's out of 106 display a forecast growth above the State average. It is clear that growth will tend to be confined to Rockhampton North, but that it will not be close to the State average. The district must be above quota with Rockhampton even further above.

2.19 The ALP proposes to add Gracemere to Rockhampton and retain Mt Morgan because of appropriate community of interests and means of travel. The National Party added Gracemere but removed Mt Morgan. It would need to reinstate Mt Morgan if 1,500 more electors were required for Rockhampton North. The Liberal Party appears to have managed to exclude both Gracemere and Mt Morgan through placing both districts with a relatively low enrolment. It is submitted that, on the criteria to be applied, both the National and Liberal Party's submissions are incorrect.

2.20 The principal issue surrounding the Bundaberg, Hervey Bay and Maryborough areas concern the areas which should be added to Maryborough. The 1985 redistribution was distinguished by a number of electoral rorts, one of which was the addition of a substantial rural area to the south of Maryborough. The purpose of this change in zonal boundaries was to strengthen the National Party chances of holding the district of Maryborough. Both the Liberal and National parties propose to retain this area as part of Maryborough, despite the fact that the community of interests is much stronger with urban centres to the north of Maryborough.

2.21 In the case of Toowoomba North, the National Party demonstrates that it is unable to curtail its natural instincts to "cook the books". The current district is normally a marginal National district which can swing to the ALP in extreme circumstances. The ALP proposal makes

only a minor change. But a marginal district is not satisfactory to the National party, if suitable changes can eliminate the risk of loss. The details of the National party distortion are:

- . eliminate part of CCD's 3-14-09-10 and 3-14-10-04 in Central Toowoomba;
- . add from Lockyer part of CCD 3-14-14-13, all of CCD's 3-14-14-02 to 3-14-14-05 inclusive and 3-14-14-14; and
- . eliminate from the West all of 3-14-15-01, 3-14-15-05, 3-14-15-06, 3-14-15-12 and part of 3-14-08-01.

No prizes are offered as to the change in voting in the proposed district that occurs as a consequence of these alterations.

2.21 It is not proposed to analyse the National party submissions in the metropolitan area of Brisbane. The form of the submission ensured that even the analysis provided above of a significant number of districts is time-consuming and extremely tedious. Diminishing returns have already set in and further analysis could only be undertaken by an extreme masochist. Suffice to say that the National party is no longer a force in the metropolitan area, and in view of its record of gerrymandering is unlikely to produce any constructive proposals.

3. THE GOLD COAST AND THE SUNSHINE COAST

3.1 A major issue for EARC arises from the nature of tourist development on the Gold and Sunshine Coast, and the approach various submissions have adopted. As well as the National and Liberal Party submissions, the discussion below incorporates the submission made, with respect to the Gold Coast, by Mr. Chris Macdade of Shailer Park.

3.2 The issue is best illustrated by proposals for the new district of Currumbin. The following are proposed enrolments:

. ALP	-	20,362;
. National Party	-	19,559;
. Liberal Party	-	19,253;
. Mr Macdade	-	20,500;

The Liberal party, as far as one can judge, eliminates from the current district all of the coastal fringe north of Currumbin. Mr Macdade and the National party remove varying portions of the north-east of the district, i.e. from Palm Beach to Tallebudgera. The ALP proposal retains the majority of the coastal fringe and hives off the hinterland.

3.3 Enrolment growth in the area is a matter of dispute, particularly because of slackening growth rates since January 1990 and serious doubts about the assumptions of the AEC, namely that:

- . growth rates are uniform in all CCD's within an SLA;
- and



. the ratio of enrolments to population is constant.

Both assumptions are very dubious. First, some CCD's are already fully built. Secondly, the increasing international interest may lead to increased population, but not enrolments. The latter is now significant in Coolangatta, for example.

3.4 There is evidence that the current growth of enrolments in the State district of Currumbin has slowed and now lies a little above the State average. It is clear that the ALP proposal has a lower prospective growth rate and requires an enrolment above quota. However, it is also suggested that under the Liberal or National proposal, growth rates will not be excessive and that the full tolerance below the quota need not be used.

3.5 Whatever arguments arise about growth rates, the principal issue concerns the application of the criteria, community of interests and means of travel and communication within any proposed district. If the ALP proposal were to be adopted, Palm Beach, Currumbin and Coolangatta extending inland to no more than 2 kilometres would constitute the district. Under the alternative proposal most of Palm Beach, together with the hinterland of the existing district of Currumbin, would be combined with West Burleigh and Mudgeeraba.

3.6 Under the ALP proposal, there is a clear and close community of interests among Bilinga, Coolangatta, Currumbin, Palm Beach and Tugun. Means of travel and

communication within the district are excellent. The interests involved in the area turn principally on tourism and govern the kinds of employment available. It is pointed out that increasingly, as the tourist industry develops, the activities in the coastal strip become more distinct from the traditional activities of the rural hinterland, thus creating separate communities. It is submitted that the affinity of Palm Beach with Currumbin, Tugun and Coolangatta is very much closer than with Mudgeeraba and the rural hinterland, or even West Burleigh and the developments occurring in the vicinity of the Pacific highway turn-off to Burleigh Heads. Furthermore, as tourism develops further, the community of interests of Palm Beach with Currumbin and Coolangatta will be strengthened, and weakened with Mudgeeraba.

- 3.7 It is pointed out that under the ALP proposal, most of the Pacific Highway from Mudgeeraba to Tugun will lie within the proposed South Coast district. Means of travel and communication within the proposed "South Coast" districts are not adversely affected under the ALP proposal.
- 3.8 It is submitted that the ALP proposal provides a better solution, in the application of the criteria of the Act, than any other proposal before EARC.
- 3.9 It is further submitted that the extension of the existing district of Surfers Paradise into North Burleigh and Miami to the south, and/or Main Beach to the north, best meets the Act's criteria as against any alternative which extends

Surfers Paradise further inland.

- 3.10 In judging proposals the Commission should note that the northern areas of Albert and Fassifern merge into the metropolitan fringe. For example, Beenleigh's and Mt Warren Park's community of interests extend northwards rather than to the south.

The Sunshine Coast

- 3.11 A similar problem exists with respect to the Sunshine Coast:

the Sunshine Coast from Caloundra to Noosa is a different type of community with distinct interests separate in many respects from the inland towns of Nambour, Woombye, Palmwoods, Eudlo and Landsborough; and means of travel and communication are good along the coastal strip, and good among the "hinterland" group of towns, but relatively poor between the two areas.

- 3.12 South of the Sunshine Coast, some developments are now suburban extensions, or are becoming fairly close to that description. It is suggested that Deception Bay, Strathpine and Petrie are suburban extensions, while Caboolture, Morayfield and Burpengary are developing in that direction. Bribie Island, Godwin Beach and Beachmere are separate communities with some affinity for each other, and little for anything else.

- 3.13 Apart from problems in proposed enrolments, the Liberal party submission (as far as one can judge) seems to be

based in part on the principles enunciated in 3.11 and 3.12, with Glasshouse and Nicklin designated as the hinterland districts. The difficulty is that the Liberal Party submission divides Noosa between the proposed districts of Gympie and Cooroora. Such a division should be avoided, by extending Gympie to the west, south-west or south.

3.14 There was insufficient time to unravel the mysteries of the proposed National party division of the "cake" in this general area. One would be confident, however, that the "cake" has been divided taking into account the need to maximise the impact of the National Party "sixpences", and with the Party's normal very limited attention to the criteria of the Act. A superficial inspection of the maps indicates that Maroochy and Nicklin may be reasonable. However, Cooroora and Caloundra seem to extend too far inland, and Pine Rivers is a hinterland district incorporating the suburb of Bray Park.



P O Box 169  
WANDOAN Q 4419

4 June 1991

The Secretary  
Electoral and Administrative Review Commission  
9th Floor  
Capitol Hill  
85 George Street  
BRISBANE Q 4000



From	.....
To	..... 0425
C	.....
.....	.....

Dear Sir,

**re: 1991 Electoral Distribution**

I refer to submissions made for the consideration of the Commission in connection with the current distribution of Electoral Districts.

The National Party has proposed that the Electorate of Auburn, which I presently represent in the Parliament, should be "cannibalised".

In the event that the Commission follows that course it is my view that the Census Collector Districts which coincide with the Shires of Mundubhera and Eidsvold should more appropriately be included in the proposed Electoral District of Burnett rather than in that of Callide; whilst inclusion of the Monto Shire in the proposed Burnett Electoral District should also receive consideration as it has no affinity with the present Callide Electorate.

Likewise the Census Collector Districts comprising the Shire of Taroom should be considered for inclusion in the proposed Electoral District of Condamine rather than in the National Party's proposed Roma Electoral District.

Basically these suggestions are made having regard to predominate communities of interest and communications - including both road and rail as well as all sections of the media.

Yours sincerely,

N J HARPER M.L.A.  
Member for Auburn

# Cloncurry Shire Council

42

TELEPHONE (077) 42 1333  
FACSIMILE (077) 42 1712



19 - 21 SCARR STREET  
CLONCURRY Q. 4824

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:-  
P.O. BOX 3  
CLONCURRY Q. 4824

OUR REF

A4.14

CONTACT PERSON:

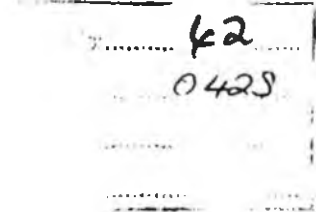
Councillor N C.F. Robertson

YOUR REF:

987/91 NCFR:AGM

7th June, 1991

The Chairman,  
Electoral and Administrative  
Review Commission,  
P O Box 349,  
NORTH QUAY QLD 4002



Dear Sir,

Cloncurry Shire Council would like to respond to submissions on the redistribution of boundaries for State Electoral Districts, particularly as they apply to Western Areas. We are particularly concerned that all three major political parties are proposing that Cloncurry be included in the electorate of Mount Isa.

Cloncurry is a town whose economic and social base is largely dependent on the surrounding rural industries, primarily the grazing industry, and as a regional centre for some major Government services in the North-West (Transport, Primary Industry, Land Administration) Mount Isa is a city whose economic and social base revolves almost entirely about the operation of Mount Isa mines. In the context of the important criteria of community of interest and communication and transport links, Cloncurry should continue to be linked electorally with similar communities to the east (Julia Creek, Richmond, Hughenden, Charters Towers). These communities are also centres for the surrounding grazing industry and are linked by the Flinders Highway and the railway line from Townsville to Mount Isa. From experience, when Cloncurry was part of Mount Isa electorate prior to 1986, Mount Isa City issues naturally tended to dominate. These issues are not often relevant to the rural areas or the town of Cloncurry, and are sometimes in conflict with our interests (the preferred location of regional Government Services)

-2-

Political parties although they may take account of community of interest and other relevant criteria would be under some pressure to protect their own sitting members and this could be reflected in their opinion of the appropriateness of electoral boundaries

As any decision on electoral boundaries in the North-West will necessarily have an impact on electoral boundaries in other western areas we would like to put a proposal for four electoral divisions in Western Queensland which would all be subject to the weightage provisions in the new electoral system.

The main rationale for the weightage of large electorate is to attempt to contain as far as possible the problems involved in maintaining contacts within every large electorate. These problems relate not only to the area of the electorates but to the transport and communication networks. The western part of the State by this criteria can be divided into

(1) The Northern area serviced by the Flinders Highway and the railway line to Mount Isa and major roads feeding into the Flinders Highway from the lower Gulf area.

(2) The Central area serviced by the Capricorn Highway and the railway line from Rockhampton to Longreach.

(3) The Southern area serviced by the Warrigo Highway and the Railway line from Brisbane to Quilpie and Cunnamulla

Therefore it would make sense to have three electorates divided roughly by latitude into Northern Inland, Central Inland and Southern Inland with a far North-Western electorate based around Mount Isa. With the exception of Mount Isa electorates along these lines would also meet the criteria of community of interest much better than any of the other serious proposals.

In the case of Mount Isa we would suggest that it would be much more appropriate to include Boulia Shire as well as Burke Shire, Doomadgee and Mornington Shire to achieve the necessary quota than to extend Mount Isa eastwards. Although there are problems with community of interest in the grazing areas, Boulia Shires main transport link is the Diamantina Development Road to Mount Isa, and the Federal and State Departments and Local agencies serving the aboriginal population to the North are all based in Mount Isa.

It would also seem logical to include the lower Gulf Shires of Carpenteria, Croydon and maybe Etheridge with the existing Flinders Electorate to form a Northern Inland electorate. We believe electorate boundaries should follow Shire boundaries as much as possible. These are all mainly pastoral areas and the principle roads all lead South to the Flinders Highway.


.../3

-3-

All the livestock transport comes that way and selling and transit centres are on the Flinders Highway (Railway Line) It is also significant that the Cloncurry Main Roads District, D P I District, and Lands Department District extends to the lower Gulf area, as does the Mount Isa Police District, Mining Region, Department of Social Security, C E S and other Departments. Of course the removal of these areas from the Cook electorate has implications for that area, but I do not think it is appropriate for us to suggest what should happen in the Peninsular and the Far North.

I am enclosing a map setting out suggested boundaries for four inland Queensland electoral divisions which I believe would best meet the criteria of community of interest, and cohesion of transport and communication links within the constraints of the necessary quota

Yours faithfully,

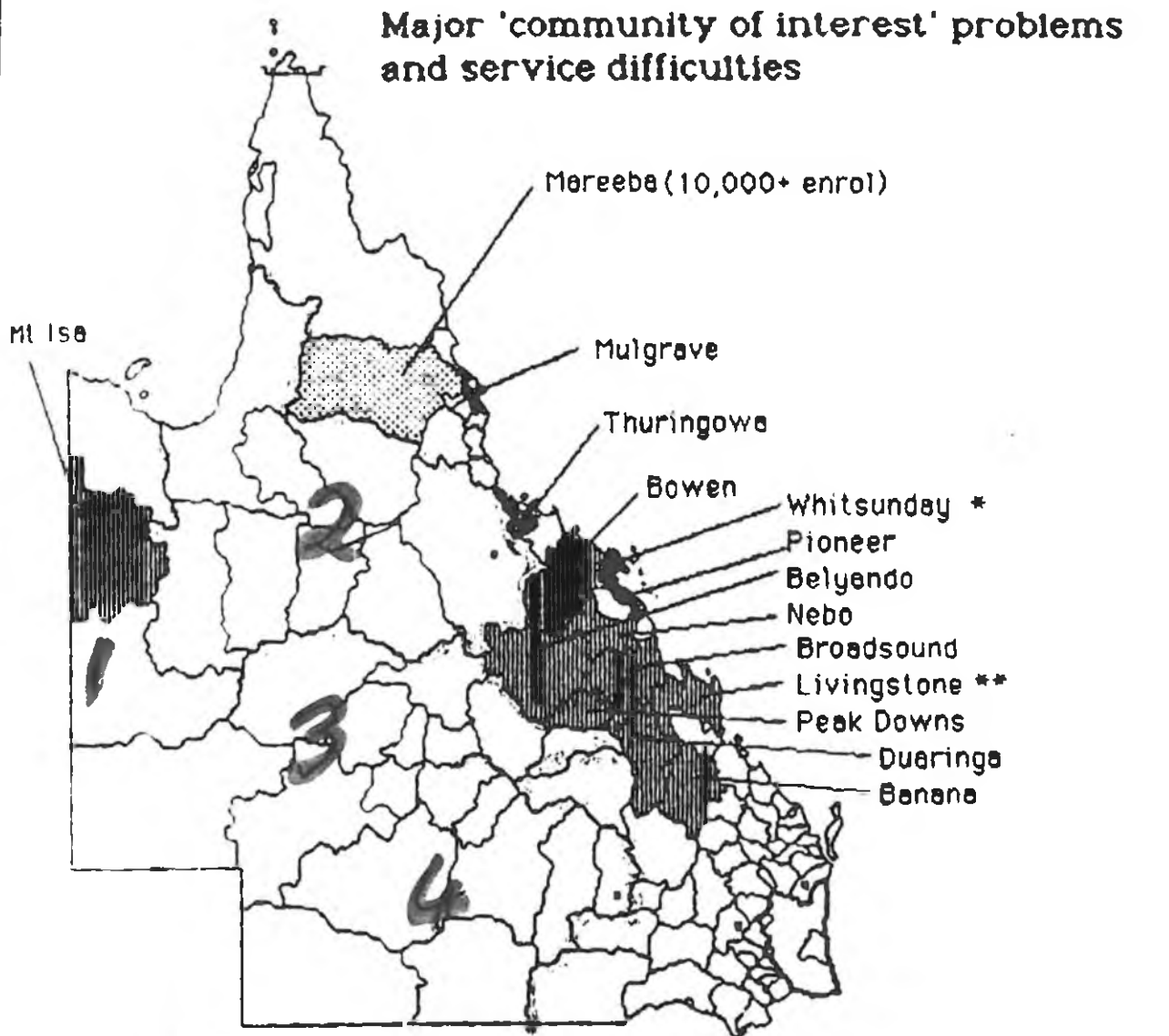


E. M. ADAMSON  
SHIRE CLERK



Queensland Local Government:

Major 'community of interest' problems and service difficulties



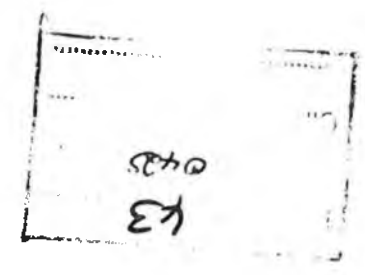
- LA's with high growth and diversity of economic base
- ▨ LA's with concentrated population + large unrepresented area
- ▤ LA's with super-imposed mining towns in rural region
- \* (W'sunday) mix will become disproportionate with development
- \*\* Livingstone also has recreation growth as well as mining/rural

Area Approx 150,000 sq K. Electors approx 18,500  
 Area Approx 350,000 sq K. Electors approx 20,500  
 Area Approx 330,000 sq K. Electors approx 29,500  
 Area Approx 310,000 sq K. Electors approx 21,000

*no. of electors based on G.A.R.C. reports and include natural numbers from nightcayes*

Mr T Skermer  
 E.A.R.C.  
 9th floor  
 Hospital Hill Building  
 55 George St  
 Brisbane 4000

10th June 1991



15 WILCOX  
 43 HANSON TCE  
 NUNDAH  
 BRISBANE  
 4012

Dear Sir,  
 as a member of the current election of Member  
 I submit some comments relating to the written  
 application on the distribution of the state on or before  
 Monday, 20 May 1991.

my comments, because of time constraints, are  
 restricted to the submissions covering the area in the  
 north-east of Brisbane in general and the area  
 covering the current seat of Mount in particular.

Generally speaking a majority of the submissions have  
 ignored the requirements of the Electoral Act  
 requiring that consideration be given to:  
 (a). Community of interest within the proposed electoral district  
 (b). means of communication and travel  
 (c). physical features of the proposed district,  
 (d). demographic trends etc.

In the area centered on Munden, several heights and notations that are clearly identifiable boundaries which fulfill all four of the requirements of the act.

- These boundaries are:
- (a) Downfall creek and adjacent industrial/commercial areas
  - (b) Gypsum Road
  - (c) Redden Brook, Safety Canal and adjacent parkland
  - (d) The Bunker airport.
- The above boundaries completely enclose a natural community of economic, social and regional interests

I now address my comments to particular submissions with reference to the above area.

Submissions 14, 19, 28 and 30 all recognize the above boundaries to some degree. However, fail to fulfil the four requirements of the Act by:

- (a) including areas with little or no community of interest with and other
- (b) exclude areas with community of interest in every respect
- (c) include areas where there is virtually no communication and transit

- (d) ignoring both natural and artificial boundaries
- (e) drawing boundaries through areas where no natural boundaries exist

Submission 27 is non-specific in terms of boundaries but does postulate a declining population for the above area. In view of past trends and the number of multiple dwellings (flat units) replacing single house residences such a population is hard to accept.

Submission 2.2 deals solely with the election of  
members and fulfills all four criteria of the act with the  
exception of the regional quota in the proposed area. 5.1

most probably in future quotas.

The submission does suggest extending across

Gympie Rd in order to achieve the quota.

However rather than transgressing the significant  
demarcation line of Gympie Rd. it would be

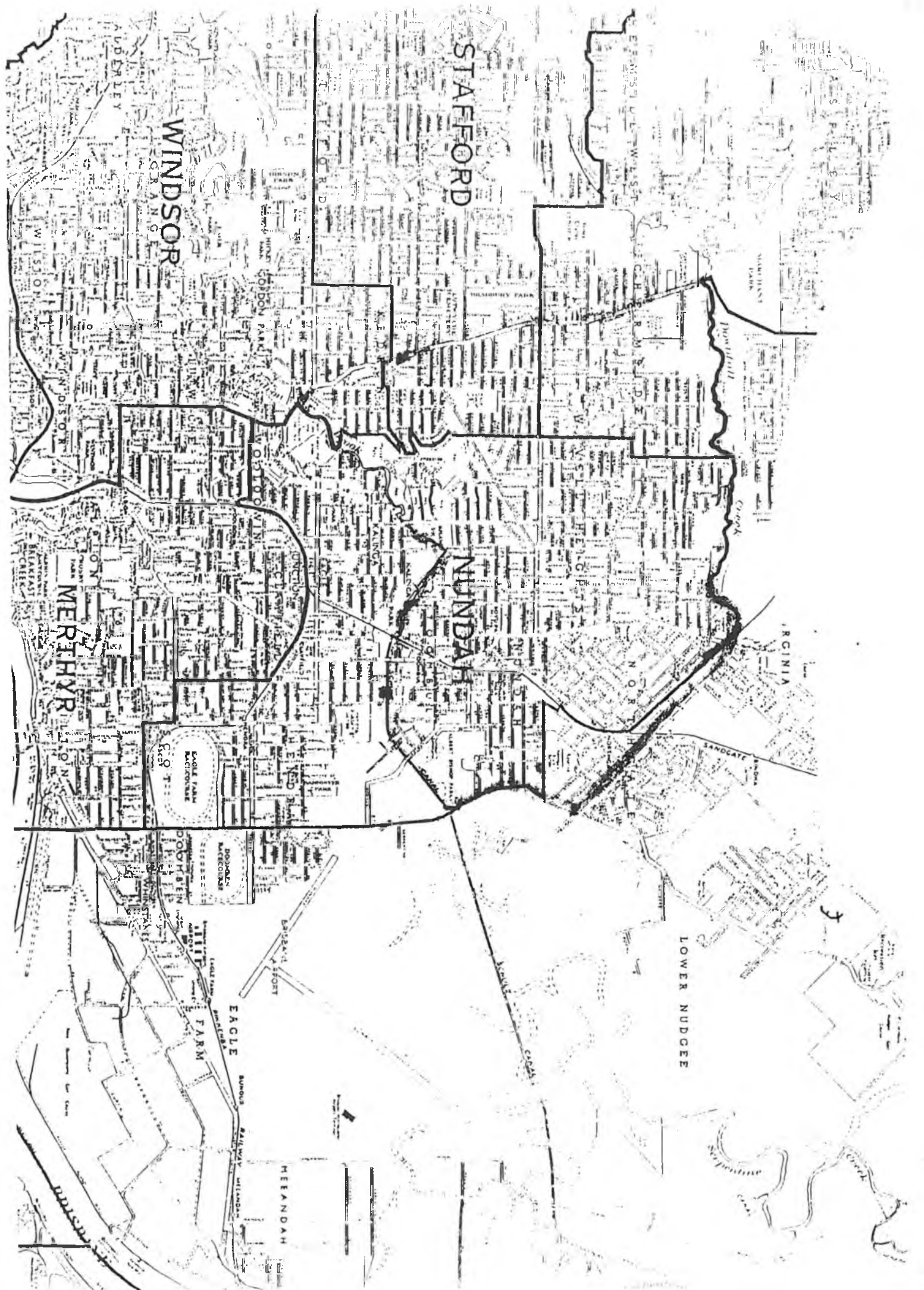
preferable to extend the proposed electorate in

the north-east corner into northgate - Virginia, parts  
of which already are situated in the proposed electorate.

In view of the above proposed electorate is

centred on Kilnall Hill. I suggest it would more  
appropriately be named Kilnall Heights

I enclose a map for your convenience



STAFFORD

WINDSOR

NUNDA

MERIDIAN

LOWER NUDDGE

EAGLE FARM

HEANDAM

ALDERLEY

WINDSOR

GORDON PARK

STATE ROUTE 19

US ROUTE 19

Howell Hill

Creek

JARCINIA

SANDGATE

BAILEY'S A FORT

LAKE FARM GOLF LINKS

DOUBLEDAY

LAUREL HILL

LAUREL HILL

LAUREL HILL

LAUREL HILL

LAUREL HILL



5th June, 1991



GILBERT ALISON, FCA., AAUQ., ACIB., ACIM.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT  
575 KENT STREET,  
MARYBOROUGH,  
QUEENSLAND, 4680

kk

PHONE 071 21 3378 (H)  
288000 (O)  
23 2199

Mr. T. Sherman,  
The Chairman,  
Electoral & Administrative Review Commission,  
P.O. Box 349,  
NORTH QUAY Q. 4002

kk  
0425

Dear Mr. Sherman,

re: Liberal Party Submission - Isis & Maryborough  
Electorates - Your Reference 42S.

I wish to offer comment on the abovementioned submission.

It is not unreasonable to state that this is a lazy submission and indeed one in which there has not been a lot of thought. The Liberal Party have not considered all of the guidelines laid down in the Act nor has it kept to using whole Commonwealth Census Collectors Districts.

It seems that the Liberal Party submission suggests that all of the CCD's 3100704 and 6 plus part of CCD 3100705 currently in Isis should go into Maryborough. The electors in these CCD's are as follows -

Local Government of Hervey Bay	CCD 3100704	484
	3100705	74
	3100706	<u>245</u>
		<u>803</u>

This submission indicates that there are 1,660 electors in the area of the Hervey Bay City Council which they recommend goes into Maryborough in the abovementioned CCD's. I cannot reconcile this figure.

The main reasons why the Liberal Party submission should not be considered are as follows -

1. The Liberal Party submission relies on part of a CCD being placed in Maryborough and the other part in Isis. If all of CCD 3100705 was put into Maryborough then Isis would be made up of two (2) large areas joined together with a narrow neck of land a few hundred metres wide.
2. Over the past 7 - 10 years there has been a very strong growth rate in the Hervey Bay City Council area which has produced in the area a very strong sense of identity. Accordingly it is submitted that it is essential and timely that all of the City of Hervey Bay should be encompassed in the one electoral district to form the main part of an electorate entitled "Hervey Bay". On no account should any part of the Hervey Bay Local

NEW  
NAME

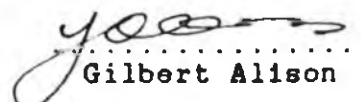
(44)

Authority be included in any other electoral district as this would only create division, resentment and confusion.

3. The Howard and Torbanlea townships included in CCD's 3100704 and 3100706 above have a far greater community of interest with Hervey Bay than they do with Maryborough. This is partly because the Torbanlea and Howard districts are in Hervey Bay City Council area with the Councils administration centre being situated at Hervey Bay. Another reason is because more of the Torbanlea and Howard people shop at Hervey Bay than they do at Maryborough.
4. The Liberal Party submission for the Maryborough electorate would result in an electorate with a very low growth rate (Maryborough City Council growth rate is 1.09%) having total electors of 20,539 compared with the upper limit tolerance of 10% over quota being approximately 22,219.
5. By taking out of Isis the townships of Torbanlea and Howard, which are an integral part of the Hervey Bay Local Government area, it would then become necessary to extend the western boundary of Isis further west into areas which have absolutely no community of interest with Hervey Bay at all, such as Woongarra.
6. Hervey Bay Local Government area has 17,473 electors as at April 1991 with a growth factor of 26.41%. This is only 700 odd less than the average per electorate less 10% tolerance. Clearly an intact Hervey Bay Local Government Area which is a very compact area should form the basis of an electorate in its own right with the name Hervey Bay.

NEW NAME

Yours faithfully,

  
Gilbert Alison

3rd June, 1991

Mr. T. Sherman,  
Electoral & Administrative Review Commission,  
The Chairman,  
P.O. Box 349,  
NORTH QUAY Q. 4002

Dear Mr. Sherman,

re: Maryborough & Isis Electorates  
Your Reference 42S.

I wish to comment on my own submission for the electorates of Isis and Maryborough dated the 15th May. When my submission was compiled the latest information was that the average enrolment was approximately 20,800 and my submission was based on that figure as a pro forma quota.

Since then further information has come to hand which indicates an average enrolment of 20,199. The following comments are made to reduce slightly the proposed number of electors in each of my proposals, to coincide with the reduced average.

1. Isis (Hervey Bay)

The total number of electors as proposed for this electorate was 19,243 with a projected enrolment as at May 1995 of 24,343. It is suggested that three Census Collector Districts be deleted from my original proposal which would provide the following result.

	Enrolment <u>Apr. 1991</u>	Projected Enrolment <u>Mar. 1995</u>
As per Original Proposal	19,243	24,343
less CCD's 3071605 (Isis)	120	113
3071606 (Isis)	223	232
3071614 (Isis)	336	355
	<u>679</u>	<u>700</u>
	<u>18,564</u>	<u>23,643</u>

2. Maryborough - Option A

It is suggested that one CCD situated in Kilkivan Shire should be deducted from this proposal which would provide the following enrolment.



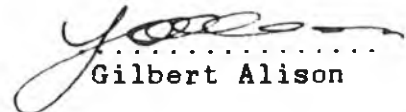
	<u>Enrolment</u> <u>Apr. 1991</u>	<u>Projected</u> <u>Enrolment</u> <u>Mar. 1995</u>
as per Original Proposal	22,299	23,289
less CCD 3101510 (Kilkivan)	<u>   366</u>	<u>   385</u>
	<u>21,933</u>	<u>22,904</u>

3. Maryborough - Option B

In this option it is suggested that the original proposal be amended by deleting two (2) CCD's situated in the Kilkivan Shire which would result in the following number of electors.

		<u>Enrolment</u> <u>Apr. 1991</u>		<u>Projected</u> <u>Enrolment</u> <u>Mar. 1995</u>
as per Original Proposal		22,535		23,781
less CCD 3101508 (Kilkivan)	156		167	
3101510 (Kilkivan)	<u>  386</u>	<u>   522</u>	<u>  385</u>	<u>   552</u>
		<u>22,013</u>		<u>23,229</u>

Yours faithfully,

  
.....  
Gilbert Alison

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

575 KENT STREET,

MARYBOROUGH,

QUEENSLAND. 4880

PHONE 071 21 3378 (H)

22 3300 (O)

3rd June, 1991

Mr. T. Sherman,  
The Chairman,  
Electoral & Administrative Review Commission,  
P.O. Box 349,  
NORTH QUAY Q. 4002

Dear Mr. Sherman,

re: Maryborough & Isis Electorates - Your Reference 42S.

I wish to comment on the A.L.P. submission to the Commission in relation to the electoral districts of Maryborough and Isis. It is unfortunate that the A.L.P. has ignored the Commission's suggestion to use the Commonwealth Census Collectors' Districts and also the criteria laid down by the Electoral Districts Act 1991 to give consideration to -community of interests within any proposed electoral district - including economic, social and regional interests, means of communication and travel, the physical features of the proposed electoral district and demographic trends.

The A.L.P. proposal for Maryborough is to drop off the southern part of the electorate (2,000 electors) and to pick up 4,200 electors by including an area to the north and north-west covering the towns of Torbanlea, Howard, Childers, Apple Tree Creek and Booyal.

This proposal breaches all the guidelines required to be considered by the Act and is nothing more than an attempt at a blatant gerrymander to make Maryborough a safe Labor Seat.

In the first place this proposal is impossible to achieve using CCD's as it would be necessary to take into the Maryborough electorate, Hervey Bay CCD's 3100702 and 3100705 to be able to include Howard (3100703/4) and Torbanlea (3100706). CCD 3100702 runs all the way from the Maryborough boundary to the coast south of Burrum Heads whilst 3100705 goes from the Maryborough boundary to the seaside village of Toogoom which takes that CCD boundary to within a few hundred metres from the coast.

This would leave the balance of the Hervey Bay Local Government area isolated to the north and east with the sea on those two (2) sides. To the south there is the Mary River and Saltwater Creek forming the boundary between Maryborough Local Government and Hervey Bay with only one (1) bridge over Saltwater Creek about 25 kilometres from the

mouth of the river providing access from one side to the other. To the west there would be the new boundary of Maryborough electorate as proposed by the A.L.P. (CCD's 3100702 and 3100705). On that basis this isolated area encompassing part of the City of Hervey Bay would have only 15,541 electors which obviously would not make up a quota of possibly 20,100.

To comply further with the A.L.P. proposal it would be necessary to add to Maryborough the following CCD's -

Hervey Bay - CCD	3100702	507	electors	
	3100703	187		
	3100704	484		
	3100705	74		
	3100708	<u>245</u>		1,477
Isis Shire - CCD	307106	223	electors	
	307107	377		
	307108	234		
	307109 - 12	1,000		
	307113	<u>91</u>		1,925
				<u>3,402</u> electors.

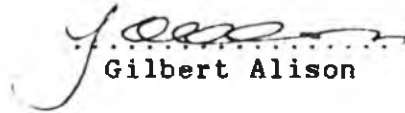
The impracticalities of this proposal is obvious from several aspects but perhaps the more serious flaws in this proposal are listed below.

1. Using CCD's as suggested by the Commission, it is impossible as mentioned above because the bulk of the City of Hervey Bay would be isolated without a sufficient number of electors to make up one district.
2. Even if the Commission dissected the Hervey Bay CCD's 3100702 and 3100705 putting the southern portions in Maryborough and the northern portions in Isis, the position would still be quite ludicrous. The seat of Isis would then still have to reach north as far as the outskirts of Bundaberg to make up the numbers. The bulk of the electors would be in the Hervey Bay Local Government portion at the southern end with the remainder of the electors at the northern end with both parts joined by a very neck of land (approximately 8 kilometres wide) between Howard/Torbanlea and the coast.
3. From the community of interests point of view, both Howard and Torbanlea have a greater affinity with Hervey Bay than Maryborough. In the case of Booyal and Apple Tree Creek, these two districts would have no community of interest with Maryborough at all. Their affinity would be towards Childers and Bundaberg. In the case of Childers it has far greater community of interest with Bundaberg and Hervey Bay than Maryborough.

4. In the A.L.P. proposal the township and district of Tiaro, which has a strong community of interest with Maryborough and is in fact only 20 kilometres away from Maryborough City, would be in the electorate of Burnett.

In summary the A.L.P. proposal for Maryborough and Isis is quite unworkable and breaches all the guidelines laid down by the Act and suggested by the Commission. It is an outrageous proposal with one aim in view and that is to make Maryborough a safe Labor Seat.

Yours faithfully,

  
Gilbert Alison

HOME HILL  
CHAMBER  
OF  
COMMERCE



47

P.O. Box 537,  
Home Hill, Q 4806

All correspondence should  
be addressed to  
The Secretary —

47  
0425



19

6th June, 1991.

The Chairman,  
Electoral and Administration Review Commission,  
P.O. Box 349,  
North Quay,  
Queensland.

FAKED 11/6/91

On behalf of the members of the Home Hill Chamber of Commerce, I wish to comment on the proposals put forward by the National, Labor and Liberal Parties for the electorate of Burdekin.

Perusal of the "Invitation for Comments" reveals that the Electoral Districts Act 1991 requires the Commission to consider the quota of electors, and the following: community interest - including economic, social and regional interest; means of travel and communication; physical features.

Sir, we wish to draw your attention to the fact that two of the proposals put forward totally ignore these last three criteria to a very high extent. We are at a loss as to how the people involved in these two proposals could be in any way serious in their intent to provide a fair proposal for the people of the Burdekin District.

The Burdekin District has the strongest sugar cane industry in Queensland. It has four sugar mills, all owned by CSR, and all scheduled to expand production in line with the great development and expansion of the sugar industry due to the Burdekin Dam and associated works.

The rice industry has undergone a massive expansion and will undoubtedly play an ever increasing role in both domestic and export trade.

For the development to continue, it is essential that the present electorate be preserved, and expanded to achieve the 21,000 elector quota.

We strongly condemn any changes that will divide the Burdekin District in any way. It is inconceivable that the Burdekin Shire should be divided into two or possibly three electorates, and it is totally unacceptable that the township of Home Hill be split between the Burdekin and Bowen electorates.

In the present Burdekin electorate, the major portion of the people share social, regional and industry interests. There are two provincial towns, Ayr and Home Hill. We are certain that any plan, which propose to break off some of the people of these two towns into other electorates, is wrong.

Cont:

Sir, we urge you to consider any proposal that has the sense to maintain the Burdekin people in an electorate based on common interest, and contains the entire Burdkin Shire Council area, and most importantly the entire Burdekin Dam Irrigation area. A motion stressing this exact theme was passed unanimously at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 5th Instant.

Sir, we are at pains to point out that we are not aligned politically, and we ask EARC to be conscious of the needs of the Burdekin Community and that it totally disregards any proposal that will divide it.

We look forward to further communicate with EARC, and are quite willing to meet with the committee in the future to personally present our case.

Yours faithfully,



Alf A. Musumeci.



0425

0428

Telephone: (077) 76 1428  
Fax: (077) 76 3503

P.O. Box 1515,  
INGHAM. N.Q. 4850

11 June 1991

The Secretary  
Electoral and Administrative  
Review Commission  
9th Floor  
Capital Hill  
85 George Street  
BRISBANE. 4000

Dear Sir,

Re: 1991 Electoral Distribution

I would like to comment on the 3 major party's submissions for the redistribution of seats in the Hinchinbrook Electorate region.

The comments are made from the viewpoint of being the sitting Member to enable a tenable outcome for servicing an even more widespread electorate.

Liberal Party Submission

The Liberal Party submission regarding the Hinchinbrook Electorate is defined by a series of maps.

The inclusion of Herberton local authority in the proposal isolates a community of interest with the rest of the electorate. There is a greater affinity with the Tablelands than with the coast.

The western area of the proposed electorate is serviced by 2 separate road systems.

The spread of the district through this proposal would require unwarranted travel.

People residing west of Ingham would be largely dependent on the Mt Fox Road for obtaining supplies from Ingham.

The area west of Paluma is also serviced by Ingham as no major town exists in the region.

No mention is made of Thuringowa in submission when referring to shire yet the map appears to include the section of the coast between Crystal Creek and Leichhardt Creek which is in the Thuringowa Local Government area. This will affect the enrolment numbers in the submission.

(2)

#### ALP Submission

I would like to raise an objection in the ALP submission with the naming of the Electorate of Mourilyan.

NEW NAME - DISAGREE.

I believe the name is inappropriate as the town of Mourilyan and surrounding area forms the northern most boundary of the proposed electorate.

It appears the proposal will contain 13,600 from all the present Hinchinbrook Electorate, 400 from the Burdekin and 7,100 from the existing Mourilyan Electorate.

Hinchinbrook Island is a significant landmass and a National Park that is known world wide. The island runs 50 kilometres along the electorate's eastern seaboard.

The Electorate should retain the name of Hinchinbrook as the greater proportion of voters in the Labor Party's and other party submissions to EARC are the core of the proposed revised boundaries. People in at Mission Beach have ties with the Hinchinbrook Electorate as they were part of it a short time ago in the previous redistribution.

The ALP submission for Hinchinbrook lacks definition with census districts. There is no map of the proposed boundary. By a process of elimination it appears the northern boundary in the ALP submission covers the southern outskirts of Innisfail including Etty Bay, Mourilyan, Wangan, South Johnstone also Ravenshoe, Herberton and Mt. Garnet.

I believe the Ravenshoe, Herberton and Mt. Garnet area would be better assimilated into an electorate on the Tablelands for the same reasons expressed with the response to the Liberal Party submission.

#### National Party Submission

The National Party submission is concise with maps and CD information supplied.

The community of interest with the Palm Island group may be better matched with Townsville as the transport and supplies are accessed mostly from Townsville.

The southern boundary of the present electorate has been taken further south of the natural boundary of Leichhardt Creek.

Generally people living in the Bluewater, Yabulu area would have a greater community of interest with Townsville/Thuringowa with occupations and the general demand of urban dwellers.



**Conclusion**

The unfortunate part about the one vote, one value, concept is that in a bid for electorates in Queensland to have an equal number of voters within the growth factor tolerances except for those extremely large areas where weightage is applicable, it will be impossible in many cases to maintain a community of interest.

This will occur more with country electorates than the urban areas of the State. The Commission when considering the boundaries should take into account the feasibility of representing the electorate to enable the Parliamentary Member the optimum opportunity to service the constituents.

People with similar enterprises and interests can be represented better by a Parliamentary Member with the many electorates that are significantly increasing in area. This factor should gain consideration by the Commission.

The southern boundary of the existing Hinchinbrook Electorate could be extended further south in the western regions.

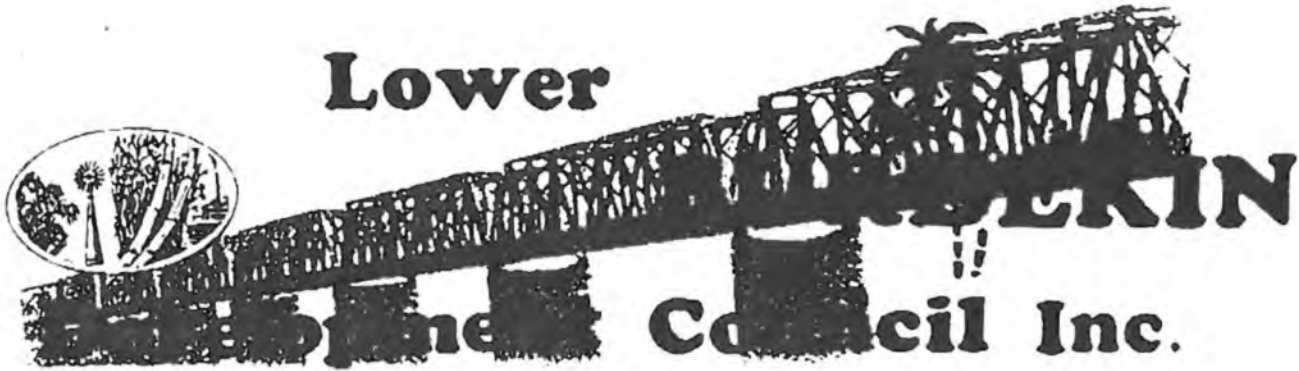
There is a community of interest awareness indicated in all submissions with the northern extension of the existing electorates boundary. It may be a matter of how far the boundary needs to go to gain the required numbers.

Hoping the matters raised will be taken into consideration with the revision of boundaries.

Yours faithfully,



M. Rowell  
Member for Hinchinbrook



P.O. BOX 974  
AYR, Q 4807

PHONE (077) 83 2400

Ref: DPM:CPL



0525

6th June, 1991.

**REFERENCE 42S**

**Electoral & Administrative Review Commission,  
P.O. Box 349,  
NORTH QUAY, Q4002**

Dear Sir,

**RE: Electoral District Boundaries for Burdekin**

I refer to the Commission's call for comments in relation to the proposed distribution of Queensland into 89 Legislative Assembly Electoral Districts.

The Development Council has noted with concern the proposals put forward by the Liberal and Labor Parties which suggest that the Burdekin Shire, in particular the town of Home Hill and surrounding environs, will be split with some areas being aligned with the Bowen Electorate and other areas being placed in a northern electorate with southern suburbs of Townsville. It is noted that the Burdekin Branch of the Liberal Party support the retention of Ayr and Home Hill in one electorate.

The Submission made by the National Party retains the Burdekin Shire almost entirely in the one electorate, and accordingly is the more favoured proposal of the major political parties.

The charter of the Lower Burdekin Development Council Inc. is to promote by every means the greater development trade, commerce and industry in every phase including the facilities thereof in the Lower Burdekin district. Accordingly, the Development Council has an interest in proposed electoral boundaries. It is also considered that the charter of the Development Council includes those matters that are of concern to Members. Difficulties associated with presiding over an area of diversified economic, social and regional interests could create conflicts of interest and is conducive to inefficiencies and increased running costs. As a parallel, similar difficulties are envisaged for Members with electorates of similar characteristics.

The Development Council opposes any changes that would divide the Burdekin district in any way. It is inconceivable that the Burdekin Shire should be divided into two electorates

Page 2

Electoral & Administrative Review Commission

7th June, 1991.

and it is totally unacceptable that the township of Home Hill or surrounding community would be split between the Bowen and Burdekin electorate.

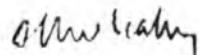
The Development Council strongly supports the retention of the Burdekin district in its present form and the inclusion of areas associated with the Burdekin River Irrigation Project, both north and south of existing shire boundaries.

In support of this proposal, I refer to the distribution criteria required to be considered by your Commission. Any proposals to split the Burdekin district violates this criteria. The Burdekin district has a strong community interest with the Burdekin River Irrigation Project strengthening the economic, social and regional interests of the area.

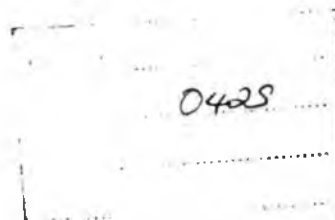
It is considered that the distribution criteria should carry more weight in the determination of electoral boundaries, rather than the need to rigorously adhere to a "quota". It is felt that the priority of Government would be to create a structure that would ensure effective representation of electorates, rather than amend boundaries to produce electorates of diversified interests to satisfy a quota criteria and which may lead to ineffective representation.

The Development Council strongly believes that the community should benefit from any electoral boundary redistribution, rather than a political process. I trust you will take these matters into consideration when the Commission considers boundary proposals for the Burdekin area.

Yours faithfully,



D.P. Mulcahy  
SECRETARY

**COUNCIL OF THE SHIRE OF BURDEKIN****145 YOUNG STREET, AYR****ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO:****THE SHIRE CLERK****P.O. BOX 974, AYR. Q4807****PHONE: (077) 832400****FAX NO. (077) 835100**

**DATE:** 11TH JUNE 1991

**FAX NO:** 07-2371990

**TO:** ELECTORAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW  
COMMISSION

**ATTENTION** MR. GRAHAM SMITH

**FROM:** MR. GRAHAM WEBB, SHIRE CLERK

**COMMENTS:** RE. OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION,  
FOLLOWING IS COUNCIL'S REPOSE TO 1991  
QUEENSLAND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTORAL  
DISTRICTS. ORIGINAL INCLUDING APPENDICES  
WILL BE POSTED TO YOU TODAY.

**NO. OF PAGES:** 7 (including this page)

IF ANY PART OF THIS TRANSMISSION IS ILLEGIBLE OR TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES NOT  
RECEIVED PLEASE CONTACT :-

**JANICE HORAN ON TELEPHONE (077) 832400**



# Burdekin Shire Council

145 YOUNG STREET, AYR

Enquires to: Mr. Graham Webb  
Your Ref: 428  
Our Ref: I/B/11A QJW/JH  
Letter No: N/A

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO:  
THE SHIRE CLERK,  
P.O. BOX 974, AYR, Q. 4807  
PHONE: (077) 838400  
Telex No: A447060  
Fax No: (077) 834446

11th June, 1991

**FAX : 07-2371990**

Mr. T. Sherman,  
Chairman,  
Electoral and Administrative Review Commission,  
P.O. Box 349,  
NORTH QUAY. Q4002

Dear Sir,

**Re: Written Comments on Public Suggestions**  
**1991 Queensland Distribution of Electoral Districts - Burdekin Electorate**

**1.0 Introduction**

1.1 After careful consideration of all the issues concerning the Queensland distribution of Electoral Districts, I now respond on behalf of the Burdekin Shire Council to the Commission's invitation to public suggestions covered in the two volume report recently released by your Commission.

1.2 The reports have generated considerable interest locally. It is understood that in addition to this submission on behalf of the Council, your Commission is likely to receive submissions from the Ayr and Home Hill Chambers of Commerce and the Lower Burdekin Development Council. These three bodies have made their views known to the Council. Their views are identical with those of the Council.

**2.0 Comments on Distribution Criteria**

2.1 It is acknowledged that your Commission is charged with the responsibility, subject to the quota and permitted deviation pursuant to the Electoral Districts Act 1991, to give consideration to the following:

- (a) community of interests within the proposed electoral district - including economic, social and regional interests;
- (b) means of communication and travel within the proposed electoral district;
- (c) the physical features of the proposed electoral district;
- (d) demographic trends in the State with a view to ensuring, as far as practicable, on the basis of those trends, that the number of electors enrolled for the time being for the electoral district will

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11th June 1991

remain within a margin of 10% more or 10% less than the State average district enrolment i.e. the quota.

2.2 At a meeting convened for the purpose on Wednesday, 5th June 1991, the Council took into account the above criteria in preparing its response to the public's suggestions on the Queensland Distribution of Electoral Districts.

2.3 It is pleasing that the Commission has now recognised that points (a) to (d) above are the appropriate guidelines and criteria in determining boundaries within the State. History reveals that EARC rejected similar arguments advanced by Local Authorities in the determination of internal boundaries as part of the Local Authority Electoral Review.

2.4 The Council is encouraged by your Commission's detailed survey, analysis and outcome of the Queensland Legislative Assembly Electoral System. It would appear from your reports that as part of the State distribution process, your Commission is prepared to examine more closely issues of one vote one value and equal suffrage under International Law and that equal suffrage is only one of a number of human rights referred to in International Covenants. The Council believed that, in the review of internal Local Authority boundaries, your Commission placed greater emphasis on the principles of fundamental human rights set out under International Law and not the factors covered in paragraph 2.1

2.5 With the above factors in mind, the Council is satisfied that its submission has been prepared strictly in compliance with the distribution criteria contained in your reports as covered in paragraph 2.1 above.

### 3.0 Council Response

3.1 The Burdekin Shire Council convened a special meeting which was held on Wednesday, 5th June 1991 for the purpose of considering its response to the two volume report on public suggestions concerning the 1991 Queensland Distribution of Electoral Districts.

3.2 Set out hereunder are details of resolutions recorded at the special meeting. I was instructed by resolution of Council to correspond with your Commission advising that Council strongly opposes the splitting up of the Burdekin Shire and requesting that the whole of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area remain in the Burdekin Electorate. The Council considers that the basis of its submission, which is outlined hereunder complies strictly with the distribution criteria laid down by the Electoral and Administrative Review Commission.

3.3 The facts and circumstances relied on by the Council in support of its submission favours the expansion of the Burdekin Electorate north of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area Project rather than south, to comply with guidelines for preservation of Community of Interests as laid down by the Commission in the Distribution Criteria.

### 4.0 Basis of Council Submission

4.1 It is acknowledged that the Council's suggestions and/or comments are limited to the distribution criteria and the responses, particularly by the three major political parties, in the public suggestions.

4.2 In presenting the Council's response, careful consideration was given by the Council to the distribution criteria as contained in the report. The Council's response should not be interpreted as favouring any particular political party.

4.3 However, the Council's response is consistent, in one area, with the cases advanced by the three major political parties. The Council supports the views expressed by the three major parties concerning compliance with the permissible degree of tolerance for the Electoral District of Burdekin necessitating the extension of the boundaries north of the Burdekin Electorate to include areas presently contained within the boundaries of Townsville City Electorates.

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4.4 Whilst the Council considers that the present boundaries of the Burdekin Electorate meet with, other than minor amendments, the guidelines for the distribution criteria as set out in 1.2 above, it realistically acknowledges that this point of view does not comply with the current law. It is acknowledged that the Electoral Districts Act 1991 provides for major adjustments to the 89 Electoral Districts to meet the State quota calculated at 20 000 electors with the application of a 10% margin of tolerance allowing a proposed electoral district to be within the range of 18,000 to 22,000 electors.

4.5 Whilst approximately 9,000 voters from the Townsville Area would be included in the Burdekin Electorate under proposals submitted by the Labor, National and Liberal Parties and supported by this Council, it is understandable that many of these displaced voters could argue that their community of interests are not best served by their inclusion in the Electoral District of Burdekin.

4.6 Again, the Council's submission has been prepared to comply with the law and to advance a case which is most beneficial to electors within the boundaries of the Burdekin Shire and the current State Electorate of Burdekin. There seems to be no argument advanced by the three major parties concerning issues covered in 4.5 above.

4.7 The facts and circumstances relied on by the Council in support of resolutions passed unanimously at a special meeting of the Council on 5th June 1991 are set out hereunder.

#### 5. Community of Interests

5.1 The Council is opposed to any proposal which would split the Burdekin Shire and the Burdekin Irrigation Area into two or more electorates.

5.2 Throughout history, whilst there has been friendly rivalry between the communities of Ayr and Home Hill, the district has prospered due to the orderly development within the boundaries of the Burdekin Shire and the Electorate of Burdekin.

5.3 It is argued that State electoral boundaries which divide communities with identical needs and interests, such as the Ayr and Home Hill communities, runs contrary to your Commission's guidelines on community of interest and would increase the difficulties of area wide planning.

5.4 The inclusion of the Burdekin Shire, the Burdekin River Irrigation Area, the sugar mill areas, the North and South Burdekin Water Board areas, rice and horticultural interests, and the Burdekin and Haughton River Improvement Trust areas within the boundaries of the Burdekin Electorate will ensure continued co-ordinated strategic planning will continue in the development of rural, commercial and human interests.

5.5 The State and Commonwealth Governments have invested millions of dollars into this district in recent years ensuring the district continues to be recognised as the area in this country which offers the most potential for economic growth in agricultural industries.

5.6 The State and Commonwealth Governments have invested around \$130 million in the Burdekin River Irrigation Area, including the Burdekin Falls Dam. It is estimated that more than \$220 million will be required to complete the development, which will result in a major expansion of cane, rice production and further expansion of horticultural production, in one of the most productive irrigated areas in the State, with an additional 50,000 hectares of irrigated farmland to become available.

5.7 In addition, the Burdekin Electorate embracing the entire Burdekin River Irrigation Area offers enormous potential for expansion of grain production and other crops including cotton, peanuts, kenaf and sugar cane for ethanol production. The impact and benefits from the rural expansion and development of this district is expected to be some \$400 million per year as well as \$400 million during the development phase.

5.8 The Burdekin Shire Council is currently a partner with the Water Resources Commission in this major development. The Council, in terms of an agreement with the Commission, will be responsible for the development of nearly 400 kilometres of road which in present day values represents

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Investment of \$32 million into the Burdekin Shire's road system. Similarly to the Burdekin Shire Council, sugar milling interests, rural producers, the North and South Burdekin Water Boards and the Burdekin and Haughton River Improvement Trusts work closely within the boundaries of the Shire and the current State Electorate of Burdekin in representations through its Local Member to Government to ensure the on-going co-ordinated development of the area.

5.9 The Council considers it would be disastrous to divide the Shire between two or more electorates. The current Electorate of Burdekin with expansion to include the entire Burdekin River Irrigation Area and the current areas within Townsville electorates (to meet the quota) will, in the opinion of Council, meet the community of interests criteria. Employment opportunities, commercial needs, shopping, hospital and medical care, education, cultural and recreation needs, major transport and, most importantly, the orderly the co-ordinated development of the rural potential of this district will be best served by the retention of the entire Burdekin Shire Electorate and the Burdekin Irrigation Area within the boundaries of the Electorate of Burdekin.

5.10 In summary, the community of interest guidelines concerning the Electorate of Burdekin, as proposed in this submission, will be met because of the following factors :

- (a) The boundaries will not divide the Burdekin Shire and will ensure that development, particularly rural development of the area, occurs in an integrated and co-ordinated way;
- (b) The boundaries will reflect areas which are integral to the economic base of the district and human activities;
- (c) The boundaries will ensure that geographic features, particularly the Burdekin River and the potential rural development of activities adjacent to the river, proceed in an integrated and co-ordinated way;
- (d) The boundaries will ensure that people from the districts north and south of the Burdekin retain an affinity with and continue to play an equal part in the development of the Burdekin district.

#### 6.0 Communication and Travel

6.1 Communication and travel will play an important part in the orderly development of the Burdekin Electorate.

6.2 Having experienced three cyclones and a major flood in the Burdekin District in the last three years, the Council and the community are extremely conscious of the important part communications and travel play in the orderly development of the district.

6.3 After these extreme acts of nature, reinstatement of essential services, particularly roads, proceeded in an orderly manner due mainly to the close co-operation between the Ayr and Home Hill communities during a time of crisis. The Ayr and Home Hill Branches of the State Emergency Service, under the umbrella of the Burdekin Shire Council, were linked together by a combination of community goodwill, emotional bonds and a desire to belong. In true Australian tradition, lines of communication between the two districts were maintained and developed and a local spirit of mateship existed in overcoming the disastrous effects of these frequent acts of nature.

6.4 In summary, factors covered in 6.1 to 6.3 above concerning communications and transport genuinely support a case for the retention of the Ayr and Home Hill communities within the boundaries of one electorate - the Electorate of Burdekin.

#### 7.0 Physical Features of the Proposed Electoral District

7.1 It is acknowledged that the final boundaries of the Burdekin Electorate will be drawn taking account the tolerance of up to 10% more or less than the quota as provided for in the Electoral Districts Act 1991. It is also acknowledged that your Commission will determine its outcome taking into account population trends within Census Collection Districts (CCD's).



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7.2 The Council's submission supports the inclusion of the entire Burdekin River Irrigation Area and the Shire of Burdekin within the boundaries of the Burdekin Electorate, and advances the following suggestions to comply with the distribution criteria in respect of physical features of the proposed Burdekin Electorate :-

- (a) The inclusion of land currently in the Bowen Electorate with the southern boundary of the Burdekin Electorate represented by perhaps the Elliott River, Bowen Development Road and Bowen River;
- (b) Ensure that the current boundaries include the western extremities of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area;
- (c) Ensure that the current rural areas and townships of Dalbeg, Millaroo and Clare are retained within the Burdekin Electorate;
- (d) An acknowledgement that whilst approximately 9,000 voters currently enrolled in Townsville Electorates may not agree that their interests are best served by their inclusion within the boundaries of the Burdekin Electorate, their inclusion is necessitated by the need to comply with the State quota as provided for in the Electoral Districts Act 1991;

7.3 As mentioned in previous paragraphs, the predominant physical feature of the Burdekin Electorate is the Burdekin River.

7.4 The Council is satisfied that the boundaries can be drawn within the physical constraints of Parish boundaries, rivers, mountains, roads and Census Collection Districts to ensure :-

- (a) the Burdekin Shire boundaries including the communities of Ayr, Home Hill, Brandon, Clare, Millaroo and Dalbeg; and
- (b) the Burdekin River Irrigation Area;

are included in the one Electorate - the State Electorate of Burdekin.

7.5 Maps showing the current boundaries of the Burdekin Shire, Burdekin River Irrigation Area, and the suggested boundaries of the new Burdekin Electorate are appended to this submission. (Appendices 1, 2 and 3)

## 8.0 Demographic Trends in the Electoral District

8.1 Bureau of Statistics figures will reveal that the existing Burdekin Electorate has a very stable population with limited population growth potential.

8.2 The publication recently released by the Queensland Department of Housing and Local Government - Recent Population and Housing Trends in Queensland (ISSN: 1036-5001) reveals, to the complete surprise of this Council, that the Burdekin Shire will only experience a projected population growth increase in the period from 1986 to 2001 of 2.2%. An extract from this publication is appended to this submission. (Appendix 4)

8.3 Whilst the Government's statistics are less than flattering for a district which has tremendous potential for growth in the agricultural, commercial, industrial and administrative areas, it is anticipated that such growth, according to Government statistics, will not be accompanied by an appreciable increase in population.

8.4 The State and Commonwealth statistics have been disputed in private surveys commissioned as part of the development potential of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area Project. If the boundaries of the proposed Electorate of Burdekin include the Burdekin Shire, Burdekin River Irrigation Area and approximately 9,000 voters currently enrolled in Townsville Electorates, it would, over time, ensure a

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very stable electorate. This stability would ensure that the boundaries of the Burdekin Electorate would virtually remain intact with little need for adjustment to comply with current quota guidelines.

#### 9.0 Conclusion

9.1 The Council is satisfied that it has advanced a case in compliance with EARC's distribution criteria in every sense. The facts and circumstances relied on by the Council have been more than adequately outlined in this submission.

9.2 The Council's submission is supported by the Ayr and Home Hill Chambers of Commerce, the Lower Burdekin Development Council and I'm sure by most of the Burdekin Community. Already, there has been strong public opposition expressed to Councilors at the suggestion to divide the Ayr and Home Hill communities by their inclusion in two separate electorates. In this regard I have enclosed copies of newspaper coverage concerning this issue.

9.3 If your Commission considers it appropriate, the Council would respond favourably to any invitation to be represented at future public hearings to advance its case for the retention of the Burdekin Shire and the Burdekin River Irrigation Area in its entirety within the boundaries of the Burdekin Electorate.

9.4 The Council is pleased to have been given the opportunity to advance a case within the democratic process of determining a satisfactory outcome for the electoral districts of this State.

Yours faithfully,



G.J. Webb  
SHIRE CLERK.



SALISBURY ELECTORATE OFFICE  
Shauna Downs Centre  
Cnr. Beenleigh & Wynne Rds  
SUNNYBANK HILLS Q 4109

Telephone: (07) 345-6749

Fax: (07) 344-1702

7th June, 1991.

The Electoral and Administrative  
Review Commission,  
Level 9, Capital Hill,  
85 George Street,  
BRISBANE Q. 4000.

0425

Dear Commissioners,

With reference to your publication setting out the proposed boundaries of State Electorates, as proposed by various persons and organisations, I wish to comment on proposals which impinge on the totality of the Electorate of Salisbury, which I represent.

Salisbury is constituted by the areas adjacent to the railway line which historically gave birth to these suburbs.

By removing the suburbs of Algester, Calamvale and Stretton from the present Electorate, it would be reduced to the proposed quota.

These suburbs have no community of interest with the suburbs along the railway from Salisbury and Coopers Plains through to Fruitgrove and Kuraby.

A logical and clear boundary would be Beaudesert Road, (from the existing western boundary) and Compton Road through to Miller Road (the existing eastern boundary).

The area I have outlined, has a stable population with very little growth except in the Nursery Avenue area of Runcorn.

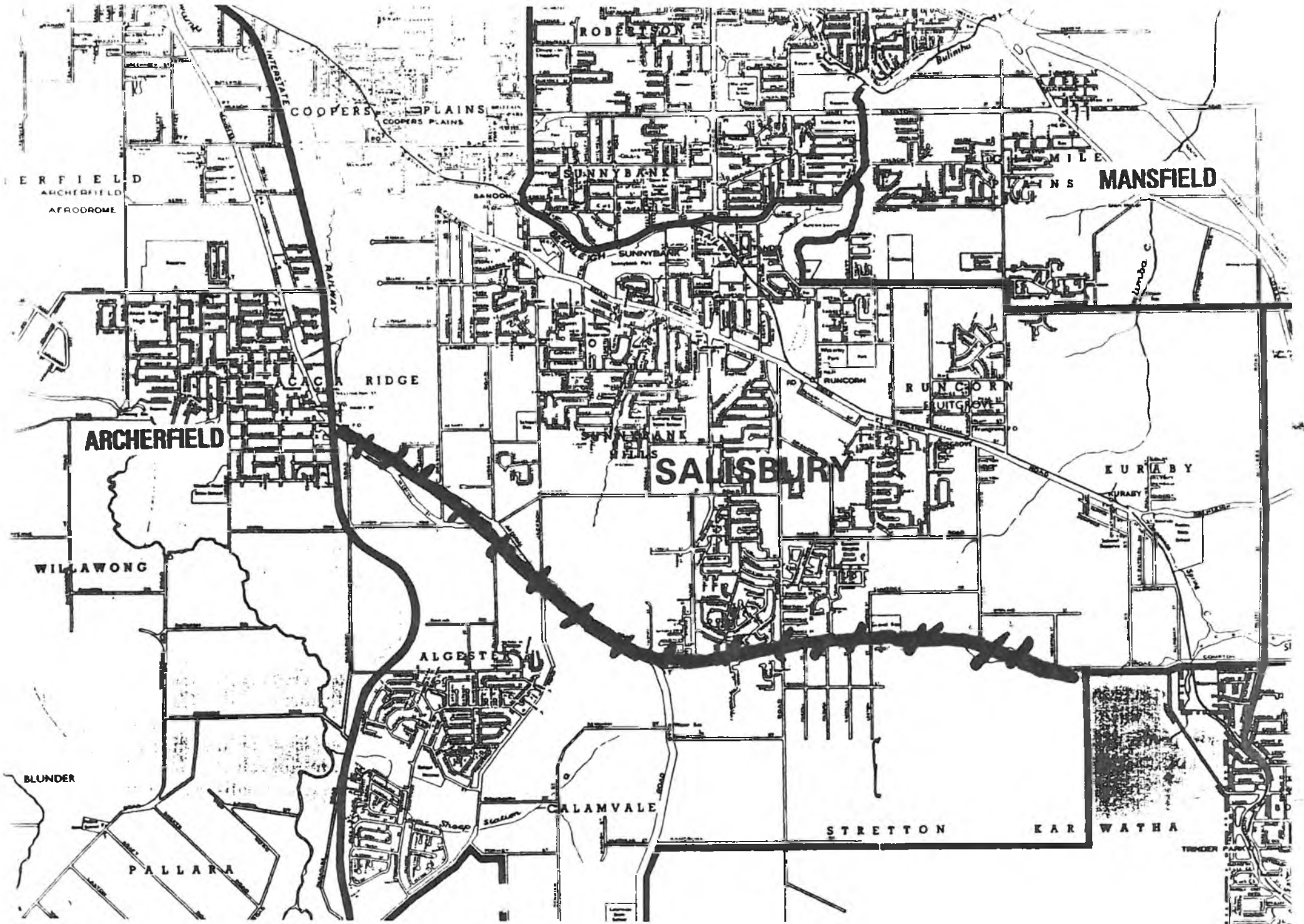
The area to be excised, south of Compton Road is a growth area and all in the Coopers Plains Council Ward, which includes Acacia Ridge, and Pallara and other suburbs along the southern border of Brisbane.

It could be linked to Doolandella which is also a major growth area.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours faithfully,

*per RL*  
LEN ARDILL, M.L.A.,  
MEMBER FOR SALISBURY.



ARCHERFIELD  
ARCHERFIELD  
AERODROME

COOPERS PLAINS  
COOPERS PLAINS

SUNNYSIDE  
SUNNYSIDE

MANSFIELD

ARCHERFIELD

SALISBURY

WILLAWONG

ALGESTON

CALAMVALE

STRETTON

KAR WATHA

PALLARA

KURABY

BLUNDER

ARCHERFIELD  
ARCHERFIELD  
AERODROME

COOPERS PLAINS  
COOPERS PLAINS

SUNNYSIDE  
SUNNYSIDE

MANSFIELD

ARCHERFIELD

SALISBURY

WILLAWONG

ALGESTON

CALAMVALE

STRETTON

KAR WATHA

PALLARA

KURABY

BLUNDER



11th June 1991

The Secretary  
Electoral and Administrative  
Review Commission  
9th Floor  
Capital Hill  
85 George Street  
BRISBANE QLD 4000



0425

Dear Sir,

1991 QUEENSLAND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS  
REFERENCE 42S

Overview

The National Party of Australia - Queensland (NP), in accordance with the Electoral Districts Act 1991 ("the Act") has reviewed the submissions made to your Commission ("EARC") in respect of the above distribution and now submits its comments in relation to those submissions.

Enclosed please find:

- . List of corrections to the NP submission as originally made and maps showing details of those corrections;
- . Enrolment and area particulars of the 89 electoral districts proposed by the NP including particulars of additional departure from the quota in respect of electorates of over 100,000 square kilometres permitted by section 3.4 of the Act in respect of the proposed electoral districts of Cook, Flynn, Gregory, Warrego and Roma;
- . Computer disks containing:

The NP original submission (file NPA 20591.TXT);  
The NP submission incorporating the above amendments (File NPA 11691.TXT); and  
The Australian Labor Party submission (File ALP,.TXT) reduced (so far as it is possible) to the form requested by EARC, i.e. using Census Collection Districts (CCD's) as the "building blocks". Since no distribution of the Townsville seats was attempted by the ALP, these three seats have been aggregated.  
Those files are in ASCII in the format - Ccd No., electorate number, electorate name NR comma delimited.

../2

- . Printouts containing the NP estimation of the election results had the 1989 election been conducted on the boundaries proposed by:
- . The NP submission as corrected; and
- . The ALP submission.

The estimates of enrolment in the proposed electoral districts are subject to the limitations of the data supplied by EARC to the Party. In particular:

- . The NP has had to estimate the actual location of 4488 unallocated voters in the Maranoa Federal Electoral Division; and
- . The NP has used the April 1991 figures rather than the June 1991 figures which will result from the habitation review, on the basis of which EARC will determine the quota.

The habitation review should lead to the projected enrolment figures being somewhat overstated. The NP would appreciate being advised of the results of the review so that it can update the database upon which its submission is premised.

Only three submitters (the ALP, the Liberal Party ("LP") and the NP) have made submissions which relate to the whole State. Because each boundary decision affects many electorates, submissions which relate to part only of the State are necessarily premised on assumptions as to the external boundaries of the area to which they relate which can (and usually will) be inconsistent with realities arising from distribution decisions in respect of other electoral districts and the State as a whole, particularly given the absolute nature of the requirements of the Act in relation to permissible departure from the quota.

Failure to comment individually on submissions relating to regions only, does not imply disrespect for those submitters. Some, e.g. submission 13 from Mr Alison, are extremely well constructed. Others have a thematic rather than a structural approach and, given quota requirements, will be of less assistance to EARC.

#### Submission Methodology

The NP shared with other State Submitters the need to make three fundamental decisions:

- . whether or not to use CCDs as the basic unit;
- . whether to use the September 1990 data originally supplied or the April 1991 data made available after the briefing session; and

- . whether to draw boundaries by reference to existing boundaries or to start afresh;

and framed its submission on the basis that these questions should be answered "yes", "the April 1991 data" and "start afresh" respectively.

The ALP submission sets out its reason for not adopting CCDs as basic units as being "the difficulty in discerning the precise numbers of CCDs on a number of the maps" although electorates 1 to 17, 11 to 21, and 45 appear to have been constructed on the EARC requested basis whilst the others have not. The NP also experienced some difficulty in regard to these matters but was able ultimately to produce not only its own submission which complied with those requirements but also the ALP submission in CCD based form for analysis purposes.

The NP notes that despite its "methodological criticisms" of EARC requirements, the ALP has contemporaneously made a submission to the Australian Electoral Commission in respect of the Federal redistribution which meets requirements based on CCDs which are far less flexible in relation to growth projections than those of the State distribution.

The LP submission makes no reference to EARC requirements as outlined at the briefing for political Parties (which it, unlike the ALP, attended) and gives no reason why departure from them is thought to be appropriate. Reference to its submission discloses that where whole local authorities are involved it has used the September 1990 SLA enrolment data, despite EARC's warning that these figures were unlikely to be of sufficient accuracy to enable boundary determinations to be made.

Notwithstanding the additional workload which the use of April 1991 data has involved, the NP fully supports EARC's suggestion of CCDs as the basic distribution unit and the 1991 enrolment data as the applicable data base. These units represent the most objective and quality controlled units which could be selected and they cannot be challenged on the basis that they represent the result of partisan decision making. The absence of serious methodological questioning of this approach strongly supports EARC's preliminary views on the matter.

Given both other State Submitters' strong criticism of the existing boundaries, it is a matter of great surprise that their submissions proceed on the basis of adjustment of them, notwithstanding, in the case of the ALP, a specific assertion of the undesirability of doing so (in paragraph 1.4). The NP agrees with EARC's view that the Act requires that existing boundaries be wholly disregarded.

One consequence of adopting existing electorates or the September 1990 SLA data as basic units is that enrolment errors therein contained are automatically incorporated into submissions. As will be seen from reference to the enclosures, all the electoral districts proposed by the NP meet quota requirements. Fourteen (14) proposed electoral districts in the ALP submission do not. A list of non-complying ALP proposed electorates is attached.

The LP submission is not sufficiently detailed to be susceptible of concise analysis. Given matters such as:

- . the double counting of the Shire of Flinders (included in both its proposed Belyando and proposed Mt Isa);
- . the omission of Bauhinia and Duaringa Shires;
- . the use of out of date data; and
- . its failure to make appropriate allowance, as clearly intended by the Act, for departure from quota in large electorates in any electorate other than Cook (without giving reasons for this approach);

no useful purpose would have been served by constructing a computer model of the proposal for analysis purposes as was done in respect of the ALP submission.

#### Reflections on the Past

If it were not for the fact that the ALP submission is now a matter of public record, the NP would not respond to its paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3 as the matters there raised are in no way relevant to the matters presently before EARC. Given that non-response might be construed as assent to the comments there made, the NP notes:

- . The ALP enacted the only distribution under the former zonal system which denied the people their choice of government in an election (1950);
- . The ALP has proposed three discontinuous seats in its current submission (Isis, Mackay and Mourilyan maps of which are attached) with far less justification in terms of community of interest than applied in the case of Wujal Wujal (whose booth the NP won in the 1986 election) and Cook;
- . The ALP submission has not attempted to draw a boundary between Townsville and Townsville East on the ground that "it was virtually impossible to decipher the CCD numbers from the map" (a full list can be obtained from the Party submission);

..5/



- The 1986 election result in Merthyr would have been better for the NP on either the 1983 boundaries or the ALP's now proposed boundaries;
- Salisbury was won by the ALP candidate in the 1986 election and it might be expected that the sitting member (had he chosen not to move to a safer electorate) would have polled even better on account of the personal vote he should have developed in the electorate from 1983.

The NP assumes that the ALP comments on its submission will include comments in the vein of its media release of 21 May 1991 (copy attached). In anticipation of such comment, the NP notes that despite its description of the NP proposed electorate of Roma as a "rotten borough", the ALP proposed electorate of Warrego is virtually identical (map attached) save that the ALP proposed district of Warrego:

- has 551 fewer enrolled electors and 2,148 more notional voters, and
- is a safer National Party seat on 1989 figures.

Indeed, the NP must record its surprise at the relatively technically unsophisticated nature of the ALP submission, given the importance which it, and sympathetic commentators, have ascribed to electoral distribution matters in this State.

For years the ALP has sought to excuse its electoral failure by reference to "the gerrymander", i.e. an alleged malign conspiracy on the part of the NP to deprive the people of Queensland of a choice of government in a fair election because of the drawing of "corrupt" electoral boundaries. The ALP itself certainly achieved that (as it now admits) in the 1949 redistribution which saved it from defeat at the 1950 election. Examples of this argument can be found in its submission to the Fitzgerald Inquiry (attached) and its submission to EARC's Zonal System inquiry.

EARC has now found the NP's support of the weightage principle for remote areas to be appropriate in the Queensland context. That its operation will be politically neutral appears from both Parties' submissions. The discussion of the political consequences which follow upon both ALP and NP submissions applied to the 1989 election result demonstrates conclusively the correctness of the view of commentators such as Dr Mackerras and Professor Hughes that this alleged conspiracy was the stuff of myth rather than reality.

Drawing the Lines

The need to respond to the ALP submission in this matter is regretted, because, as noted in the covering letter of its submission, the NP believes this distribution process to be of sufficient importance to be beyond partisan politics. Indeed, the remarkable point about the ALP and NP submission is their similarity rather than their differences. These similarities include the extent to which the area factor is brought into play (five seats in each submission) The ALP submission produces slightly more (28,098) notional voters than does the NP (27,265).

Both submissions recognise the need to start at Cape York, and that the first structural decision is the extent to which Gulf of Carpentaria communities are included in the Peninsula based electoral district (which both Parties proposed be called Cook).

Both parties agree that the Burke Shire should not be in Cook: the NP argues that for similar reasons the Carpentaria Shire south of the Gilbert River should also be included in the Mt Isa based seat. The NP notes that its proposal is closer to the resolution of the Peninsula/Gulf dichotomy adopted by the Australian Electoral Commission, than that of the ALP. The LP submission, on the other hand, proposes inclusion of the Burke Shire in Cook.

The consequences of this decision affect the treatment of the Douglas Shire in the east and the extent to which the electoral district based on Mt Isa needs to expand to enable it to meet quota requirements. That expansion in turn makes the continued existence of an electoral district based on Cloncurry, Charters Towers and areas in between impossible. Because the decisions in this part of the State are so fundamental to later decisions, the NP has prepared a detailed analysis of the Far North Queensland and Townsville environs electoral districts as proposed by all state submitters. This is attached.

As the submission of the Member for Flinders points out, the consequence is that there is no entirely satisfactory available solution to locating Charters Towers in an electoral district. Logically, the possibilities involve it in a Townsville based seat (rejected by all State submitters) including it with territory to the south as far as the central highlands (proposed by the ALP and LP) or including it with territory to the south and west (proposed by the NP). The NP proposal better meets community of interest and internal communications criteria, since these factors as discussed in the submission of the Member of Flinders, point to inclusion of as much as possible of the area to the west of the city in the electorate and to cultural linkages with pastoral rather than agricultural pursuits which essentially is the choice between the Central Highlands and the Central West.

These decisions and quota requirements largely determine the complexion of Gregory, Warrego and Roma. The only alternative to the basic pattern proposed by the NP and the ALP is the creation of electoral districts divided by east-west lines rather than north-south lines, as with the LP proposed Roma and Balonne, the latter of which has Pittsworth and Cunnamulla in the same electoral district difficult to reconcile with community of interest requirements.

The exclusion of the Central Highlands area from that group of seats makes the treatment of the non-urban Central Queensland area virtually inevitable: the NP proposes a Central Highlands based seat (Fairbairn) and three coastal electoral districts (Pioneer, Shoalwater and Callide). As the boundaries of the coastal electoral districts to the north are fixed to the east and west after drawing boundaries appropriate to the provincial cities, the remaining boundaries are determined by quota considerations which fix their northern and southern boundaries.

The key point of departure between the NP and ALP submissions as one moves down the coast is the ALP proposed abolition of Barambah which divides the South Burnett region, a distinct community of interest, into a number of electoral districts. If quota requirements left no alternative that would have to be accepted, but in reality the flow on effect of that decision results in a substantially less satisfactory treatment of surrounding areas, including:

- . making Isis a discontinuous seat (taking whole CCDs along the Bruce Highway north of Maryborough as proposed will divide Isis into two: taking partial CCDs will not transfer 4200 electors to Maryborough - indeed unless the town of Burrum Heads (CCD 3100701) is also transferred the total nominated by the ALP submission is not reached);
- . requiring the formation of a bizarre rural/urban electorate (New 4) (Map attached);
- . requiring the westward movement of the northern part of Somerset, and consequential alterations to Lockyer (map attached - whilst the present electorate of Fassifern needs voters transferred from it, it is more logical on community of interest grounds for that to occur on the north than the east).

The structure of remaining electorates is largely determined by a process of detailing whole communities of interest as one moves into the centre of Brisbane and across to the Sunshine and Gold Coasts.

Other anomalies in the ALP submission include:

- . the reference to "Eagle Heights" in the proposed Cairns (no such place exists);
- . the proposed Nicklin and Gympie (maps attached) which appear to have difficulty meeting community of interest criteria ; and
- . the final seven pages of the discussion on Currumbin which are unlikely to be of much assistance to EARC except to the extent that they might relate to potential economic communities of interest within that electorate.

The National Party concedes that two aspects of the ALP submission are to be preferred to its own, namely the inclusion of the Palm Islands in Townsville based electorates, although their attachment on the basis of the airport as opposed to the harbour (as suggested for Magnetic Island) seems somewhat artificial and Townsville East is the more logical seat for that inclusion, and the treatment of the Yarrabah peninsula to the east of Cairns.

#### Political Consequences

The similarities of the NP and ALP submissions extend to their political implications. The attached two party preferred vote analysis tables are based upon uniform preference distributions.

Due to time limitations the State actual averages of Liberal, National, CEC and Other candidate distributions between NP (or LP) and ALP for the 1989 election were applied to notional primary votes cast in the new electorates except for Hervey Bay and Cook, where actual distribution figures were used because the independent vote was substantial and preference flows were atypical. The use of State average figures rather than actual allocations will produce errors in individual electorates where actual preference allocations departed from the State average, but over the State as a such any errors would be self cancelling.

On that basis the electorates whose change of party changes the government on the Tables are North Mackay (ALP Table) and Cilento (NP Table). The former would be lost by the ALP on an adverse swing of 4.37%, the latter on an adverse swing of 4.81%.

Also of interest is the result of the 1989 election projected to the proposed boundaries.

	ALP Proposal	NP Proposal	Existing Boundaries
ALP	58	55	54
NP	25	27	27
LIB	6	7	8

The composition of the Parliament after an election on the proposed boundaries if -

Landsborough were to remain a Liberal seat,

there were a uniform swing sufficient to just deprive the ALP of its majority, and,

of the Liberal and National Parties, that which polled higher in the respective electorates in the 1989 election were to win those electorates when lost by the ALP

would be as follows:

	ALP Proposal	NP Proposal	Existing Boundaries (4.81% swing)
ALP	44	44	42
NP	32	31	34
LIB	13	14	13

Whilst, as previously mentioned, the Liberal submission is not sufficiently detailed to permit analysis of this precision, its overall structure suggests results generally consistent with the above patterns.

### Conclusion

The similarity of the political consequences of the proposals suggests that the NP submission is structurally sound. The ALP submission, in addition to the failure to meet quota requirements previously referred to and its general lack of sophistication, appears to be driven by a vindictive desire to abolish Roma and Barambah. Whilst these may be political objectives appropriate to that Party, they lead to quite extraordinary distortions, such as Isis being a discontinuous seat and the conceptually bizarre proposed New 4.

It is accordingly submitted that the overall NP approach should be preferred to those of the other State Submitters.

Yours faithfully



KEN CROOKE  
STATE DIRECTOR

NATIONAL PARTY SUBMISSION  
IN RESPONSE TO  
COMMENTS ON SUBMISSIONS TO EARC  
ON THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

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- NP corrected	
- ALP	



Adjustments to the National Party submission of 20th May, 1991

48. ALBERT

add Ccd 3160701

60. ARCHERFIELD

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30. BRISBANE

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84. CALLIDE

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34. CILENTO

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36. GREENSLOPES

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## 75. JAMBOREE

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74. TOWNSVILLE EAST

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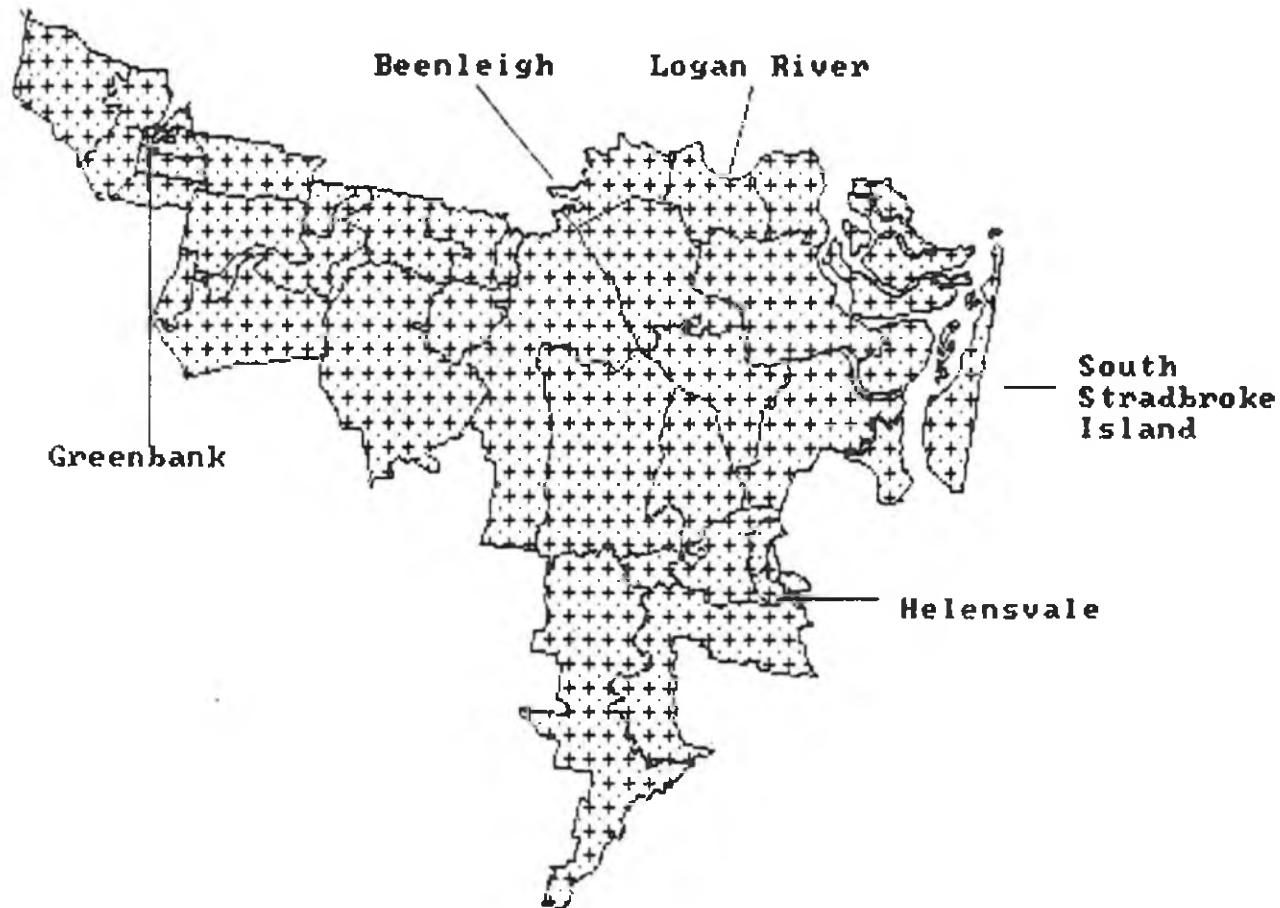
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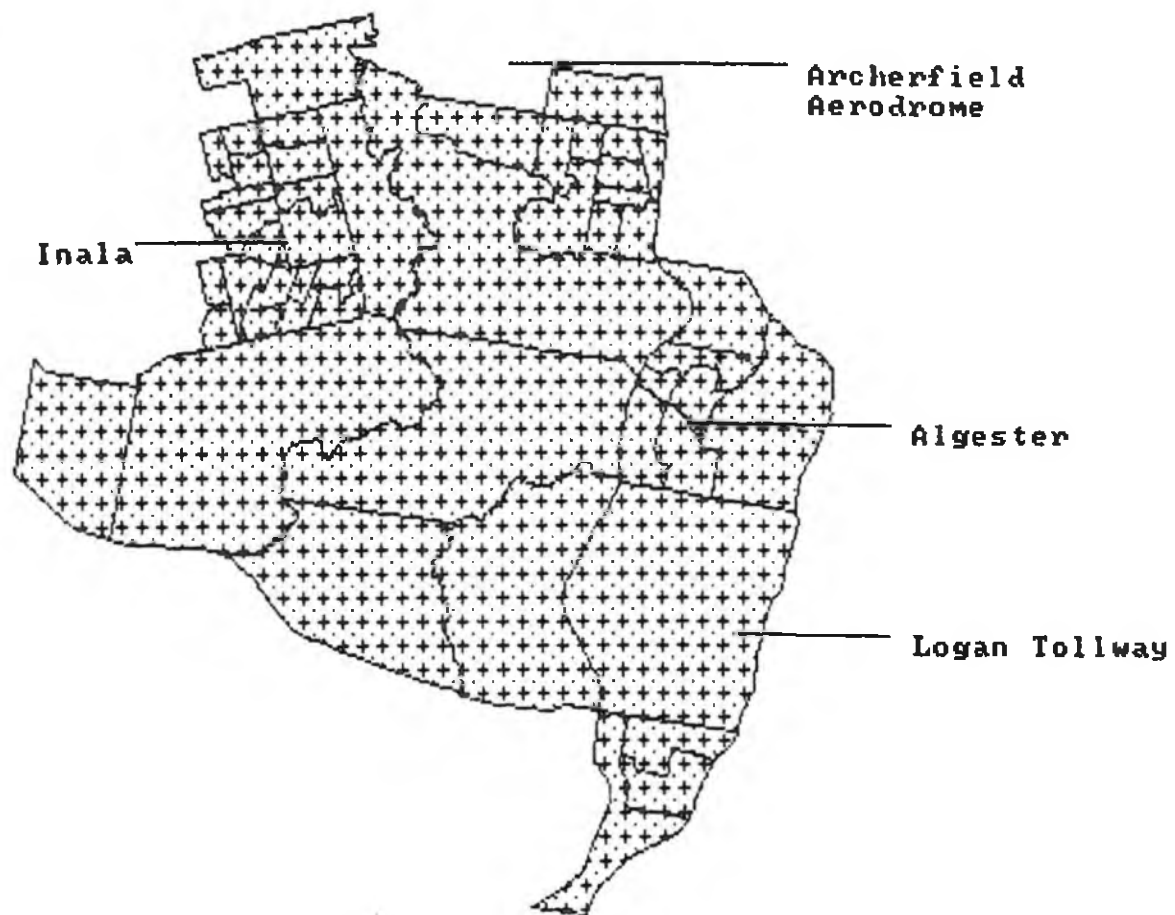
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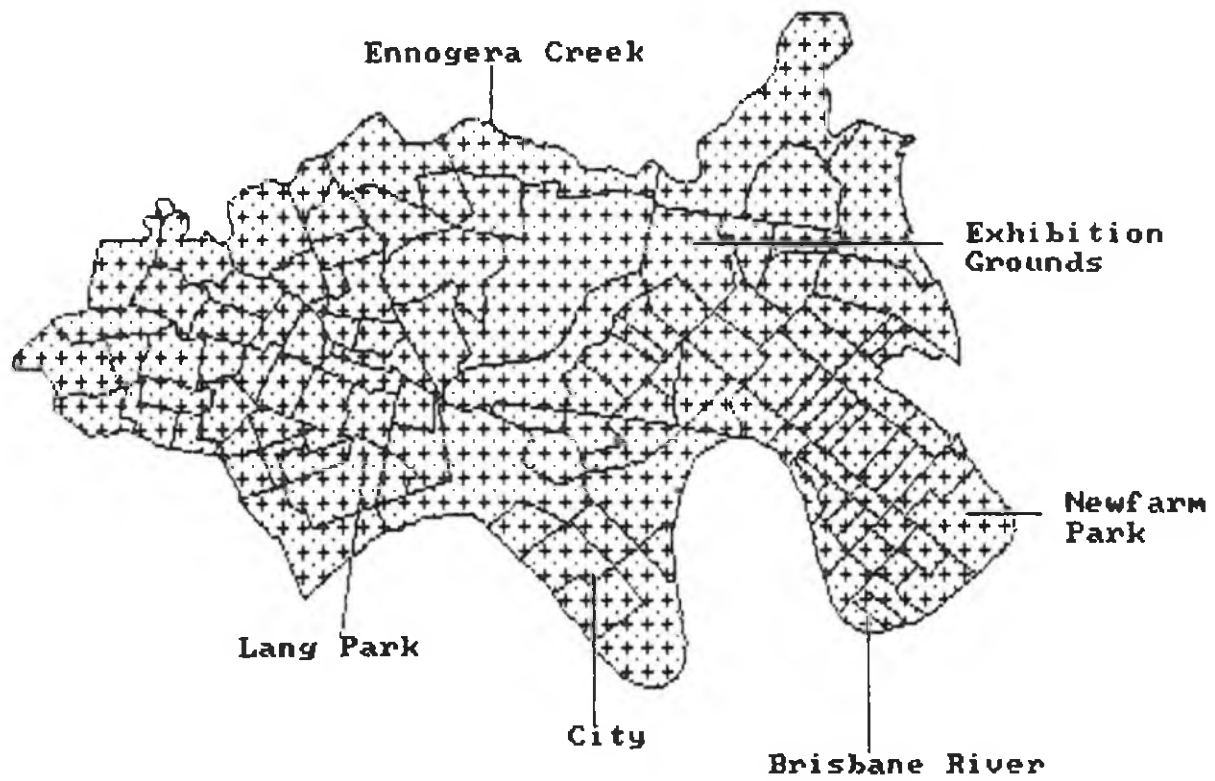
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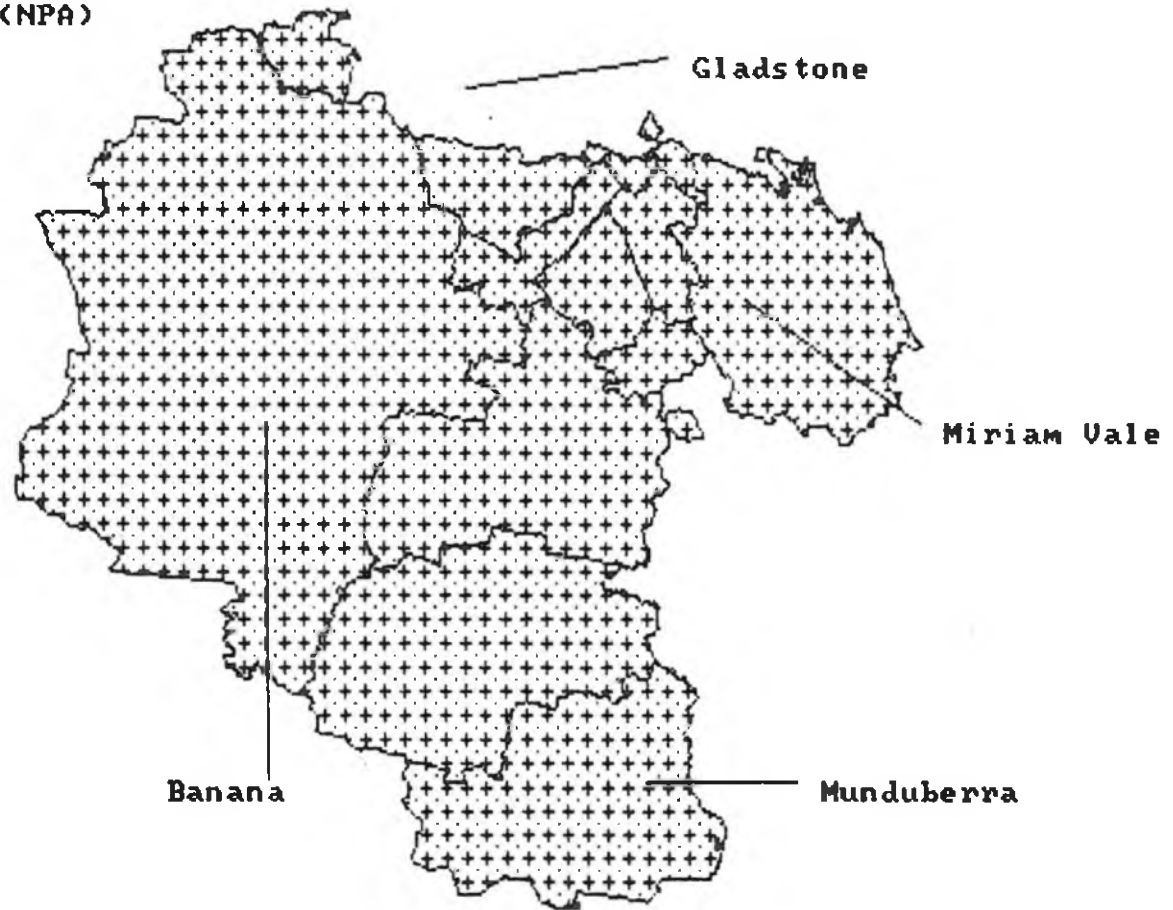
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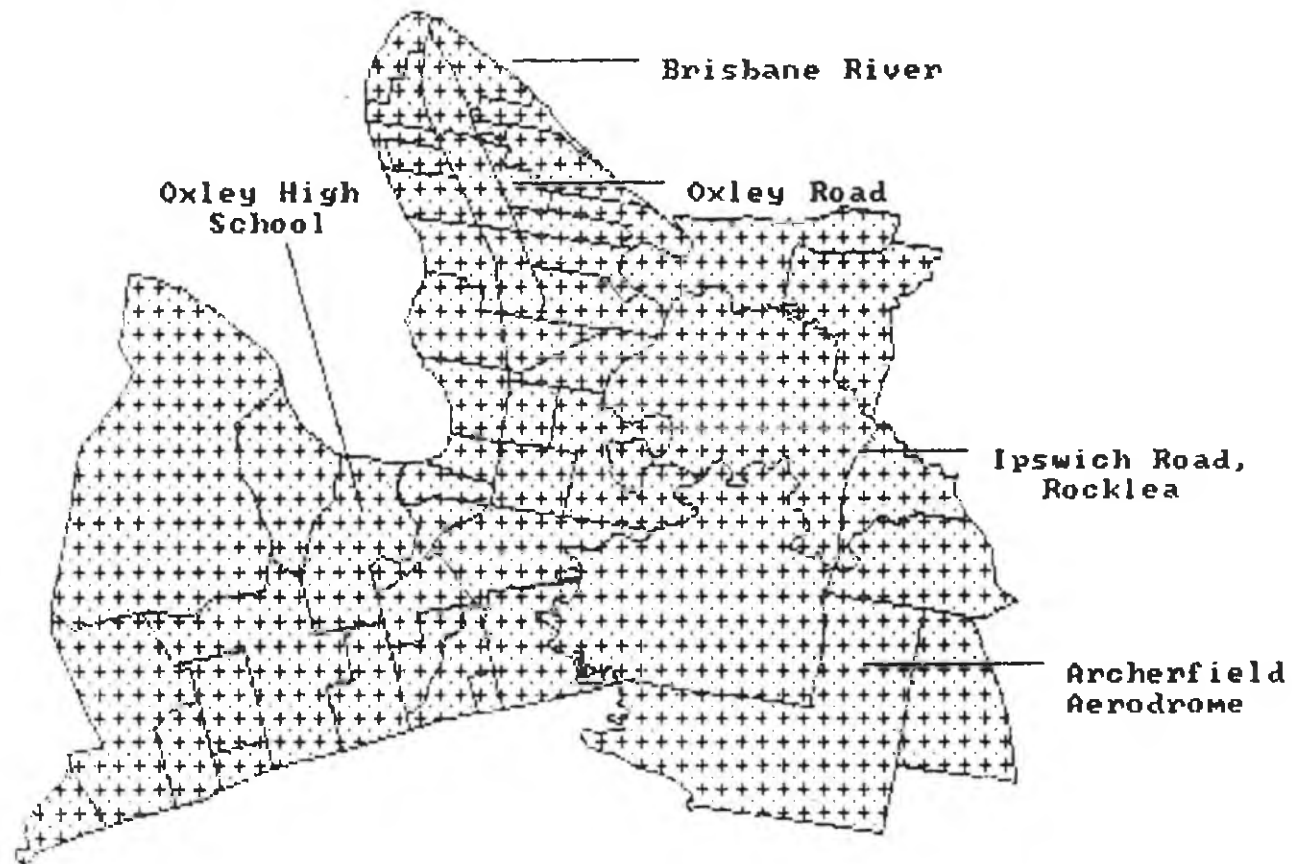


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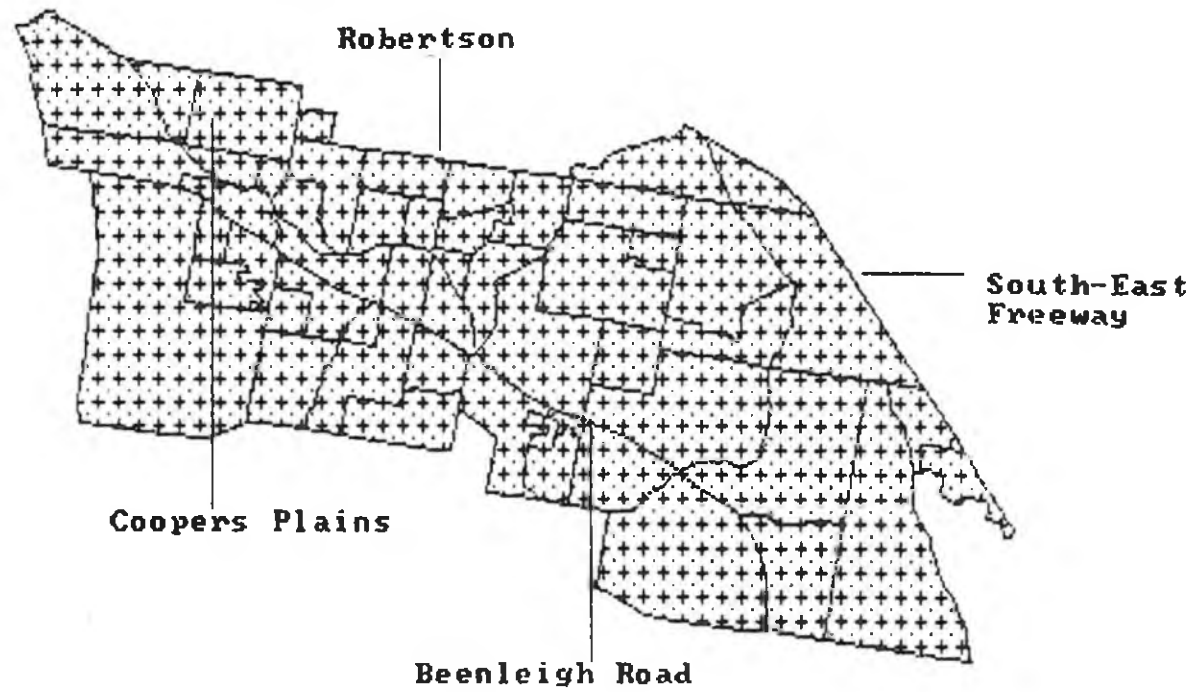




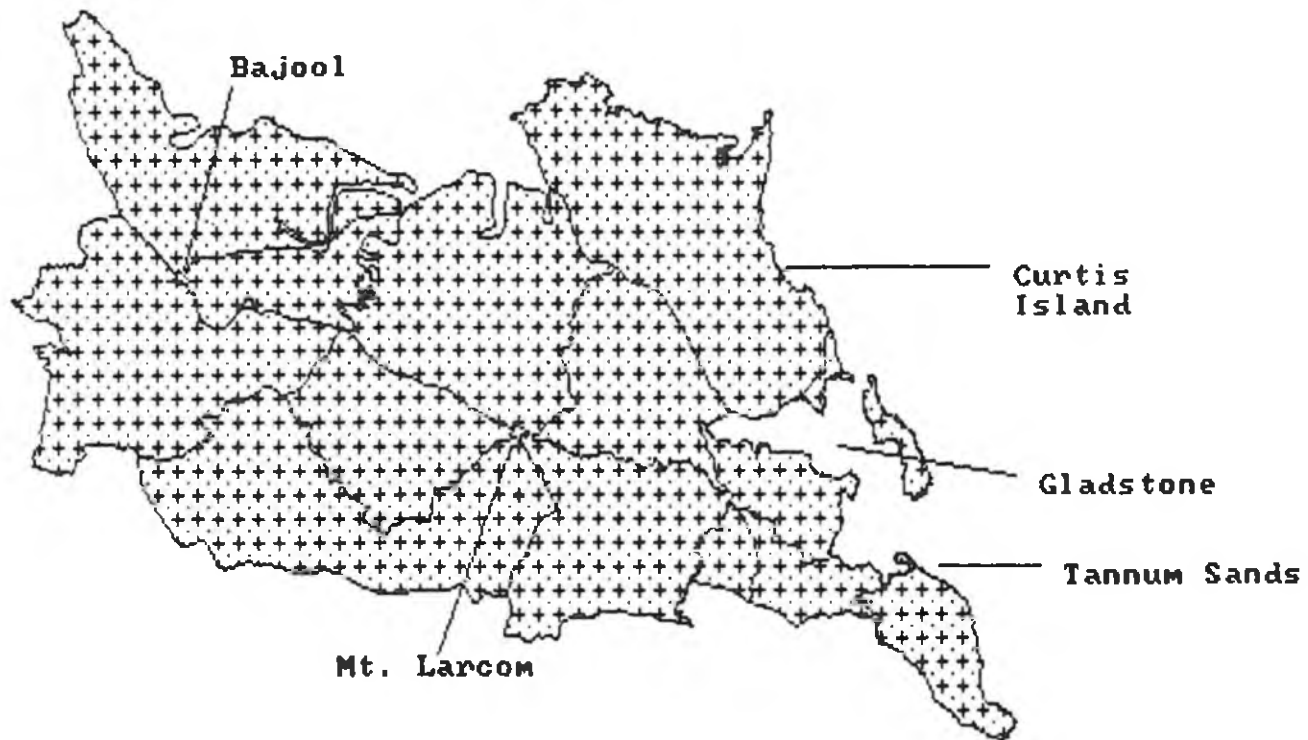
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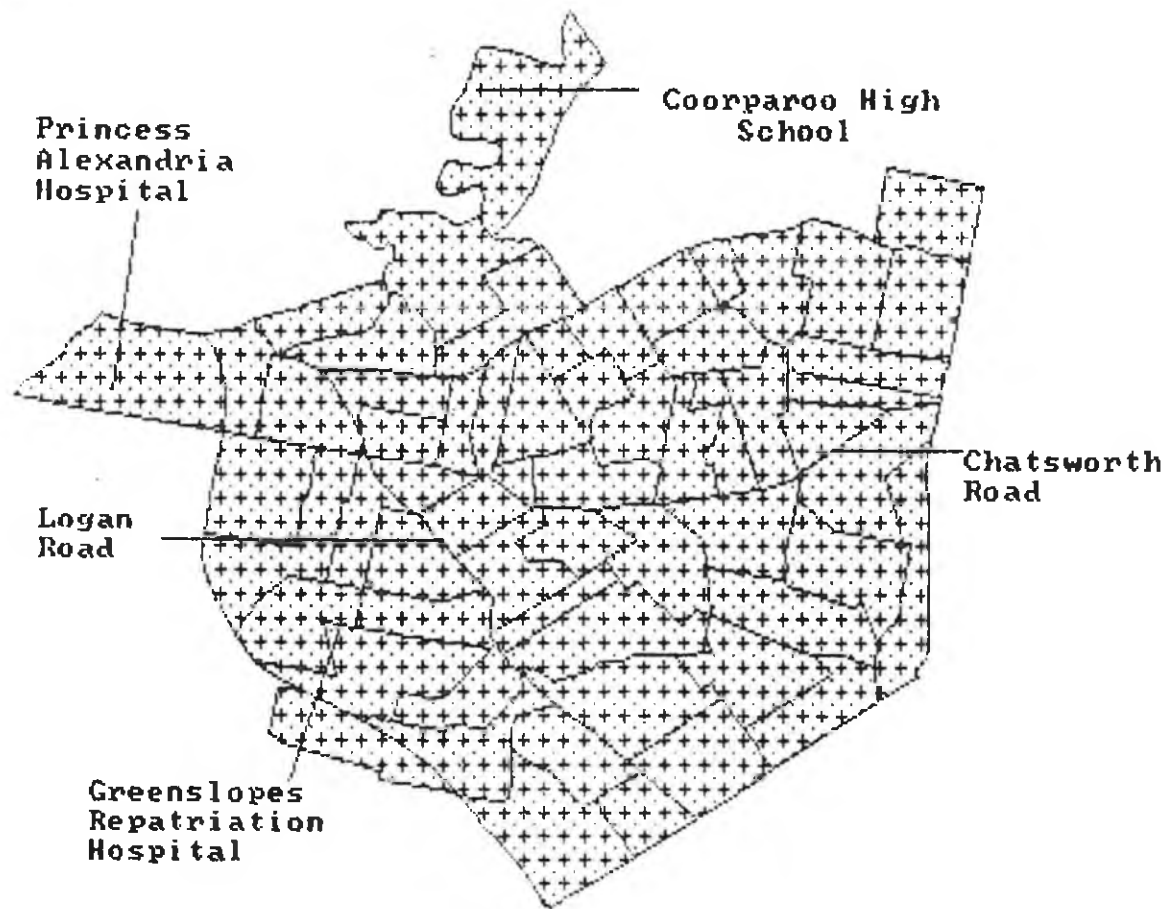
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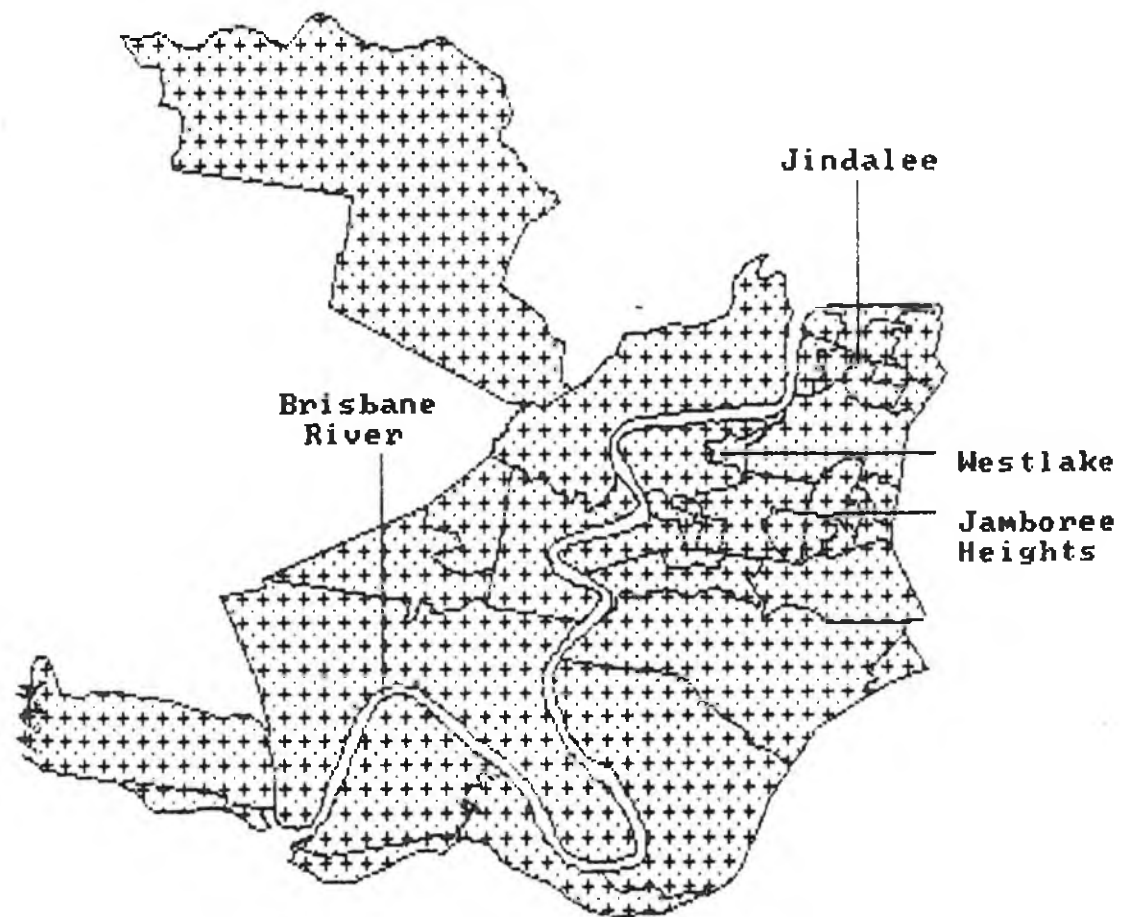
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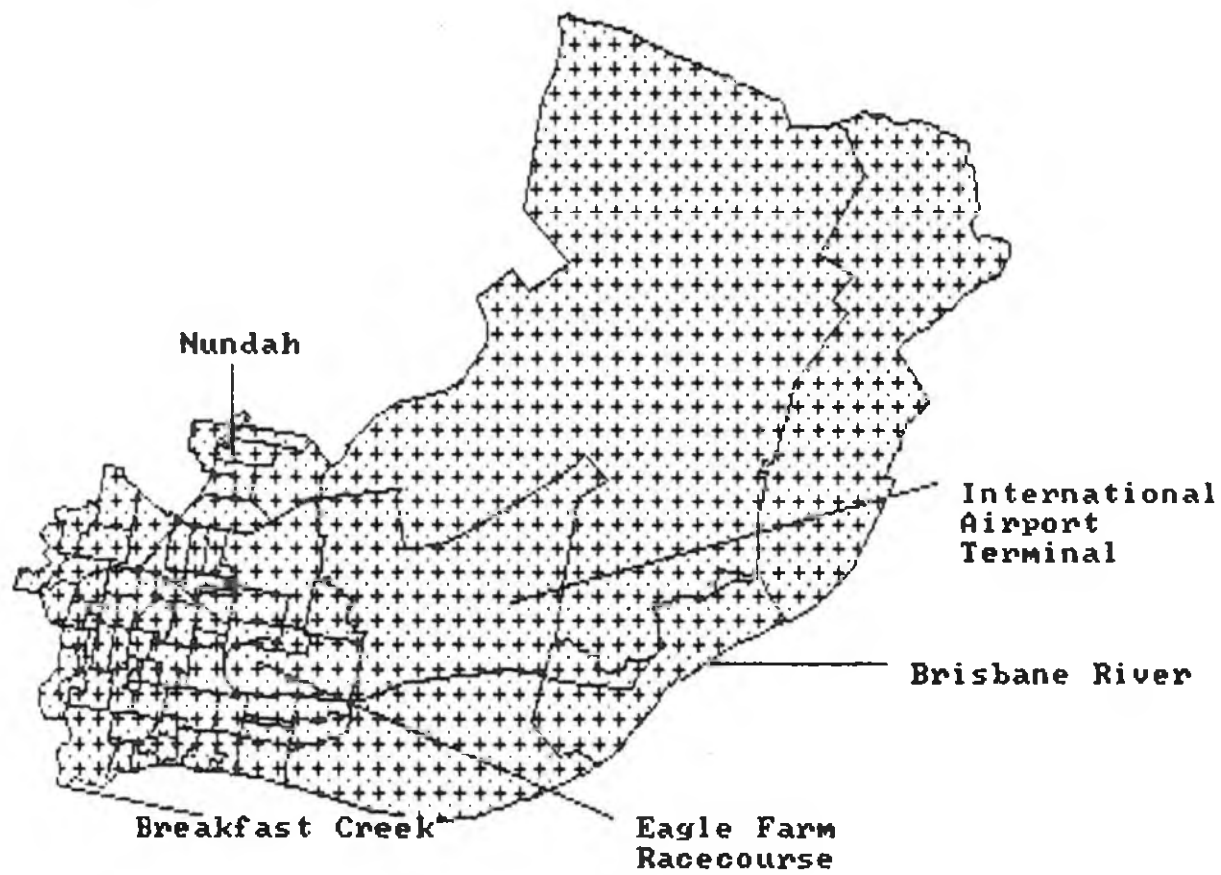
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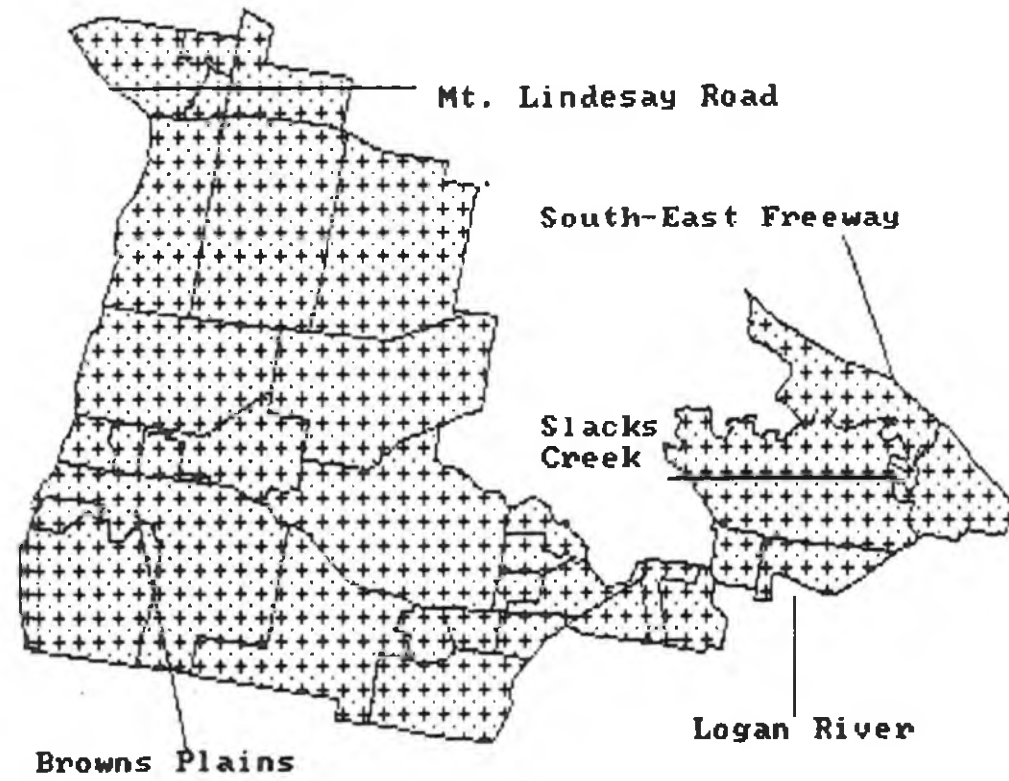
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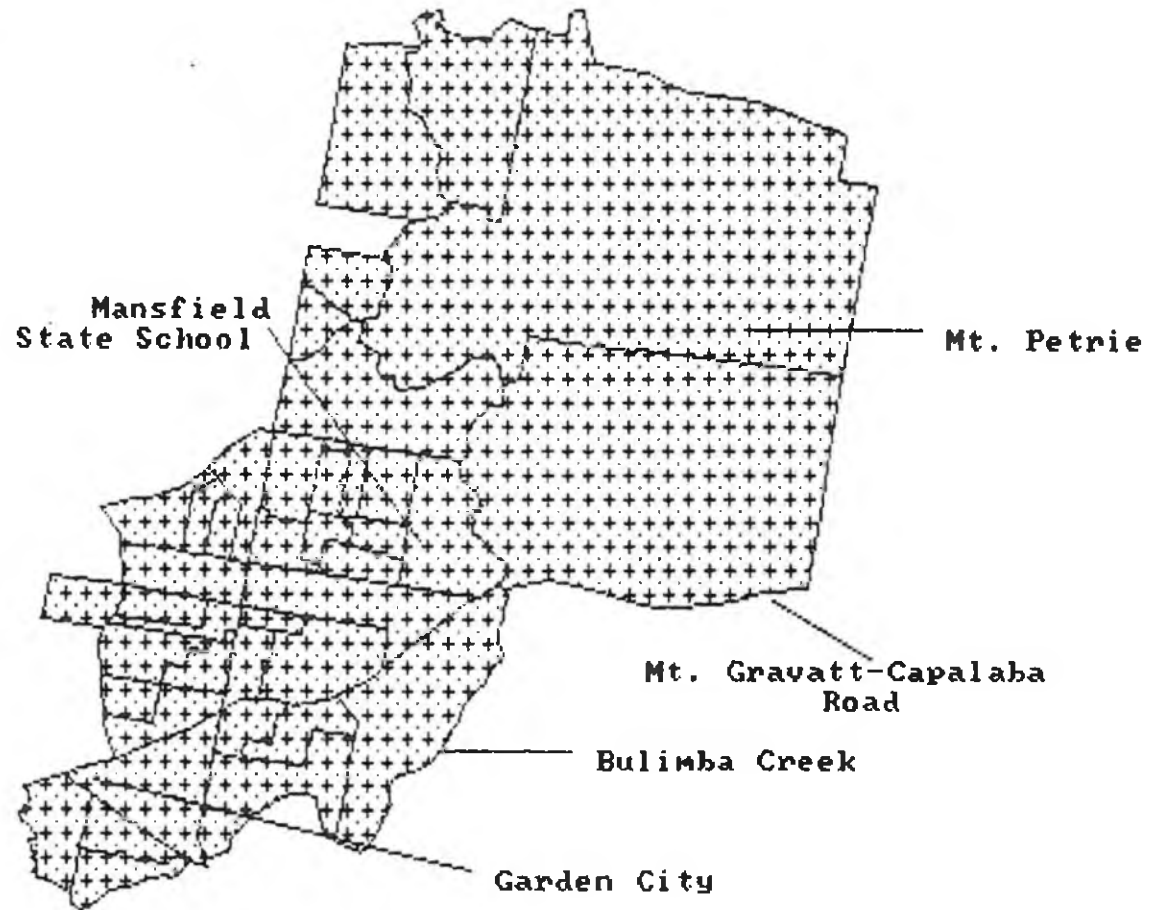
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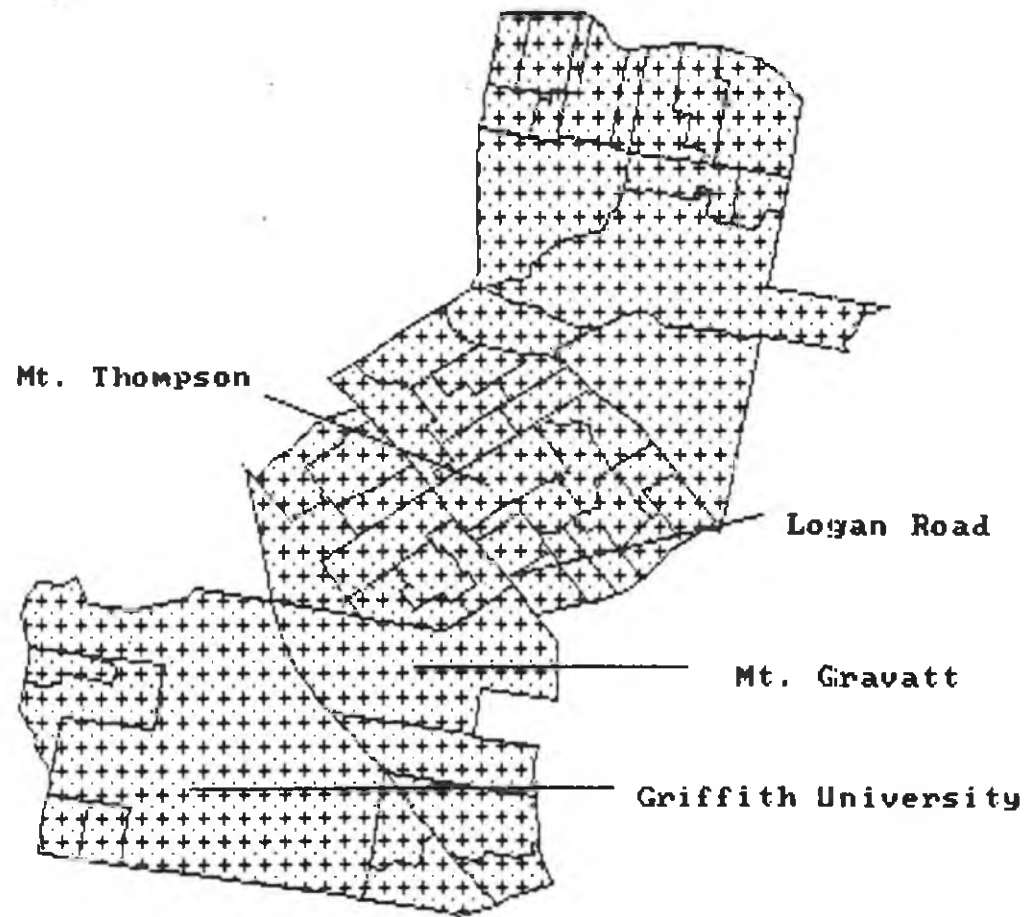


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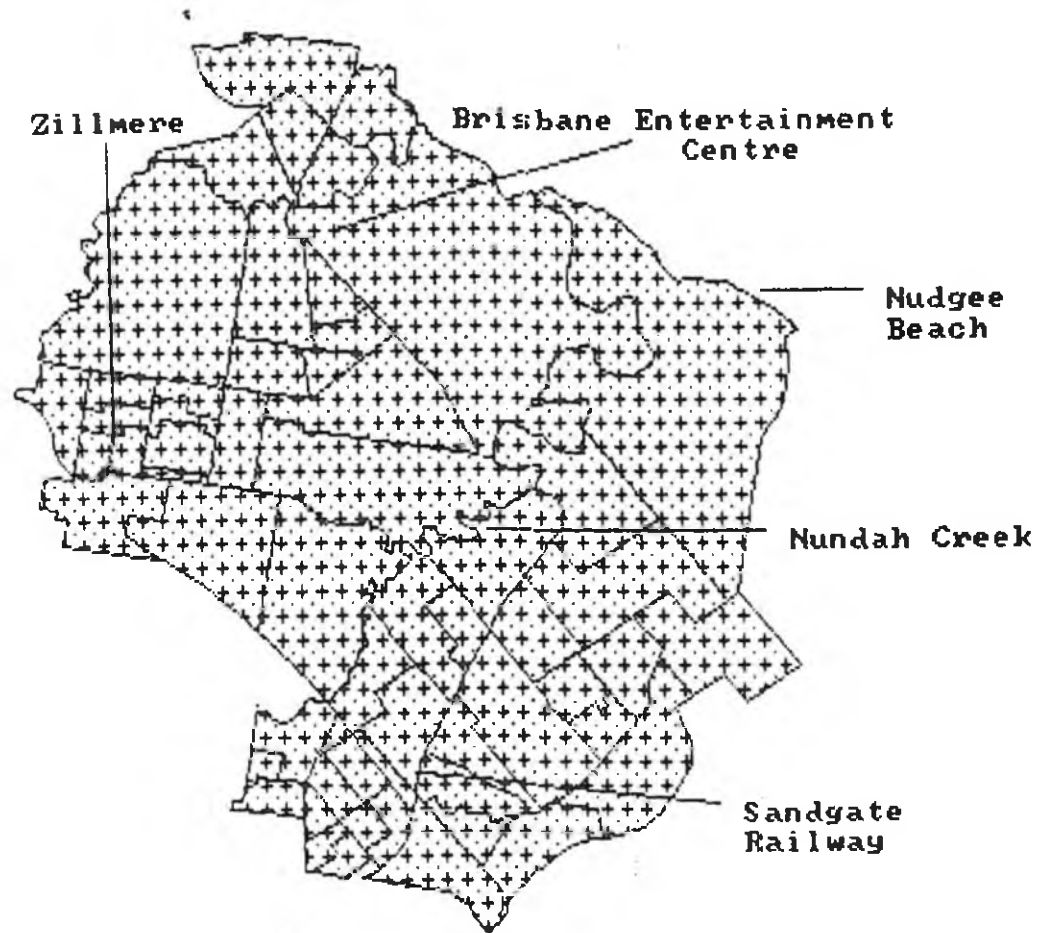




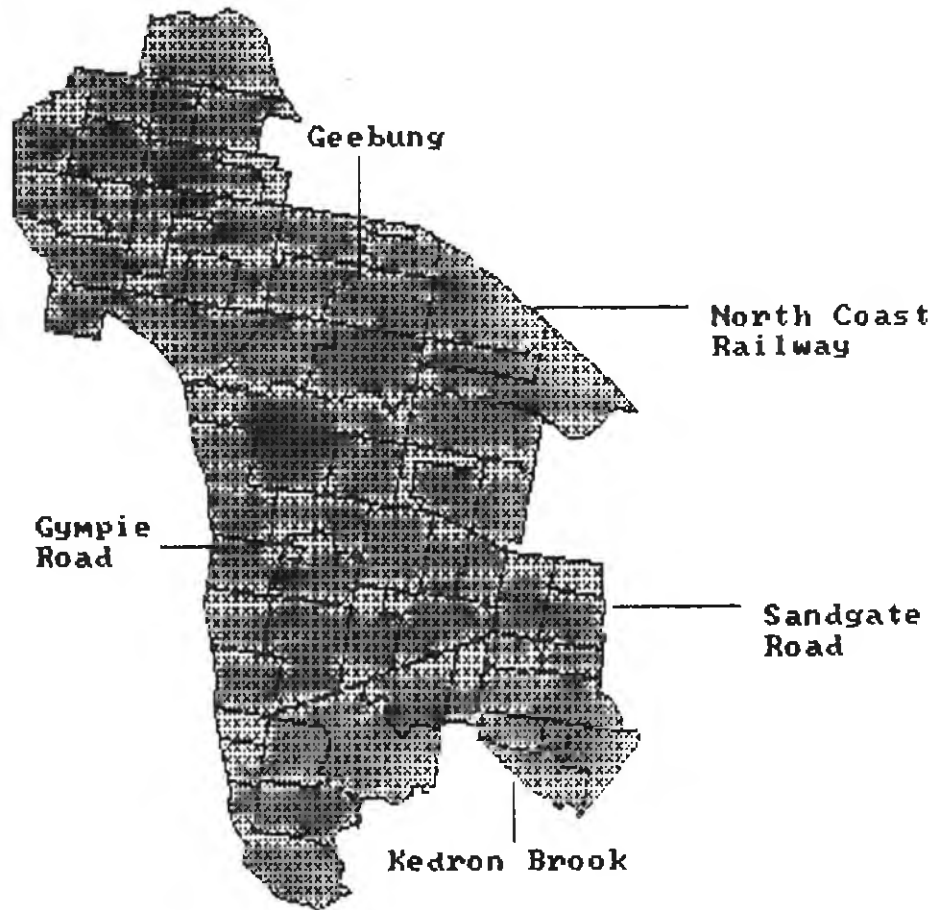
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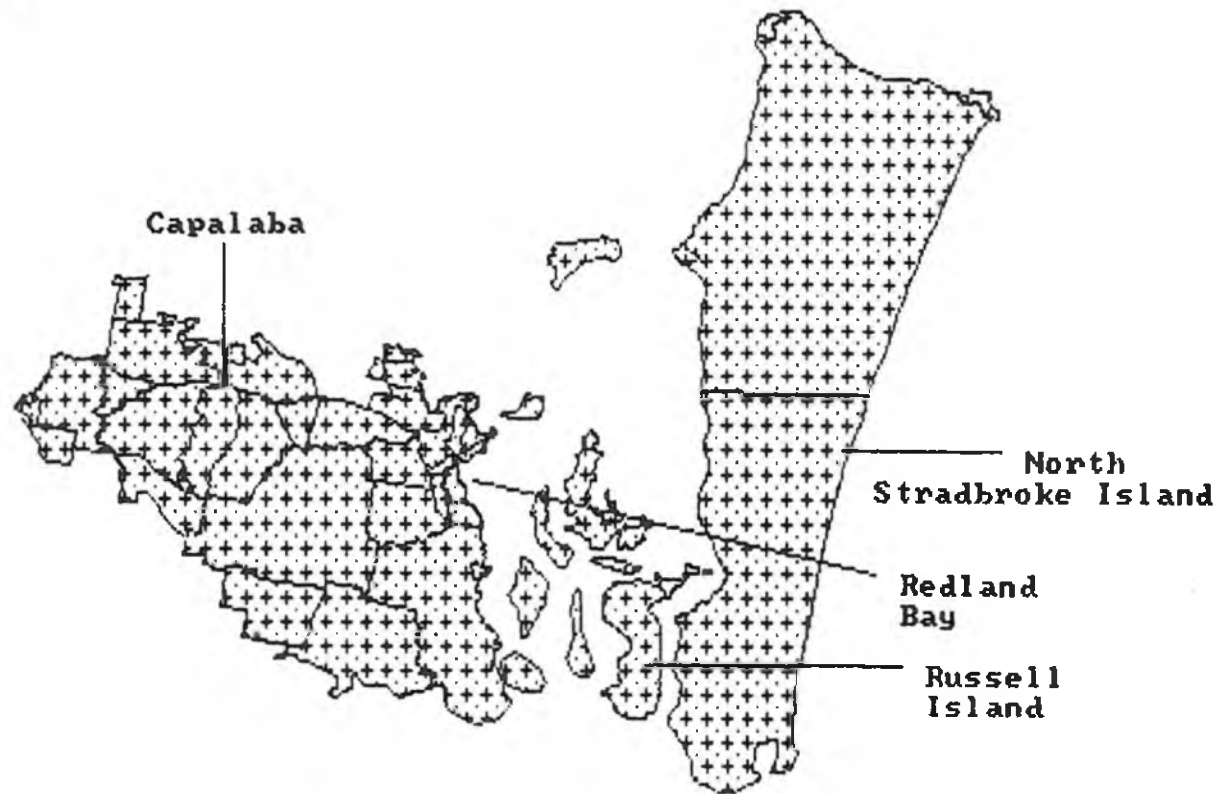
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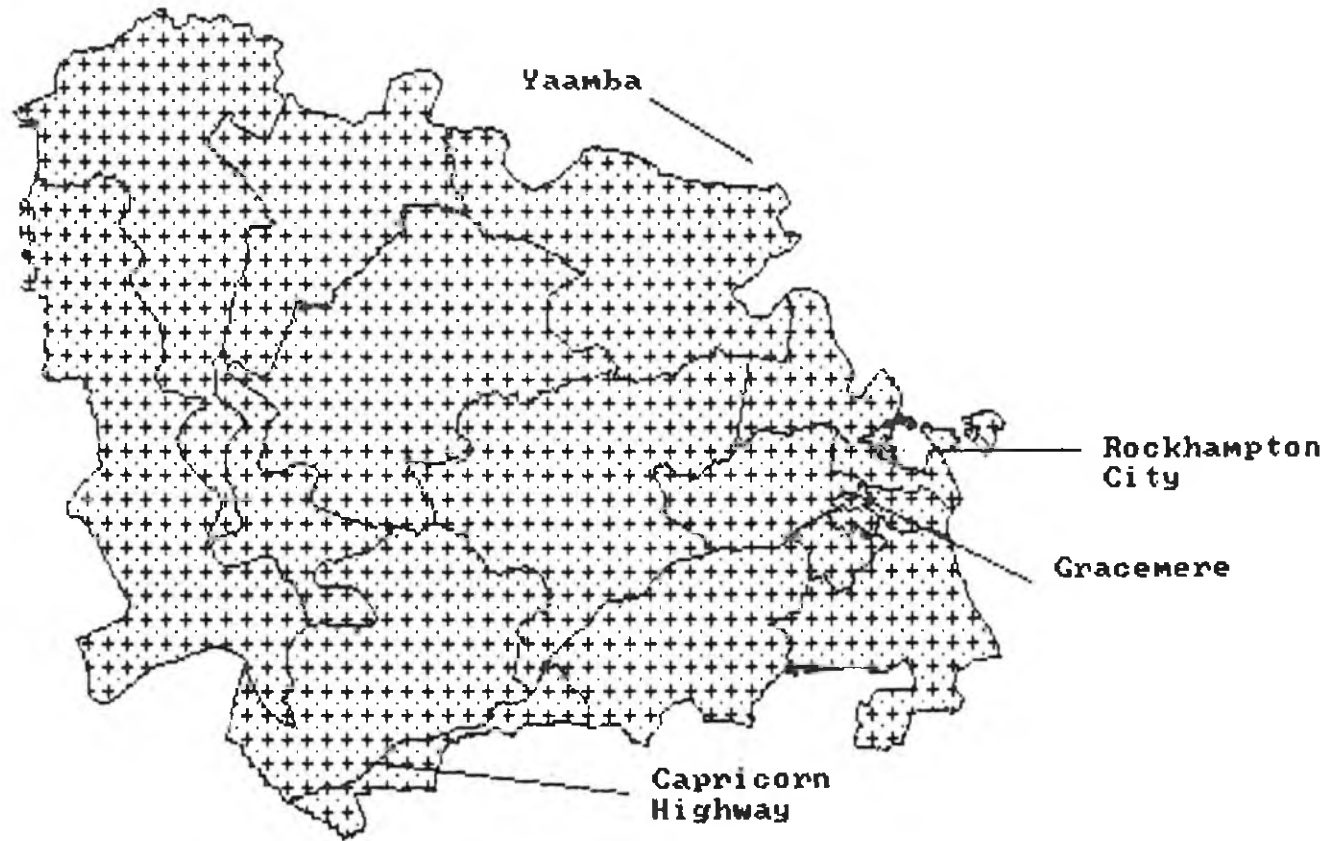
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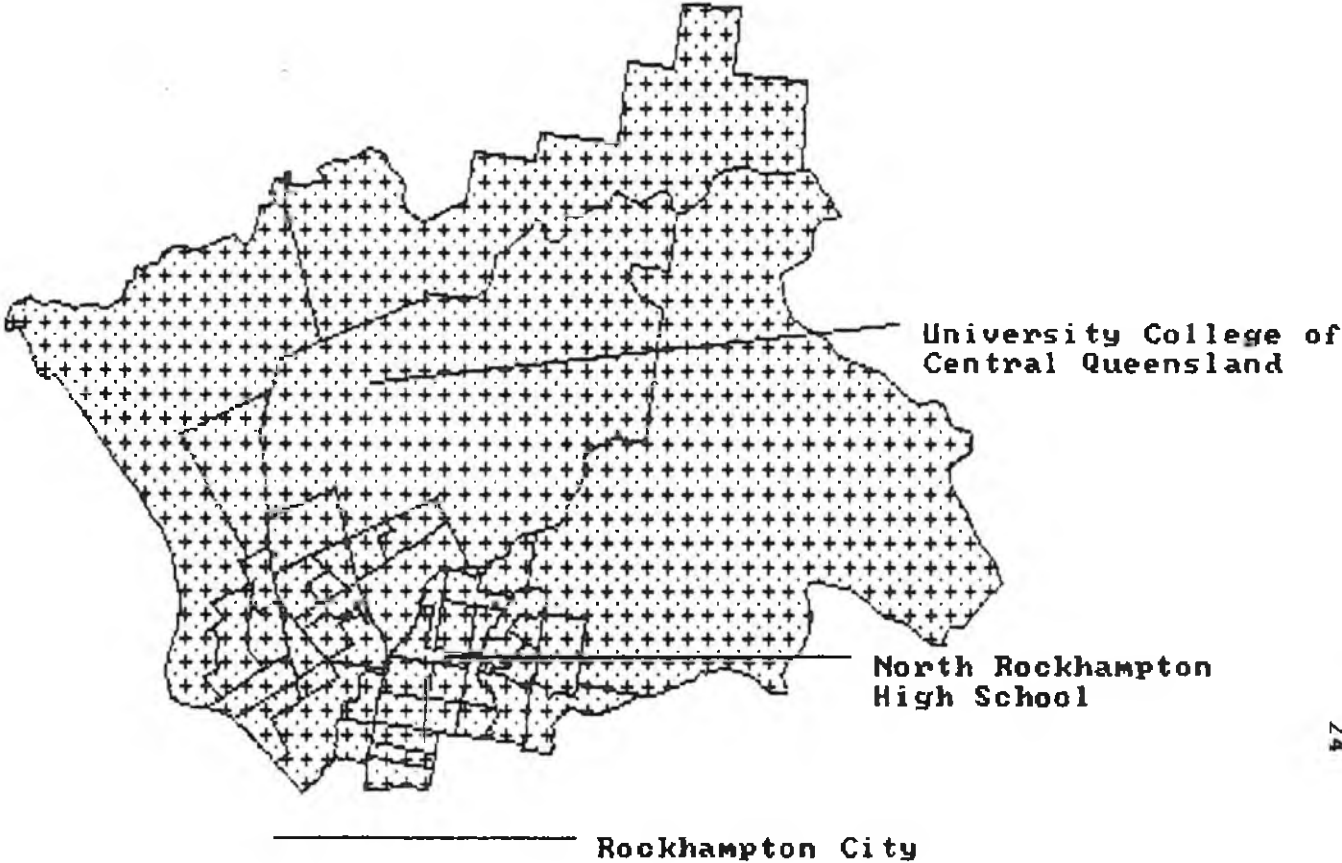
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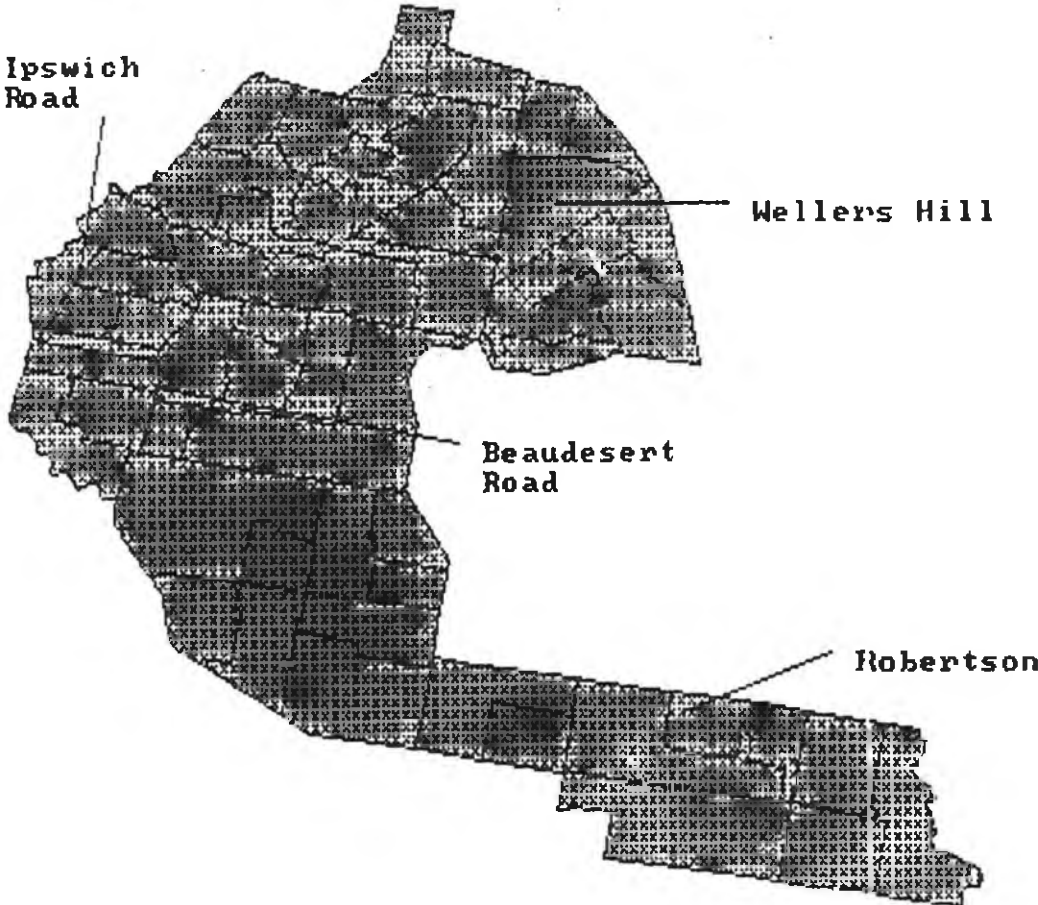
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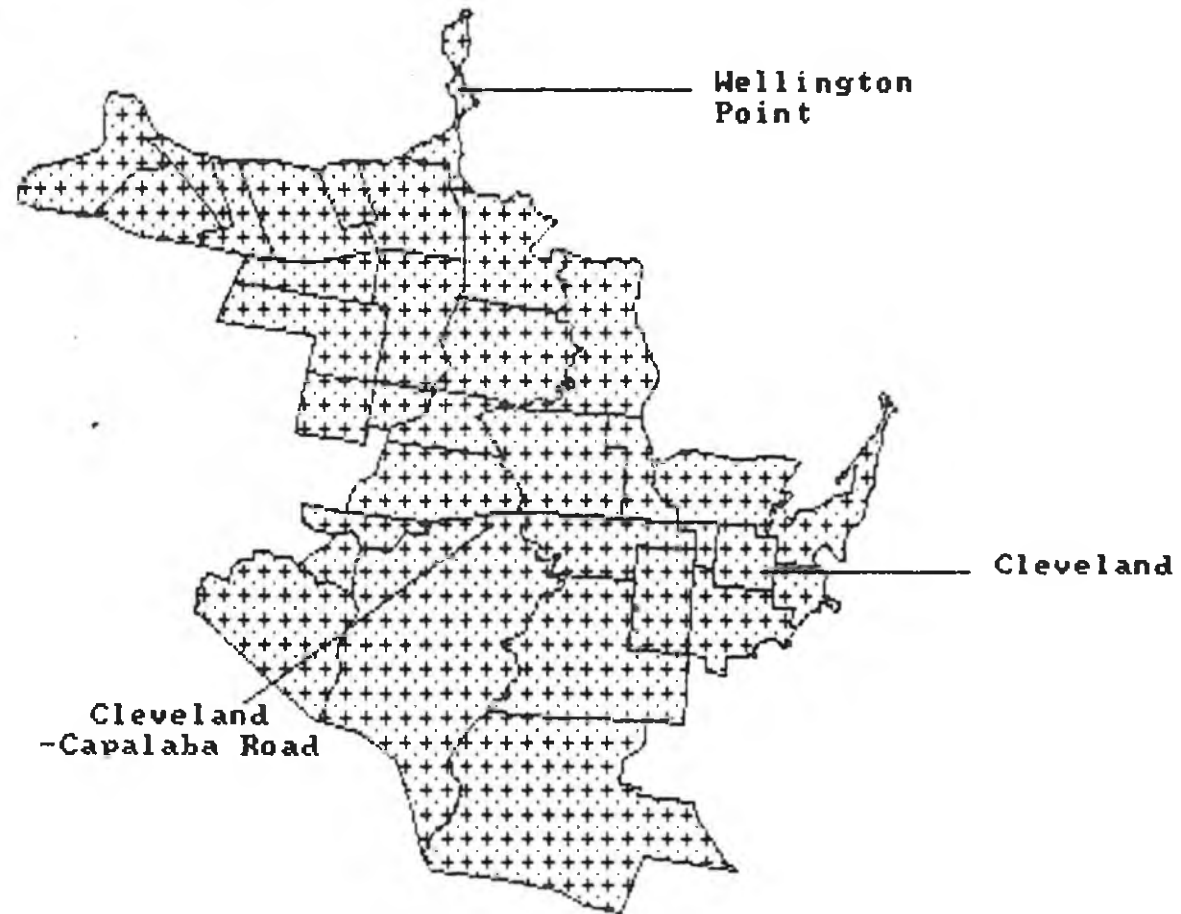
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SALISBURY (NPA)

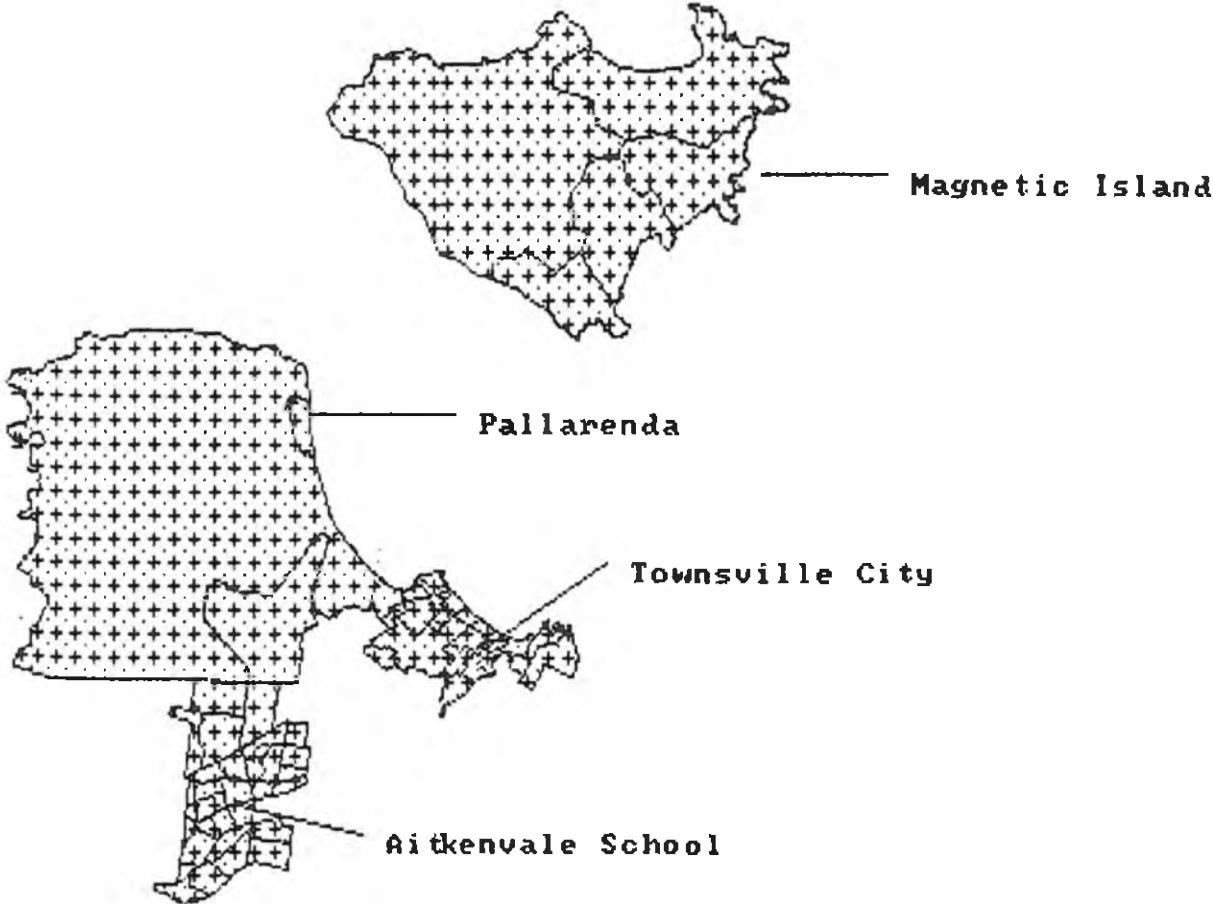


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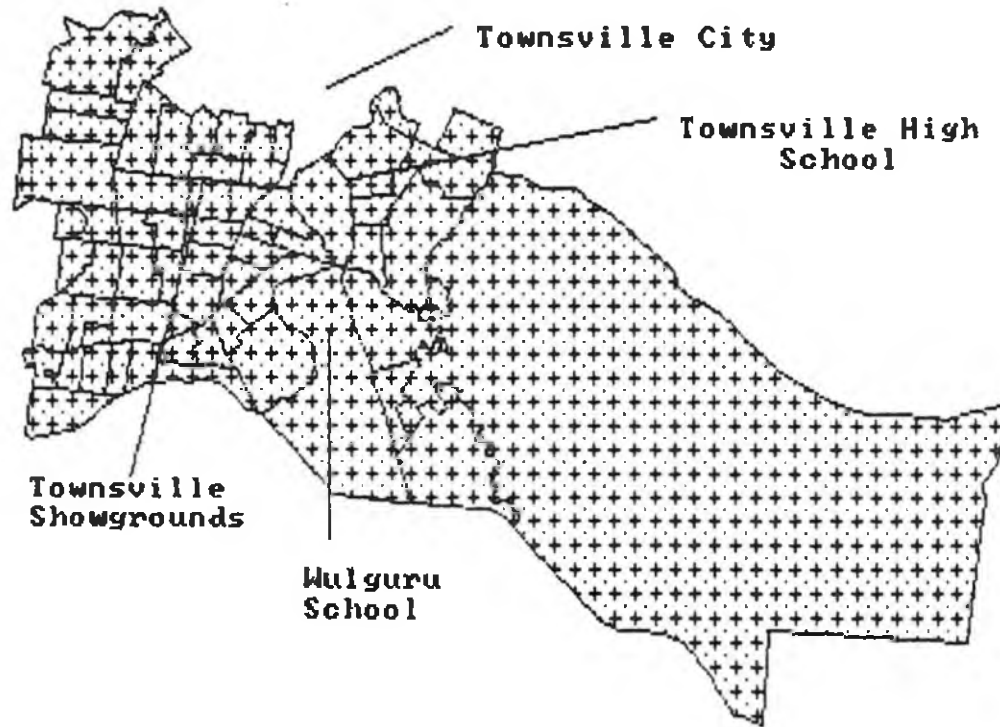




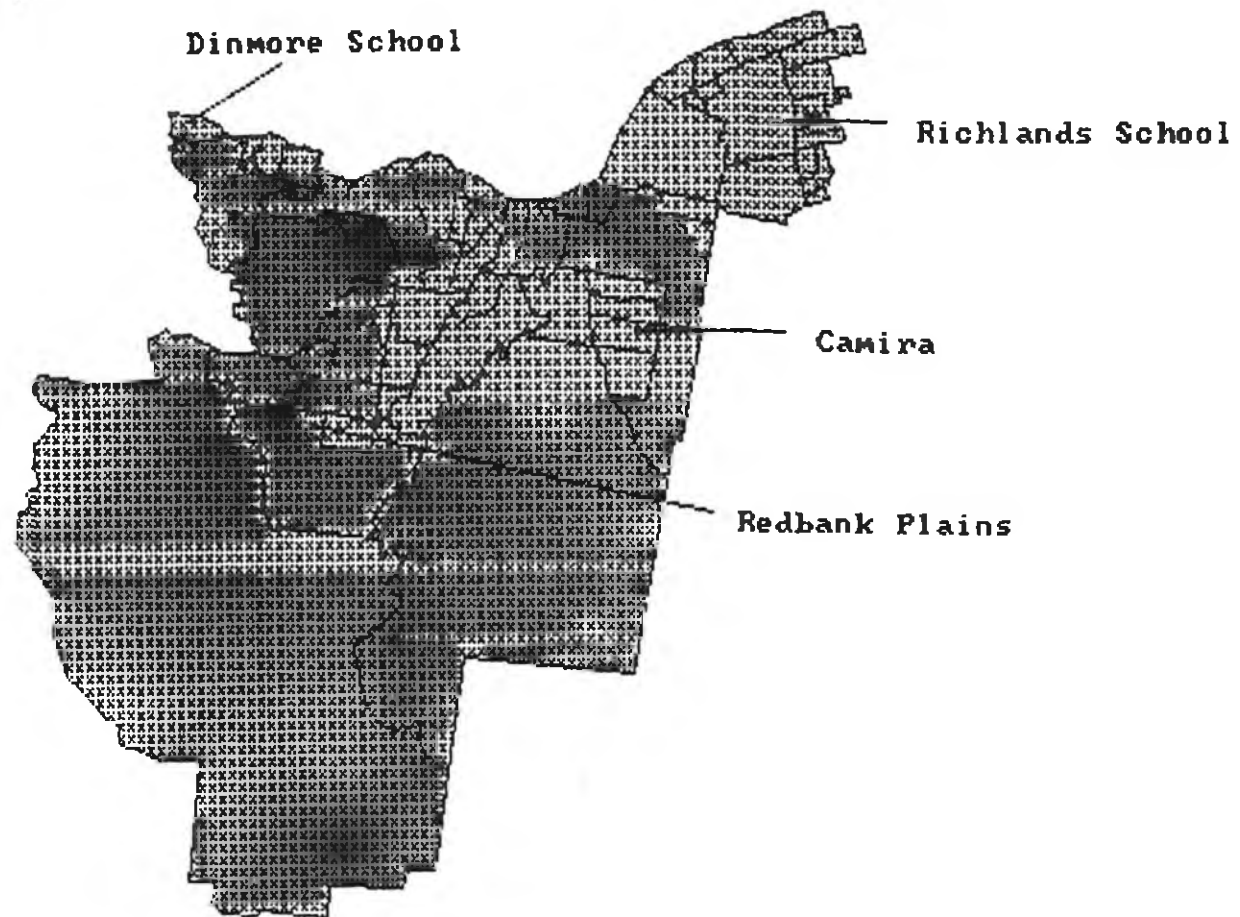
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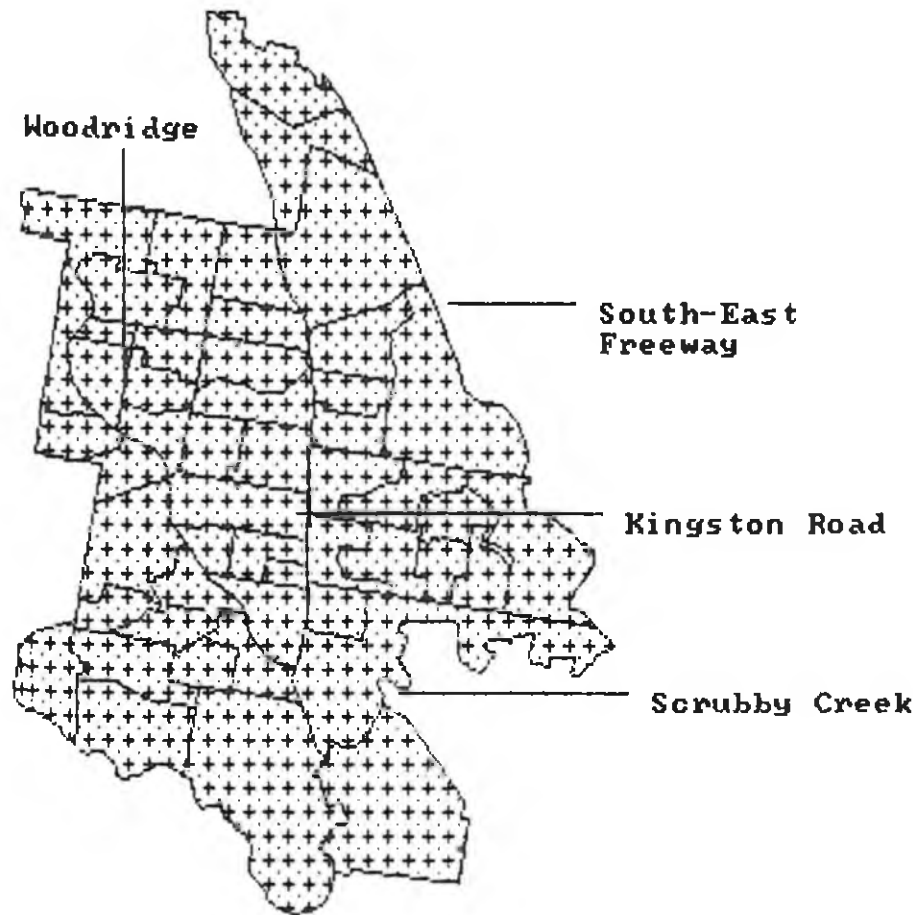
**TOWNSVILLE EAST (NPA)**



WOLSTON (NPA)



**WOODRIDGE (NPA)**



## Enrolment, area and quota details - National party submission

Electorate	Roll	Area	Quota adj.
1 DOOK	14961	274064.8	5481
2 BARRON	18916	207.3	
3 CAIRNS CITY	19052	62.0	
4 MULGRAVE	20932	2116.5	
5 TABLELANDS	21370	18340.9	
6 FLYNN	16988	171874.0	3437
7 HINCHINBROOK	18844	16352.2	
8 GREGORY	15217	336907.8	6738
9 WARREGO	9483	474872.1	9497
10 TOOWOOMBA NORTH	20928	32.0	
11 WARWICK	20421	13012.8	
12 BOWEN	19818	43674.0	
13 FAIRBAIRN	19853	77715.4	
14 PIONEER	20965	2795.3	
15 MACKAY	18173	59.4	
16 GLADSTONE	18209	3869.3	
17 THURINGOWA	18741	745.2	
18 BURDEKIN	21850	20045.5	
19 ROMA	16062	105611.7	2112
20 CONDAMINE	19066	26038.0	
21 CUNNINGHAM	19917	9122.6	
22 BARAMBAH	21171	12367.6	
23 HERVEY BAY	19232	3047.8	
24 MARYBOROUGH	21939	7259.7	
25 MT COOTHA	19775	33.3	
26 ASHGROVE	21239	65.7	
27 SOUTH BRISBANE	20302	14.0	
28 MT GRAVATT	21999	23.1	
29 RIVERLEA	19991	21.1	
30 BRISBANE	21099	18.5	
31 LYTTON	20148	43.1	
32 CARINA	18644	19.7	
33 MANSFIELD	19885	17.5	
34 CILENTO	20219	39.3	
35 EAST BRISBANE	19336	22.4	
36 GREENSLOPES	18898	11.9	
37 ST HELENA	21719	47.9	
38 MANLY	20770	53.2	
39 BUNDABERG	21880	33.3	
40 BURNETT	21113	12092.8	
41 ROCKHAMPTON	20734	4892.8	
42 ROCKHAMPTON NORTH	20783	104.4	
43 SHOALWATER	19719	34516.7	
44 RUNAWAY BAY	19095	57.7	
45 ASPLEY	19847	33.2	
46 STAFFORD	21665	14.9	
47 SANDGATE	18787	30.4	
48 ALBERT	21896	835.8	

Electorate	Roll	Area	Quota adj.
49	EVERTON	21702	30.5
50	SOMERSET	18951	3360.5
51	REDCLIFFE	22074	196.2
52	SURFERS PARADISE	19296	20.6
53	ROBINA	19187	279.3
54	IPSWICH WEST	19094	79.0
55	NERANG	18781	75.7
56	CURRUMBIN	19559	206.5
57	SOUTH COAST	19151	84.7
58	SOUTHPORT	20921	28.2
59	SALISBURY	21439	16.6
60	ARCHERFIELD	21943	73.4
61	PINE RIVERS	21296	671.6
62	KINGSFORD SMITH	21875	67.6
63	TOWNSVILLE	20146	137.6
64	NUDGEE	20485	39.9
65	NUNDAH	21809	15.4
66	CABOOLTURE	20661	294.3
67	REDLANDS	20216	561.1
68	LOGAN	21329	71.2
69	SPRINGWOOD	21354	24.9
70	BEENLEIGH	21802	75.1
71	WINDSOR	20528	13.8
72	WOLSTON	21928	181.6
73	WOODRIDGE	21919	22.5
74	TOWNSVILLE EAST	21631	74.0
75	JAMBOREE	19743	151.9
76	TOOWOOMBA SOUTH	21661	37.7
77	DREWVALE	22070	31.7
78	NICKLIN	18405	665.0
79	LANDSBOROUGH	20492	1398.6
80	KAWANA	21149	621.3
81	GYMPIE	20962	2889.6
82	COOROOKRA	20048	482.1
83	MARDOCHY	19727	43.9
84	CALLIDE	20462	37285.3
85	FASSIFERN	20426	4173.4
86	DECEPTION BAY	22134	180.1
87	IPSWICH	20950	45.1
88	MURRUMBA	21383	96.7
89	LOCKYER	20831	2290.3

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## National Party of Australia (Queensland)

## Enrolment, area and quota details - ALP submission

Electorate	Roll	Area	Quota adj.
1 COOK	15433	310686.5	6214
2 MOUNT ISA	17513	200842.9	4017
3 BARRON RIVER	16795	245.1	
4 CAIRNS	21681	328.6	
5 MULGRAVE	19291	1856.1	
6 TABLELANDS	20035	18644.7	
7 NOURILYAN	20741	26029.6	
8 TVILLE 1&2/THURINGGW	60239	394.4	
9 TOWNSVILLE - 2	0	0.0	
10 THURINGOWA	0	0.0	
11 BURDEKIN	21520	6617.3	
12 FLINDERS	18435	177311.1	3546
13 GREGORY	10725	503067.2	10061
14 WARREGO	15511	212983.5	4260
15 BOWEN	22125	36600.1	
16 MACKAY NORTH	19280	2135.4	
17 MACKAY	21790	655.7	
18 BROADSOUND	22261	39060.2	
19 ROCKHAMPTON	21420	1046.1	
20 ROCKHAMPTON NORTH	20154	114.2	
21 PORT CURTIS	21593	4413.1	
22 AUBURN	20868	67258.0	
23 BUNDABERG	21880	33.3	
24 ISIS	20160	1629.3	
25 MARYBOROUGH	21796	6826.6	
26 BURNETT	21155	21709.8	
27 GYMPIE	21863	6646.0	
28 CONDAMINE	21220	25161.3	
29 WARWICK	20976	4933.8	
30 CARNARVON	19997	25515.8	
31 COOROOA	19341	403.3	
32 NEW 1	20625	2993.9	
33 NICKLIN	16821	54.3	
34 LANDSBOROUGH	19509	38.2	
35 NEW 2	21158	509.0	
36 GLASSHOUSE	18182	1386.0	
37 CABOOLTURE	18142	135.9	
38 SOMERSET	20580	4187.2	
39 NEW 3	19098	404.5	
40 NEW 4	18578	5717.5	
41 MURRUMBA	21218	67.9	
42 REDCLIFFE	20331	192.3	
43 SANDGATE	20685	26.8	
44 LOCKYER	23968	3196.4	
45 TOOWOOMBA NORTH	21856	38.6	
46 TOOWOOMBA SOUTH	20061	44.3	
47 PINE RIVERS	20094	174.6	
48 EVERTON	19821	18.0	

Electorate	Roll	Area	Quota adj.
49 MUDGEE	22097	66.8	
50 STAFFORD	23181	18.3	
51 WINDSOR	21883	14.5	
52 NUNDAH	20842	14.0	
53 ASHGROVE	21431	76.0	
54 MOUNT COOT-THA	19462	30.0	
55 TOOWONG	21034	18.0	
56 BRISBANE CENTRAL	22606	20.7	
57 MERTHYR	20687	37.7	
58 IPSWICH	21440	45.7	
59 IPSWICH WEST	19444	140.6	
60 MOGGILL	21842	354.1	
61 SHERWOOD	21441	24.7	
62 YERONGA	22161	17.9	
63 WOLSTON	18278	77.7	
64 ARCHERFIELD	23114	79.4	
65 SALISBURY	18538	35.4	
66 MOUNT GRAVATT	20781	21.0	
67 MANSFIELD	21145	51.8	
68 GREENSLOPES	21825	14.9	
69 SOUTH BRISBANE	21129	14.0	
70 CHATSWORTH	20700	34.6	
71 BULIMBA	22193	28.6	
72 LYTTON	19902	39.1	
73 MANLY	19211	46.5	
74 REDLANDS 1	18610	199.1	
75 REDLANDS 2	18701	543.5	
76 SPRINGWOOD	17810	25.3	
77 WOODRIDGE	18521	16.7	
78 LOGAN	18872	82.6	
79 LOGAN EAST	19299	67.9	
80 ALBERT	21716	151.7	
81 NEW 6	17534	311.1	
82 FASSIFERN	19687	3623.4	
83 NEW 5	19610	903.9	
84 NERANG 1	17395	58.7	
85 NERANG 2	18245	470.6	
86 SOUTHPORT	20520	27.8	
87 SURFERS PARADISE	22213	23.7	
88 SOUTH COAST	19726	46.7	
89 CURRUMBIN	19820	110.0	

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1791171  
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## ALP SUBMISSION - DISTRICTS FALLING TO MEET QUOTA REQUIREMENTS

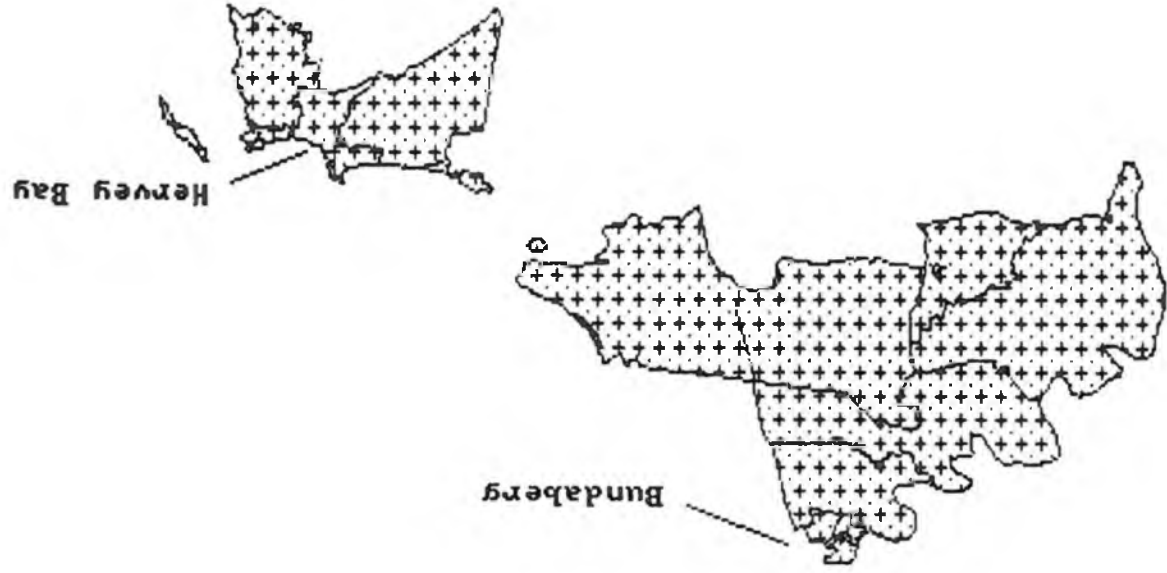
Over quota  
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- 18. Broadsound
- 25. Maryborough
- 14. Lockyer
- 50. Stafford
- 56. Brisbane Central
- 62. Yeronga
- 64. Archerfield
- 71. Bulimba
- 87. Surfers Paradise

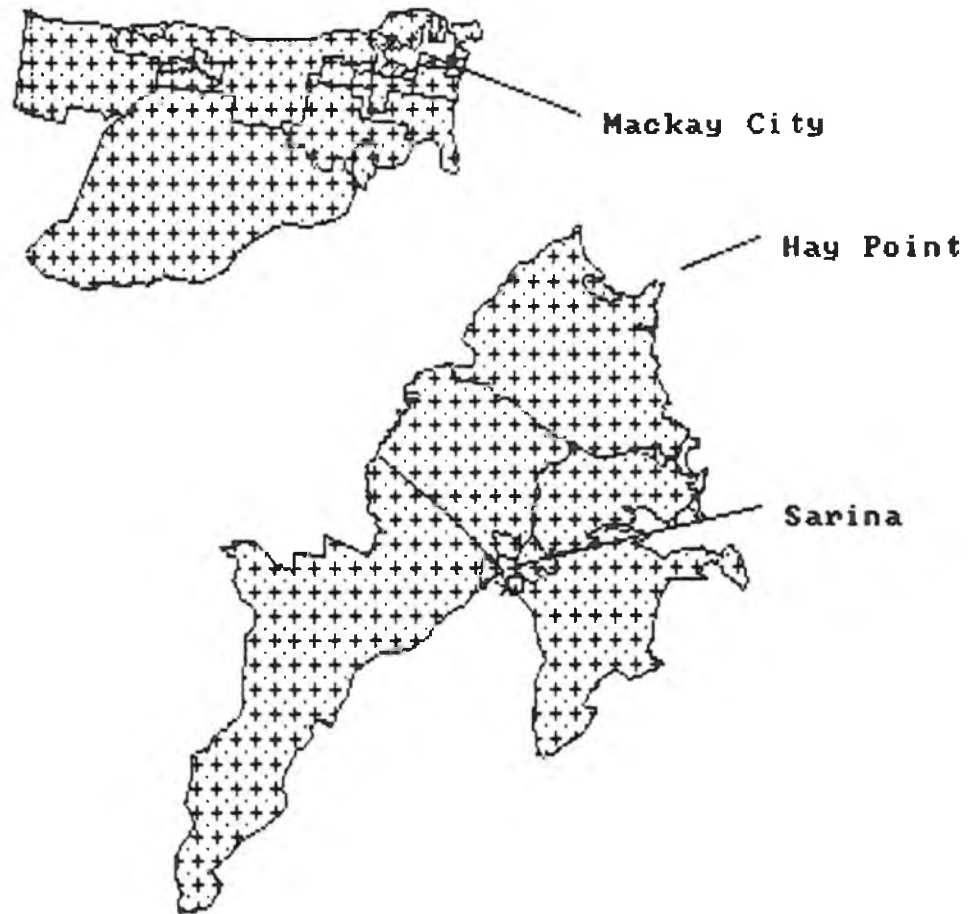
Under quota  
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- 3. Barron River
- 33. Nicklin
- 76. Springwood
- 81. New 6
- 84. Nerang 1

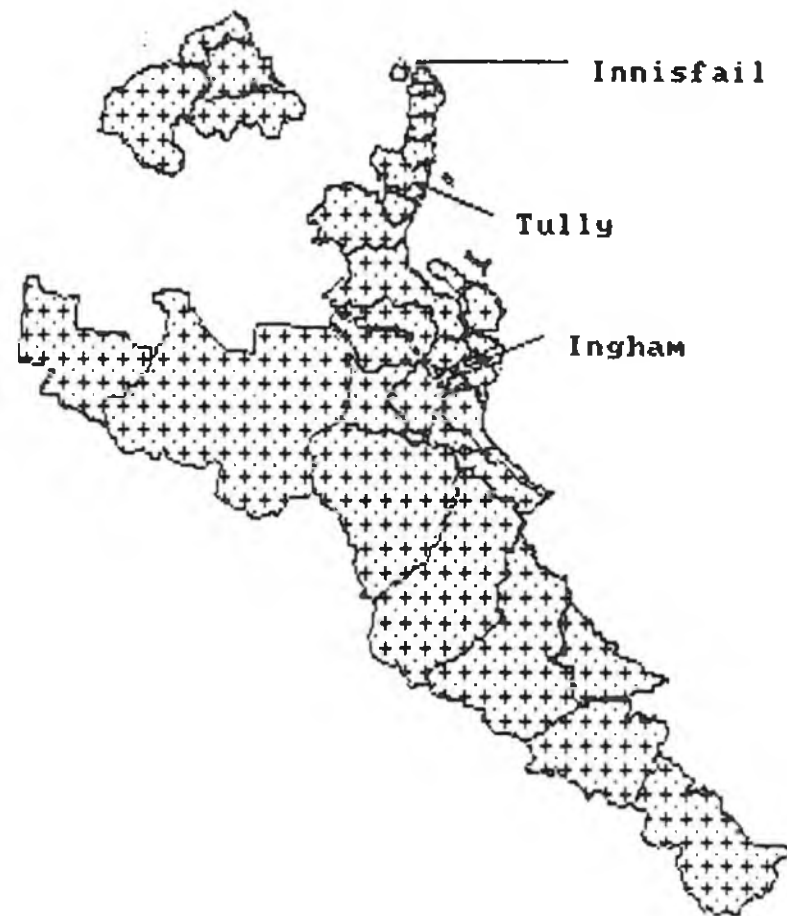
ISIS (ALP)



**MACKAY (ALP)**



**MOURILYAN (ALP)**





Please address correspondence to

THE STATE SECRETARY  
P.O. Box 32,  
West End, 4101.

21 MAY 1991

NEWS STATEMENT FROM WAYNE SWAN, A.L.P. CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR

NATIONALS STILL HORTING ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES

The National Party is still trying to push forward  
Gerrymandered, rotten borough electorates.

The fact is in the West and far Northern zone they have tried  
to draw the boundaries to protect Russell Cooper, at the  
expense of many other National Party MPs.

His seat is just completely illogical.

In their submission to EARC they have retained the rotten  
borough of Roma and merged it with half the electorate of  
Balonne belonging to Mr Neal, half the electorate of Auburn  
belonging to Mr Harper, and a substantial slice from the  
electorate of Carnarvon, belonging to Mr Springborg.

Any fair minded logical redistribution would have abolished  
Roma and merged it with Warrego on the grounds of community of  
interest, lines of communication and any other rational  
criteria.

Russell Cooper, in a desperate bid to save his seat, has with  
the National Party organisation put forward a shonky electoral  
submission.

The National Party has finally got a policy on protecting  
endangered species.

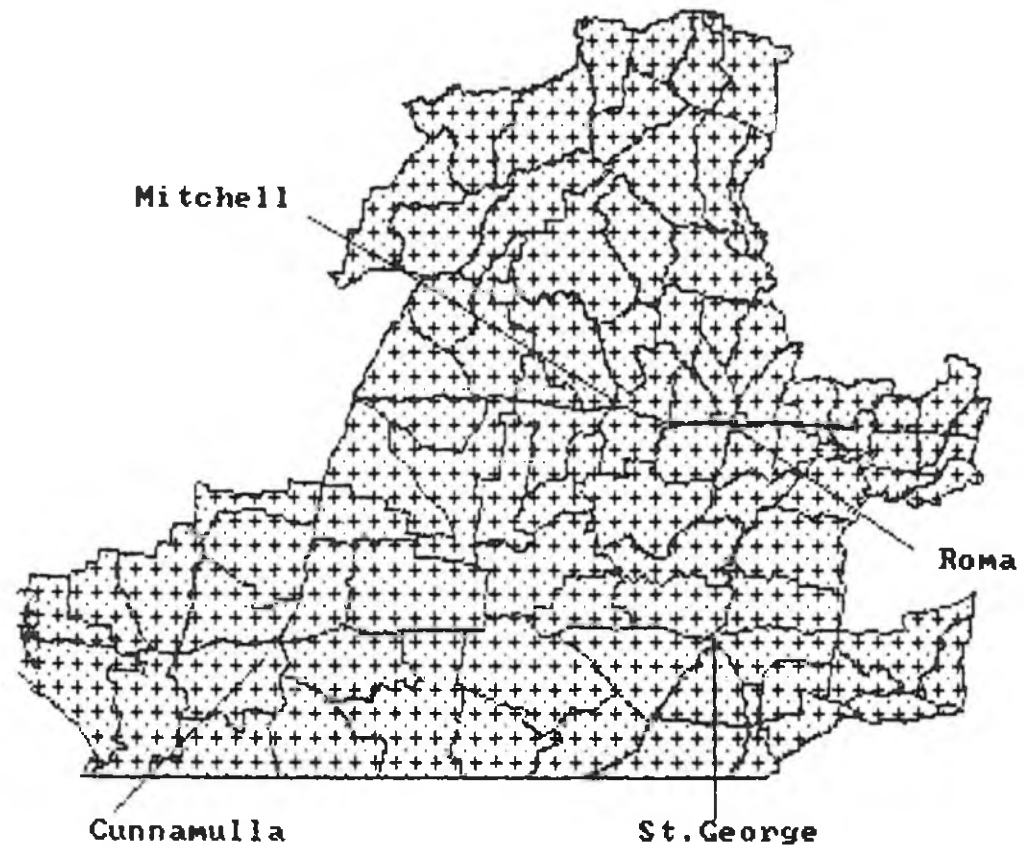
They are desperately trying to save Russell Cooper from  
extinction.

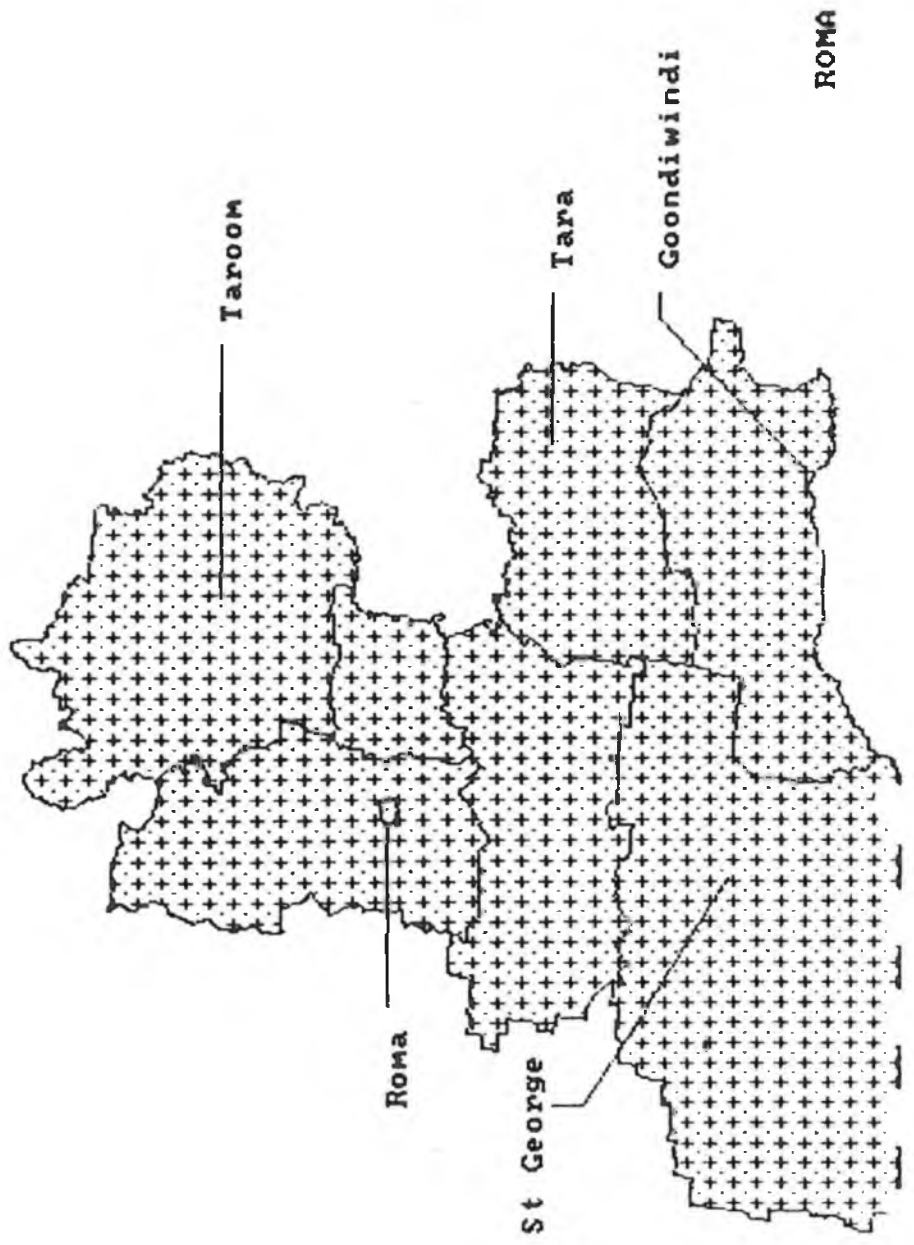
This proposal will also affect the Nationals seats of Gregory  
and Flinders.

Clearly the National Party is still willing to participate in  
horting boundaries to their own benefit.

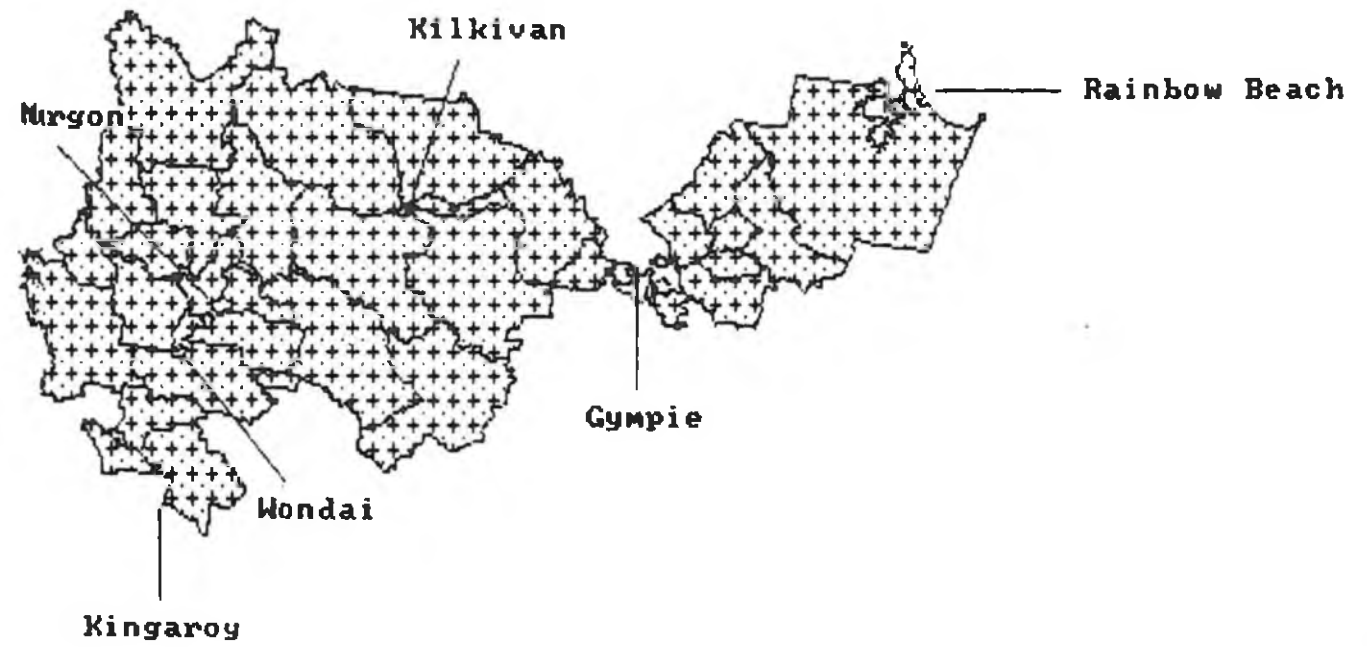
MEDIA CONTACT: Wayne Swan; 0448101.

WARREGO (ALP)



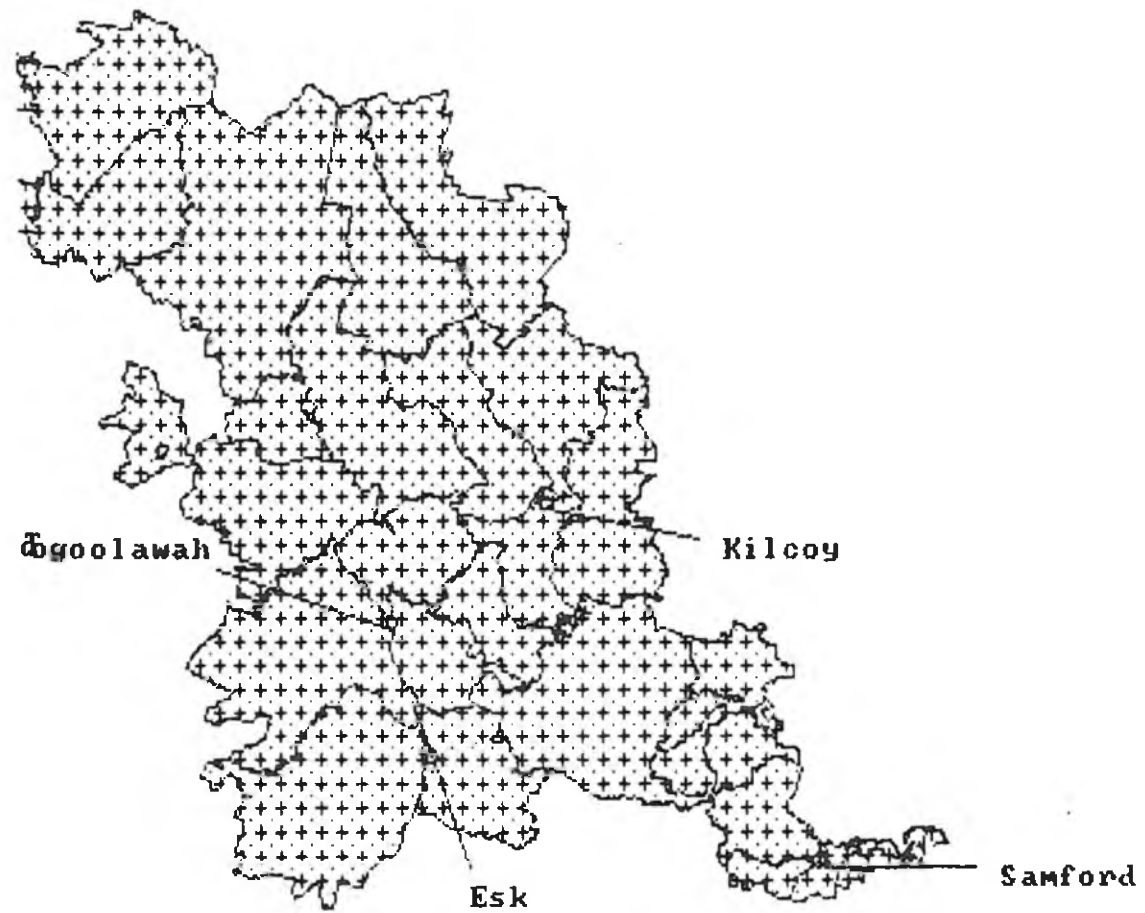


**GYMPIE (ALP)**

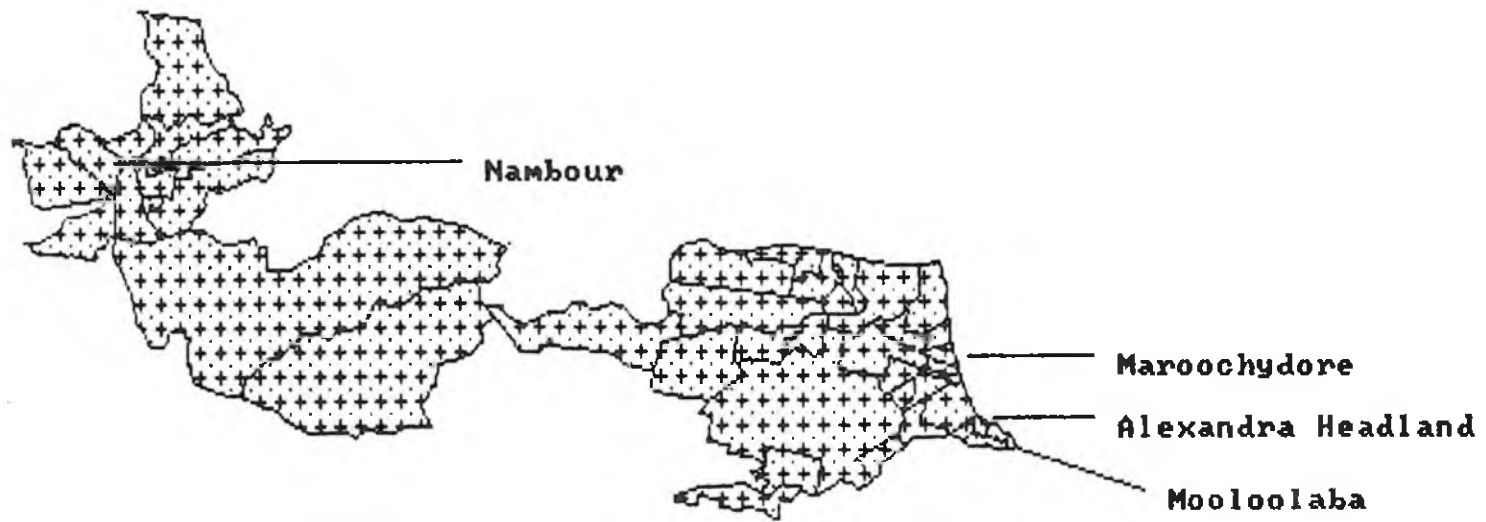


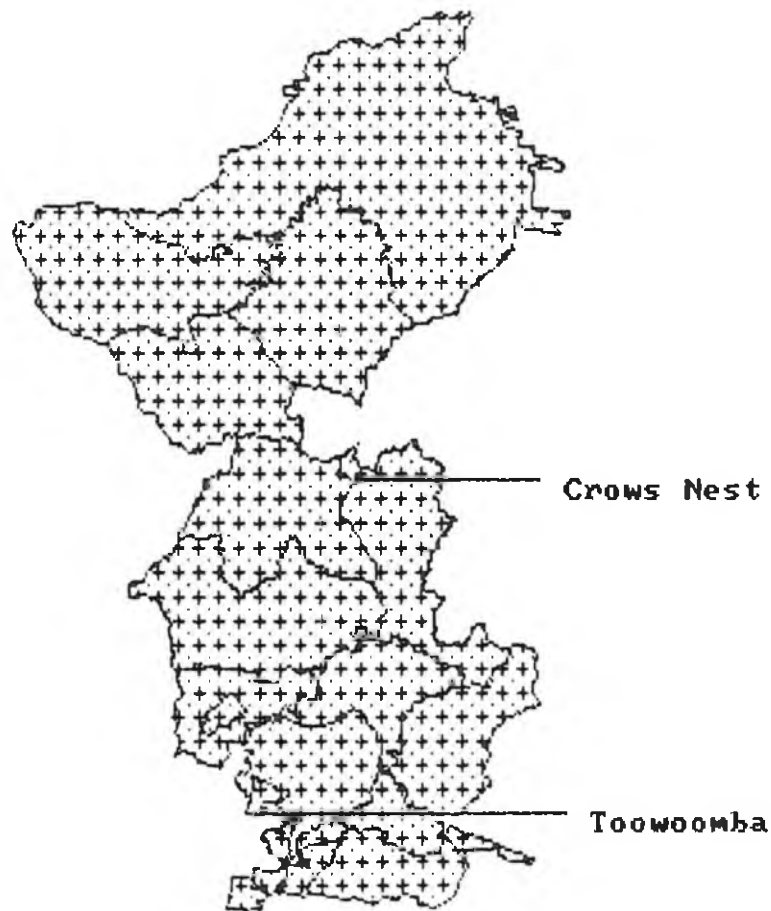


NEW SEAT 4 (ALP)



NICKLIN (ALP)





ALP SUBMISSION  
LOCKYER

## National Party of Australia (Queensland)

Estimate of ALP two party preferred vote -  
 applying 1987 results to National Party proposed  
 electoral districts

1	25.21 %	CONDAMINE
2	29.48 %	CUNNINGHAM
3	31.87 %	ROMA
4	34.69 %	LOCKYER
5	34.76 %	BARAMBAH
6	37.28 %	WARWICK
7	39.25 %	SOUTHPORT
8	39.37 %	SURFERS PARADISE
9	40.49 %	TOOWOOMBA SOUTH
10	40.93 %	BURNETT
11	41.45 %	ROBINA
12	42.98 %	CALLIDE
13	43.05 %	RIVERLEA
14	43.90 %	FASSIFERN
15	44.61 %	SHOALWATER
16	44.70 %	JAMBOREE
17	44.75 %	SOUTH COAST
18	45.44 %	WARREGO
19	45.62 %	GYMPIE
20	45.76 %	MAROOCHY
21	46.05 %	LANDSBOROUGH
22	46.11 %	KAWANA
23	46.24 %	GREGORY
24	46.68 %	NICKLIN
25	47.31 %	FAIRBAIRM
26	47.66 %	TABLELANDS
27	47.82 %	NERANG
28	48.06 %	TOOWOOMBA NORTH
29	48.14 %	CURRUMBIN
30	48.21 %	BURDEKIN
31	48.28 %	RUNAWAY BAY
32	49.32 %	ASPLEY
33	49.65 %	ALBERT
34	49.94 %	PIONEER
35	50.07 %	HERVEY BAY
36	50.39 %	KINGSFORD SMITH
37	50.40 %	HINCHINBROOK
38	50.41 %	MARYBOROUGH
39	50.46 %	SOMERSET
40	51.73 %	MT COOTHA
41	52.51 %	REDCLIFFE
42	53.14 %	COOROORA
43	53.42 %	DREWVALE
44	54.36 %	FINE RIVERS
45	54.80 %	CILENTO
46	55.03 %	REDLANDS
47	55.33 %	SPRINGWOOD
48	55.51 %	MANSFIELD
49	55.85 %	ASHGROVE

50	55.94 %	TOWNSVILLE
51	57.13 %	SALISBURY
52	57.27 %	GREENSLOPES
53	57.31 %	CABOOLTURE
54	57.38 %	MT GRAVATT
55	57.60 %	MULGRAVE
56	57.74 %	ROCKHAMPTON NORTH
57	58.00 %	ST HELENA
58	58.23 %	FLYNN
59	58.26 %	NUNDAH
60	58.50 %	BARRON
61	58.87 %	THURINGOWA
62	59.25 %	BUNDABERG
63	59.46 %	STAFFORD
64	60.06 %	ROCKHAMPTON
65	60.20 %	COOK
66	60.37 %	MACKAY
67	60.72 %	NUDGEE
68	60.82 %	IPSWICH WEST
69	60.88 %	EVERTON
70	61.07 %	BEENLEIGH
71	61.37 %	CAIRNS CITY
72	61.75 %	MURRUMBA
73	61.86 %	MANLY
74	61.86 %	DECEPTION BAY
75	61.91 %	BRISBANE
76	61.96 %	TOWNSVILLE EAST
77	62.10 %	SOUTH BRISBANE
78	62.79 %	WINDSOR
79	62.99 %	BOWEN
80	64.34 %	GLADSTONE
81	64.39 %	CARINA
82	65.76 %	IPSWICH
83	66.17 %	LOGAN
84	66.83 %	EAST BRISBANE
85	67.66 %	SANDGATE
86	68.84 %	WOLSTON
87	69.16 %	WOODRIDGE
88	69.90 %	ARCHERFIELD
89	71.79 %	LYTTON



Estimate of ALP two party preferred vote  
Applying 1989 results to ALP proposed districts

1	25.97	%	CONDAMINE
2	32.32	%	WARREGO
3	32.95	%	WARWICK
4	34.16	%	LOCKYER
5	34.30	%	CARNARVON
6	38.73	%	BURNETT
7	39.19	%	SOUTHPORT
8	39.56	%	GYMPIE
9	39.76	%	SURFERS PARADISE
10	40.25	%	AUBURN
11	40.29	%	TOOWOOMBA SOUTH
12	42.58	%	NERANG 2
13	42.77	%	MOGGILL
14	43.82	%	FLINDERS
15	43.94	%	SOMERSET
16	43.96	%	LANDSBOROUGH
17	44.13	%	NEW 2
18	44.32	%	FASSIFERN
19	44.57	%	SOUTH COAST
20	45.67	%	GREGORY
21	45.73	%	NICKLIN
22	45.80	%	NEW 4
23	46.40	%	BROADSOUND
24	46.54	%	SHERWOOD
25	46.72	%	TABLELANDS
26	46.80	%	ALBERT
27	47.26	%	NEW 1
28	47.44	%	TOOWONG
29	48.09	%	CURRUMBIN
30	48.33	%	TOOWOOMBA NORTH
31	49.69	%	MOURILYAN
32	50.07	%	ISIS
33	50.09	%	NERANG 1
34	50.58	%	MERTHYR
35	50.81	%	BURDEKIN
36	51.44	%	MANSFIELD
37	51.97	%	REDCLIFFE
38	52.61	%	MARYBOROUGH
39	52.66	%	MOUNT GRAVATT
40	52.80	%	SPRINGWOOD
41	53.35	%	COOROORA
42	53.62	%	REDLANDS 2
43	53.87	%	GLASSHOUSE
44	53.98	%	STAFFORD
45	54.36	%	MACKAY NORTH
46	56.04	%	ASHGROVE
47	56.21	%	GREENSLOPES
48	56.39	%	MACKAY
49	56.98	%	NEW 3

50	56.98	%	NUNDAH
51	57.02	%	MULGRAVE
52	57.07	%	SALISBURY
53	57.31	%	MOUNT ISA
54	57.85	%	PINE RIVERS
55	57.97	%	ROCKHAMPTON NORTH
56	58.30	%	YERONGA
57	58.31	%	LOGAN EAST
58	58.37	%	REDLANDS 1
59	58.54	%	BARRON RIVER
60	58.64	%	NEW 6
61	58.94	%	MOUNT COOT-THA
62	59.05	%	NUDGENE
63	59.09	%	NEW 5
64	59.16	%	TOWNSVILLE - 1
65	59.16	%	TOWNSVILLE - 2
66	59.16	%	THURINGOWA
67	59.25	%	BUNDABERG
68	60.18	%	SOUTH BRISBANE
69	60.20	%	COOK
70	60.65	%	BOWEN
71	60.85	%	MANLY
72	61.24	%	IPSWICH WEST
73	61.38	%	WINDSOR
74	61.39	%	CAIRNS
75	61.62	%	CABOOLTURE
76	61.97	%	ROCKHAMPTON
77	62.11	%	MURRUMBA
78	62.69	%	PORT CURTIS
79	62.83	%	CHATSWORTH
80	63.07	%	EVERTON
81	64.73	%	BRISBANE CENTRAL
82	65.36	%	IPSWICH
83	67.32	%	SANDGATE
84	68.78	%	ARCHERFIELD
85	69.29	%	BULIMBA
86	69.57	%	WOLSTON
87	70.06	%	LOGAN
88	70.48	%	LYTTON
89	70.63	%	WOODRIDGE



REFORM OF THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

There must be recognition of the link between "electoral corruption" in Queensland and the growth of corruption in our system of public administration, in particular the police force, and other spheres of commercial and public life in Queensland.

The evidence brought forward at this Commission of Inquiry reveals quite dramatically how a government can become complacent and arrogant after too long a period in power, and in particular, fail or refuse to respond to evidence of corruption, when not facing the prospect of electoral defeat.

The most significant factor in previous years in insulating a succession of coalition governments and then the present governing party, has been the operation of Queensland electoral laws.

The Labor Party believes that the fight against corruption and the future of this state depends on having an electoral system which compels the political parties concerned to compete on an equal footing.

A fair electoral system would compel a political party, in government, when faced with evidence of corruption, to act on that evidence and respond to public concern or face the real prospect of losing office.

The Labor Party believes that this can only be achieved by an electoral system based on the principle of one-vote one-value with no zones, a single quota and a 10 per cent tolerance margin as between electorates.

The boundaries should be drawn by an independent electoral commission and the submissions of all parties to such a commission should be made public and a report of the commission then presented to the Parliament.

In short Queensland must have a system similar to that operating in the federal sphere, which is accepted as not being open to manipulation by government of the day. In recent years a succession of National and Liberal Party Ministers have justified the present zonal system in particular as providing an "adequate" spread of political power which is a vital prerequisite to fair representation for country areas distant from the capital. However, an examination of the facts puts the lie to this claim.

Examples of the anomalies and inequities that exist under the corrupt electoral system in Queensland are as follows (1988 figures):

- \* The two most far-flung electorates in Queensland - Cook and Mount Isa - have nearly 5000 more voters than the National Party seats of Carnarvon and Roma, both within easy reach of Brisbane.
- \* The Labor Party holds the three seats with the most voters: Logan, Thuringowa and Manly have a combined total of 76,718 electors. The National Party holds the three seats with the least voters: Roma, Gregory and Balonne have a combined total of 25,337 electors.
- \* Three seats based in Townsville, 1500 kilometres from Brisbane, have 69,000 electors while three National Party seats (Carnarvon, Warwick and Condamine) all within a few hours drive of Brisbane have only 49,000 voters.
- \* The seat of Cook in Far North Queensland covers more than 350,000 square kilometres. It has 12,164 voters. Roma within easy reach of Brisbane and covering less than one-sixth the area of Cook, has only 8347 voters.

\* Mount Isa in the remote north-west has 13,216 voters, 50 per cent more than Peak Downs (9196) west of Rockhampton.

\* The Aboriginal settlement of Wujal Wujal wholly within Barron River, a Provincial Cities Zone seat. But Wujal Wujal itself is deemed to be part of the Cook electorate, a Western and Far Northern Zone seat held by the Labor Party. Wujal Wujal is a landlocked island that exists in the Provincial Cities Zone, but has been drawn as part of the Western and Far Northern Zone.

The Labor Party believes that without electoral reform that the fight against corruption may succeed in the short term but can never be successful in the long term. Without a fair electoral system the symptoms of public corruption can be treated but the ultimate source of the disease will remain to poison the body politic of Queensland.

DETAILED COMMENTARY: NORTH QUEENSLAND

Given the criteria which have been outlined for the distribution of electorate boundaries in Queensland, and given the geography, topography and demography of the Cape York Peninsula, and those coastal areas associated with it, there should be five electoral districts in this region, namely:-

- (a) an electorate covering the peninsula region (Cook);
- (b) an electorate covering the geographical area of the Atherton Tablelands (Tablelands);
- (c) an electorate covering the northern beaches and northern suburbs of the city of Cairns (Barron);
- (d) an electorate covering the city of Cairns (Cairns).
- (e) an electorate which covers the sugar regions to the south of Cairns city (Mulgrave); and

to the south of Mulgrave, a further sugar seat (Hinchinbrook).

The ALP, the LP and the NP in their submissions are generally in agreement on those principles. There are, however, some major areas of contention in terms of the detail, rather than the broad principle.

As Cook is an electorate which falls within the far northern and far western areas of Queensland, which has an extremely large area, complex considerations are involved in preserving community of interest, communications, etc., while attempting to obtain a proper balance of population.

In considering this electorate, it is necessary first to establish those anomalous regions which must be dealt with. These are the Torres Strait Islands, which have little or no community of interest with the rest of the Cape York Peninsula but because of geography, must remain part of that electorate. The mining town of Weipa, which is not a service town for the surrounding districts, but is entirely mining oriented, and has no community of interest or real communication with the rest of the peninsula, and the Douglas Shire, which is entirely surrounded by steep mountain ranges and has little or no community of interest with any of its closely neighbouring areas, either to the west in the Atherton Tablelands, or to the south in the city of Cairns, and the highly developed tourist region, to the north.

The Douglas Shire area is the only one of those identified anomalies which could have been dealt with in a number of ways. The ALP, the LP and the NP in their submissions chose that all or part of the Douglas Shire should have been included in Cook.

It appears to have been the common view that it was better to deal with it as an anomaly, rather than to create others in dealing with the problem.

Dealing with the Douglas Shire, by including it in the Cook electorate has a number of advantages, in terms of the distribution of boundaries for this area, in so far as it has a population base of some 4,000 persons which considerably increases the number of enrolled voters for that region, and therefore, proportionately reduces the area of the electorate.

It has another benefit, in so far as it gives the electorate covering the vast region a capital town for the first time. In the past, elected representatives have lived in Cairns - far removed from the nearest point of their electorate.

This arrangement of boundaries offers the elected representative the opportunity of living in the town of Mossman. He would still be in close proximity to the Cairns airport and departmental services available in Cairns, but would be able to serve his electorate far more easily.

The major difference between the NP and the ALP is that the latter's submission included only those CCD's north of, but including the town of Port Douglas. The NP believes that it is appropriate to include all of those census collection districts in the Douglas Shire; particularly because if there is any community of interest to be served, it is best served in that manner, and secondly, it is, in a geographical sense, the most appropriate thing to do.

The eastern escarpment of the coastal ranges comes right to the sea at that point, and there are few people and no industries included in that region. It is, therefore, entirely sensible to include it in the one electorate.

Having therefore included a large population base in that peninsula based seat, then it is axiomatic that that electorate should have as its southern boundary, the Gilbert River on the Gulf of Carpentaria side, which is north of Normanton, and to follow those CCD boundaries which create an almost straight line across the peninsula, and then follow those boundaries north, skirting the outer edge of the area currently covered by the existing electorates of Hinchinbrook, Mourilyn and Tablelands.

This provides an adequate population base.

South of Douglas Shire, and north of the city of Cairns in the area currently covered by the southern portion of the existing electorate of Barron River, is the next important area to be considered.

The NP and ALP submissions in this area are parallel, save for the including of CCD 3011207, a mountainous area to the north-west, west and south of the city of Cairns, with the major population base being at Brinsmead, which must surely be included in the northern beaches (Barron) seat. The NP therefore submits that CCD 3011207 should properly be included in the electorate of Barron.

In the electorate to cover the geographical area of the Atherton Tablelands region, there is a major distortion in the ALP's submission, in so far as the submission ignores the existence of the most populous areas of the Herberton Shire, covering the major towns of Herberton, Ravenshoe, Innot Hot Springs and Mt Garnet.

That distortion caused the ALP to propose an absolutely untenable electorate, which protrudes considerably into both the Johnstone Shire and the Cardwell Shire. Any reasonable appraisal of the Tablelands region, including the areas contained in CCD's 3030702, 3030701, 3030703, 3030704, 3030705 and 3030706 must lead to the conclusion that it would be not only inappropriate but also entirely impractical to not include those census collection districts in the Tablelands electorate. This rearrangement of the ALP's submission would automatically exclude those CCD's in both Cardwell or Johnstone Shires from the electorate of Tablelands.

That conclusion is reinforced by consideration of the geography, community of interest and communications in that area. The ALP submission that areas of Cardwell and Johnstone Shires should be included ignores the fact that there is a considerable escarpment which contains the highest mountains in Queensland in between the shires of Eacham and Herberton and the coast, and this area is serviced by the Palmerston Highway in the south and the Gillies Highway in the north, which both traverse steep and tortuous tracks through approximately 2,000 vertical feet in a very short distance.

There is a serious inconsistency in the ALP submission on page 22, where in its suggestions in respect of Mulgrave, it has included CCD 3012201, and in its submission on the electorate of Tablelands, it has stated that with the inclusion of collection districts from the Johnstone Shire, Tablelands is thus increased in size, whilst retaining "community of interest" and paying attention to "means of travel". It is important to note that the Palmerston Highway, which is the only means of access to the Tablelands in this area, is contained entirely within CCD 3012201, and can never have been intended to be included in the electorate of Tablelands by the ALP.

In the face of this anomaly, one must seriously question assertions of paying attention to means of interest of travel.

The ALP proposal also has divided the dairy industry into two parts, and has divided an important part of the Tablelands region from its natural community of interest. The NP submits that the oversight which led to the failure of the ALP to include Ravenshoe, Herberton and Mt Garnet in their submission has led to this unfortunate distortion of boundaries in the southern and eastern section of the Tablelands seat.

We therefore submit that the ALP submission on this matter should not be followed.

In terms of the electorate south of Cairns (Mulgrave), the NP concedes that the ALP submission has addressed community of interest and communication factors in a manner preferable to the National Party submission in including Yarrabah Peninsula in the seat of Cairns.

It is the NP's contention that the northern boundary of the electorate of Mulgrave should be varied only in so far as the portion of CCD 3011207 which was previously included should now be included in the Barron River seat. The southern end of CCD 3011305 which is currently in the Mulgrave electorate should be excised to Cairns, to maintain the integrity of CCD boundaries, and CCD's 3011903 and 3011904 should be included in the Mulgrave electorate.

The only other major adjustment in this northern area of Mulgrave, would be in the inclusion of that portion of CCD 3012002, which is currently included in Cairns, and further CCD's to balance the alteration in relation to Yarrabah.

In the southern area of Mulgrave, the ALP has indicated that those CCD's south of the town of Innisfail, including CCD's 3012206, 3012207, 3012208, 3012209, 3012210, 3012211 and 3012212 should be included in the seat of Mourilyan.

The NP therefore contends that those CCD's should be included in the electorate of Mulgrave. It is important, we believe, that electoral boundaries should be, wherever possible, neat and at the same time, be able to fulfil the requirements of the legislation. The NP's submission is therefore, submitted to be superior.

In the electorate of Hinchinbrook, those areas which were included by the ALP in its submission in the seat of Tablelands; being CCD's 3030601 (Cardwell) and 3012301, 3012302, 302303 and 3012309 (Johnstone) should be included in Hinchinbrook. It would be inappropriate to include those collection districts in anything other than a coastal seat.

South of Hinchinbrook, complexities arise in the treatment of Townsville and the Burdekin Shire.



The proposals by both the ALP and the LP proceed on the basis that it is not necessary to maintain the Burdekin Shire as an integral component of any new electorate.

The Burdekin Shire is the central focus of management for the development of the Burdekin Irrigation Areas Scheme which was set up by an Act of Parliament in the early 1980's. The irrigation area covers a large proportion of the Shire and runs from Mt Elliot to the north (two parishes in Thuringowa City) to the Elliot River in the south (includes an area of the Bowen Shire) and south west along the Burdekin River for approximately 80 kilometres.

Both submissions also split large sugar mill supply areas. The LP proposal splits the mill areas of Invicta, Pioneer and Kalamie while the ALP proposal would place the Inkerman Mill and a number of supply farms in one electorate, and the balance of farms in the other electorate.

A key component of any redistribution is the need to maintain the whole of the development project within one electorate, and ideally, within one shire, as has been already proposed to EARC. The development of some 600 new farms means a close and ongoing interface is required between the developing authority (Queensland Water Resources Commission) and the shire with road construction, power supply, water drainage, community infrastructure and related charges all being developed by the two groups. Splitting the irrigation area into two electorates would make the problems of liaison and constituent service as a vital part of the development, almost impossible.

The area of the Bowen Shire proposed by the NP submission for inclusion, is in effect already a part of the existing Burdekin electorate and Burdekin Shire. School buses deliver children from the Buthalungra/Gumlu areas to Home Hill; the 200 plus holiday homes located on Cape Upstart are almost 100% owned by residents of the Burdekin Shire and electorate. Similarly, all business from the area including the delivery of farm produce and supplies moves to and from the towns of Ayr and Home Hill.

A similar situation exists with the township and farm area of Giru which is located in the Thuringowa Shire. It gravitates in all aspects of life to Ayr and Home Hill.

The natural barrier formed by the Burdekin River in respect of the existing electorate boundary, contrary to the ALP and LP submissions, should remain as the buffer between the large western electorates and the pastoral strip. Only two villages are located within the area and both draw almost totally on the coastal towns as centres for supply. Both towns have direct road links to the lower Burdekin towns and Townsville.

Although the urban areas of the Townsville/Thuringowa local authority areas have little or not community of interest with the lower Burdekin, the requirement to firstly achieve an enrolment criteria dictates that a section of Townsville/Thuringowa is incorporated within the Burdekin electorate. All parties accept this fact at least in part.

Both the ALP and the LP submissions ignore natural barriers and suburban communities within the Townsville City region. The Liberal Party proposes to incorporate three suburbs to the north of the Ross River and these are completely different in tradition and make-up to the new and developing areas to the south of the river.

The NP proposal to use the railway line, the Ross River and the Stuart Range as natural boundaries for the major urban section of the Burdekin electorate represents a logical alternative. The proposed area would be easily recognisable by the residents; more easily serviced by an elected Member and has a generally recognisable community of interest.

The area has a newly opened High School and is a very fast developing area. Although there is a mixture of socio-economic levels within the area, the natural boundaries have a binding effect and the connection with the remainder of the proposed Burdekin electorate is continuous and logical.

The ALP's proposal appears to be dominated solely by political considerations.

In summary, the NP proposal creates two clearly identifiable areas as major rural community based on the towns of Ayr and Home Hill with a surrounding region of grazing and mixed farming; and a fast developing urban area that has as its base major employment centres - the Army base - the Copper Refinery - the Cement works and the James Cook University.

The ALP and the LP submissions split the towns of Ayr and Home Hill to the extent that one area becomes the rural rump on a major mining electorate, and the other becomes the rural rump on an urban electorate.

The largest farm development project area in Australia would thus be fragmented and lose its capacity to be effectively represented by both the political and Government levels into the future.



Department of the Premier,  
Economic and  
Trade Development

Please Quote  
Reference: DIB: ECR

Your Reference: 43S

The Chairman,  
Electoral and Administrative  
Review Commission,  
P.O. Box 349,  
NORTH QUAY, Q. 4002



043S

Dear Sir,

I refer to the naming of electoral districts and, in particular, to my letter of 3rd May, 1991, supporting paragraph 3.25 of the Commission's Issues Paper No. 13, Review of the Elections Act 1983-1991 and Related Matters.

The Women's Policy Branch of the Department of the Premier, Economic and Trade Development supports the views expressed in paragraph 3.25, which recognises that many noteworthy Queenslanders are women.

In response to my letter of 3rd May, 1991, Mr. Greenaway, Senior Project Officer with the Commission, requested by telephone that I provide the names of some noteworthy Queensland women for consideration in the selection of electoral district names.

To assist the Commission's task of identifying possible Queensland women, the Women's Policy Branch is pleased to submit the attached list of names and brief biographical information. For each name a suggested geographical area is provided, representing the area to which the women can be associated in some way.

The list is by no means exhaustive, and can be refined and/or added to when the Commission establishes more precise criteria for the naming of electoral districts.

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to the review.

Yours faithfully,

Carolyn Mason,  
Director, Women's Policy Branch and  
Women's Advisor to the Premier.

## NAMES OF SOME NOTEWORTHY QUEENSLAND WOMEN

(The names are not in priority order. The numbering refers to the attached background information on each woman.)

1. Lilian Cooper Brisbane(Kangaroo Point)
2. Vi Jordan Ipswich
3. Oodgeroo Noonuccal Stradbroke Island
4. Pat O'Shane Mossman
5. Emma Miller Brisbane or Toowoomba
6. Daphne Mayo Brisbane
7. Eleanor Dark Montville
8. Elise Barney Brisbane(Fortitude Valley)
9. Eleanor Bourne Brisbane(Manly)
10. Annabelle Rankin Deception Bay
11. Elizabeth Kenny Clifton

In addition , there are 5 women for whom we do not have biographical notes.

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Ireni Longman | - first woman elected to Queensland State Parliament               |
| May Jordan    | - first secretary of a woman's union in Queensland                 |
| Mabel Edmunds | - first Aboriginal woman elected to local government (Rockhampton) |
| Bray Gray     | - longest serving woman in local government (Rockhampton)          |
| Rose Blank    | - previous Deputy Mayor of Cairns                                  |

**LILIAN VIOLET COOPER**

**LILIAN COOPER WAS THE FIRST WOMAN TO BE REGISTERED AS A  
MEDICAL PRACTITIONER IN QUEENSLAND**

**The 4th June 1991 is the Centenary of her Registration.**

- o Dr Lilian Cooper commenced her Practice in Brisbane at the Mansions, 5 George Street.
- o In 1896 she became Honorary Medical Officer of the Hospital for Sick Children
- o In 1900 she was appointed Honorary Medical Officer of the Lady Lamington Hospital.
- o In 1906 she became Honorary Surgeon at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital when it was established at North Quay.

She also served on the first Mater Public Hospital Board.

- o In 1911-1912 Dr Cooper visited the Mayo Clinic and the John Hopkins Hospital in the United States, and in Durham, England, she was successful in obtaining an M.D.
- o During World War I, she served with the Scottish Women's Hospital in the front line in Serbia.

Present records show only three Australian women medical practitioners have worked in actual combat zones. The first was Lilian Cooper and the other two women doctors served during the Vietnam War.

- o When the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons was founded in 1928 Dr Lilian Cooper became a Foundation Fellow.
- o Her home "Old St Mary's" in Main Street, Kangaroo Point, on her death was offered, as she had requested, to the Sisters of Charity, to become a hospice for the incurable and terminally ill.

Mt Olivet Hospital rose from the site of "Old St Mary's".

# MUGS' WAS A PIONEER

Qld Times

30.6.80 P7

**VI JORDAN personifies the observation that pioneers have their real stake in the future.**

Mrs Jordan, who pioneered the place of women in Queensland politics, still feels that the major concern of society should be the prospects its young people face.

Mrs Jordan is best known as an elected politician — firstly as an Ipswich City Council Alderman and then as a State parliamentarian — but she sees this as incidental to her main concern, which was always helping people to get along.

"It was never me who decided to run for public office," she said. "It was always someone else who said, 'Why don't you have a go?'"

This, in turn, stemmed from Vi's interest in community activities which came, in turn, from her work with sporting and social clubs which started at a very early age.

"I seemed to be one of those mugs who would go to any meeting called to start a community welfare group. And they would see me come in and say, 'Vi's here; we've got a secretary'."

Vi Jordan was born Ellen Violet Perrett of an Ipswich family which was already involved in community politics.

Her father, who was born in Trowbridge, England, was secretary of the Iron Workers' Union when Vi was a little girl.

"My father first came to Australia when he was in the Royal Navy," Vi said. "When he got out of the navy he came to visit an aunt who was living here and then he met Mum, who was from Fernvale, and stayed."

Mrs Jordan's brother Jim Perrett is secretary of the Transport Workers' Union and her sister is married and living at Casino, NSW.

Vi went to Brassall State School and Ipswich Girls' Grammar School.

She was also very involved in music and became an Associate of the London College of Music and an Associate of Trinity College London while still quite young.

It was through music that she met her husband David Jordan who was a prominent bandsman. They were married in 1932.

David Jordan died in 1967 but Mrs Jordan remains patroness of the Ipswich Vice-Regal and Model Band.

It was in sporting clubs (she is still vice-president of the North Ipswich Bowls Club and patroness of the Ipswich Vigoro Association) that Mrs Jordan's services as a secretary first came into demand. This was carried over into the various community organisations she joined in the ensuing years.

During the war she was president of the Service Women's Committee and secretary of the First Aid and ARP Committee.

She also became secretary of the Brassall school and the Brassall branch of the CWA, of which she is now president, and became a Justice of the Peace in 1950.

In 1961 she was elected to the Ipswich City Council, the first woman to hold a position of alderman in this city.

"There were 10 aldermen at that time, all elected at large," she said, "and the word among the men was 'Vote for the nine men; never mind the woman'."

"But they should have minded me because I finished seventh in the polling."

Mrs Jordan served on the City Council until 1967, while she was an alderman she became the first woman to be named as a delegate to the Queensland Local Authorities Conference and to the Towns and Cities Conference.

In 1966 she was elected to the Queensland Parliament

as the member for Ipswich West, becoming the first woman to sit in Parliament House for 34 years and the only woman ALP member ever to do so.

"When I went into Parliament they didn't even have a lavatory for me," she said. "The girls that are there now have it easy because I broke down all the hurdles for them."

Mrs Jordan continued to run up firsts during her three terms in State Parliament, becoming the first woman to be elected to the Panel of Chairmen and the first woman in Australia to preside over a parliament.

She was also president of the Australian ALP Women's Executive in 1974, 75 and 76.

In 1976 she was awarded the Order of Australia for her work for local government and the community.

But although she greatly expanded the scope of women in government in Queensland, she does not see herself as a women's liberator.

"I was simply a person who was interested in the community and who believed that a woman could do the job as well as a man," she said.

"I found that, as a woman, department heads were always very good to me and were willing to extend me every co-operation. I suppose it was because they thought I was a poor, weak woman who needed all the help she could get, but it was effective."

"I also found that the men in parliament would say, 'What do you think of this, Vi?' In an effort to find if women were going to accept a piece of legislation before they committed themselves to it."

"So in my opinion there is a need for more women in government to get their point of view across on subjects that affect the community."

"The climate in Parliament is now much more favorable towards women. When I first went there they treated me as if I were a porcupine."

"I don't think there was any particular prejudice against women. It was just a matter of traditional attitudes."

"I found that it was always my place to put the men at ease. That was my main experience of most men in government: They were shy of women."

Mrs Jordan's parliamentary career was largely devoted to helping people who found themselves in difficulties with housing, employment or other areas of life and she still gets a large number of requests for help.

"I'm usually able to put them onto the relevant authorities," she said. "A lot of the difficulties people get themselves into are of their own making, but there are problems with youth that are going to require the attention of the whole community."

"The thing I'm most hot up about is unemployment and the way we are getting tradesmen from overseas when our own young people can't get apprenticeships."

"We've got to look ahead and see what the future holds, and we're not preparing for it."

"The whole situation has got to be looked at, has got to have the serious attention of all of us. It can't be just pushed under the carpet."

---

KATH WALKER

ODJERKO NOONUCKER

Stradbroke Island, Queensland

"It's the same in every race. The strength lies with the women."

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In her middle years, the formidable Kath Walker has come home to the island her people call Minjerribah, home to the Sitting Down Place of the Noonuckle tribe. The white people call this place Stradbroke Island, in Moreton Bay, an hour's voyage by barge from the mainland at Redland Bay. On this day, a cyclone is in the offing and the great globules of rain make little craters in the dry sand and, gathering intensity, berate the stunted vegetation until it droops in protest. A professional looking sign (Moongalba: Sitting Down Place) points the way through the scrub to a gunyah where a crowd of earnest priests and nuns in mufti have taken shelter, their heads bowed (because of the lowness of the roof). They have just come from a conference at Rockhampton and they have made the journey to Minjerribah to talk about land rights. The poet emerges. She is small and slender and unmoved by the relentlessness of the storm and the raindrops which trickle down her chin. She speaks in a whisper because, she explains, she has had to do too much talking. One suspects she has rather too many visitors. One also suspects, regretfully, that one's visit is anything but a great event in her life.

Kath Walker, born in 1920, grew up on the island and attended the local school at Dunwich until she went into domestic service with a white family in Brisbane at the age of thirteen. Her father was a man of the Noonuckle tribe and her mother was born on the mainland, the daughter of a fullblood Aboriginal woman and a Scots cattleman. In recent years, she has become one of our foremost poets: her poems speak of her ancestors and the wrongs done to her people.

"When I was a child, there were colour bars here. For instance, blacks

weren't allowed to go into the hall while the whites were dancing. That was before the war. The war broke it all down. They had one part of Brown Lake for whites to go swimming and one part for blacks. I never felt I was anything but black, but what used to annoy us was that we were never allowed to *forget* we were black. But I always thought our life was much better than the whites'. We did so many more things. We hunted for island food because we hated the white man's rations which were just rice, sago, and tapioca. They handed these out to us. So we hunted the bandicoot and the dugong (the *sea cow*), fish, there were all sorts of shell fish. And this was a very rich country. Food-wise. The men hunted the dugong with nets. They were a very big part of our diet. I loved school, too. I loved books, very interested in books. My best subjects were art and literature. And writing. My worst subject was maths. I remember being rapped over the knuckles for counting with my fingers. Now, I believe they're encouraged to do it! I was writing poetry then, too. As far back as I can remember, I used to inflict my verses on my friends at socials. They were all about love and stars and flowers. Dreamy-eyed things.

"Those days, when a family in Brisbane wanted domestics, they'd come out here and look us over. No, it wasn't really like blackbirding. They'd pay us two-and-six a week so it wasn't slavery. This man rang from Brisbane and spoke to my father and I said, yes, I'd go, because there were seven of us in the family. I went alone to Brisbane. The steamer went right down the river and my employer came down to meet me in his car. It was the first time I'd been back there since I was born. My mother had gone there because she wanted me born in a hospital because she was sick of having her babies delivered by midwives. As it turned out, I came a fortnight early in a private home and didn't make it to hospital after all! Anyway, it was a matter of economics for me to go back there and work, get out and support yourself as quickly as possible. I lived on the verandah of their house . . . Were they good to me? Oh, there's no such thing as a good mistress as far as a domestic is concerned. I hated domestic work. I remember getting so frustrated at one place I worked . . . They had a clock on the wall, it was a beautiful clock, and every night I used to smash a piece off it. When I think of doing that now . . . I wasn't allowed out at night on my own but I had one day off a week when I had to be home by eight-thirty. My sister was a domestic, too, and we'd meet in town and we'd always go to the pictures. My employers would take me out with them, too . . . to the beach and that sort of thing. Oh, I was always looking to improve my lot, learn more about life. But they forbade me going into their library, mainly, I think, because they had books of droll stories from France which might have corrupted my morals. But I used to sneak into the library when they were out . . . and read the droll stories





from France. But I *did* read everything I could lay my hands on. All the poets. Wordsworth and so on. It was my kind of poetry those days. It was heavy reading though, because I needed a dictionary so much. I was pretty literate because we'd had a teacher at Dunwich we called 'Schooly Mac' who really drummed the three r's into us. I'm eternally grateful to him now. Getting back to poetry for a moment . . . I didn't start to write my serious stuff until I got involved in the civil rights movement.

"I really grew up in domestic service but I got out of it at the beginning of the war when I joined the army. You needed a pedigree to get into the navy or the air force. You had to have your father's chequebook behind you. Even when I wanted to join the army, I was called up to Victoria Barracks and a captain there pointed out that there might be problems for an Aboriginal in the army . . . if you were an Aboriginal, you didn't *have* to join the services. Why did I join up? To get out of domestic service. I could also see the fringe benefits which might help me improve my position. Besides, I had two brothers who'd just been taken prisoner at Changi and I thought I should be doing something to try to get them home. I became a switchboard operator attached to Area Six. During that period I didn't have much time to be involved in very much. I got married (*she is now divorced*) and we were settling in to our home. By the time I got out of the army, I had two children. No, I've never thought of marrying again . . . once is enough."

She went through a time of serious illness and, having recovered, became more and more involved in the emerging Aboriginal rights cause. She spoke on public platforms and cast about for support and understanding from such groups as the Union of Australian Women, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Country Women's Association.

"I didn't get involved with civil rights at first because I thought it was another do-gooders' thing coming up. However, I went to a meeting at the university one day and heard them talking about the need to overthrow 'the Act' . . . the repressive Queensland Aboriginals' Act. This was the changing point for me and really gave me something to aim at. It's still in existence and it's still a repressive act. We haven't won much of a battle with it yet. In New South Wales, Faith Bandler and the others got rid of the section which stopped Aboriginals from drinking, but up here we've still got terribly discriminatory legislation. Look, I can still be put 'under the Act'. If I go before a court and they so desire, they can do that to me. You're sent to a mission and you have your money banked for you. You have no control over your own life whatsoever. You're under a 'protector'. There's about 34 000 people under the Act at present . . . and they've also got some of the Torres Strait Island people under

the Act. All told, we've got about 50 000 Aboriginal people in Queensland. Oh, I've thought about leaving Queensland . . . I've thought about it a lot . . . but instead I decided to come out here in the late sixties and start this place. I'm staying here to fight. But this time I'm fighting a different battle. I'm not fighting the political scene. I believe there's enough articulate Aboriginal people to take to the political field now. I've had a gutful of it, anyhow. I think they're doing a better job . . . they're getting into the streets and they're really being quite radical which is good. That's not my scene. I've got a violent tongue, which is about as far as I can go. My job now is to establish this place as a place where children can come. Not just Aboriginal kids; kids are kids. Underprivileged kids? All kids are underprivileged. Society's underprivileged. It's got nothing to do with money.

"There's only two of us living out here now. When it first got around what I was trying to do out here, about fifteen kids arrived from the university, complete strangers unto each other and they pitched in to help. I've been given the land to use for the rest of my life. This is the Sitting Down Place of my people. When the Christians first came here, they told the Noonuckle people they would have to stop their pagan, wandering ways and sit down in one place. And the people chose this place and called it Moongalba. There was a mission here for a long while until finally they closed it and moved the people down to the One Mile, closer to the town of Dunwich. Well, I thought it was time someone came back and preserved it because of its historical associations.

"I'm not writing as much poetry now as I used to. I'm a lazy person. I don't sit down consciously to write a poem. It hits me . . . say, when I'm out at sea. I've got my own boat and I love fishing. If you go right outside, there's mackerel and snapper. This is how I want to live for the rest of my life. This is the last job I want to do . . ."

Her weariness is understandable. She believes, like Faith Bandler in Sydney, that the Aboriginal women have borne the brunt of the civil rights struggle. They had the strength and resilience in the early days when it was a cause people preferred to ignore.

"Surely you realise why the Aboriginal women have seemed so much stronger than the men? They have been forced to readjust to society. The men were always out on the rubbish heap; the women were always in the bedrooms. They learned about white men at close quarters. They were forced into the bedrooms. Oh, they were fully equal in the bedrooms. Goodness, of course I feel strongly about it today! Everyone should feel strongly about it. It is something that Aboriginal women still discuss today and it is an infamous thing that cannot be wiped out. Oh, sure it was at its worst in the generations before

mine but it is something that will not be forgotten . . . when I got up on a platform and said something everyone agreed with, they'd say, 'That's good, that's the white blood coming out in her,' but when I said something they didn't like, they'd say, 'Ha, that's the Aboriginal blood in her.' It's something that's conveniently used.

"Oh, I think it's possible that the Aboriginal men have given up hope; but the women haven't. It's the same in every race. The strength lies with the women. It just happens to be particularly strong with Aboriginals. They had the burden of producing the next generation of the species. They had to go on the track with their men. They'd drop out, have their baby, and by nightfall they'd have caught the men up. There's no hope for the Aboriginal people unless the government gives us unconditional land rights without strings. If they don't, there's no hope. But I'm not optimistic. The forces against us are too strong. I don't *really* think we can win. Black Power is a luxury we can't afford; we don't want our leaders in jail. We have so few leaders; it isn't our old way to have special chiefs and leaders, we were governed by a tribal council. Look, perhaps there is *some* cause for optimism in the Northern Territory and in Western Australia . . . Aboriginal ownership of stations and so on. On the other hand, there's so much drinking that it seems that the black people out there are being encouraged to commit suicide . . .

" . . . I've had a full and busy life. But I do wish I could have started into civil rights earlier . . . my mum, as I said before, was the offspring of a fullblood lubra and a Scots cattle station owner. When he died, they rounded my mum up and put her in a school for uncontrollable girls. She was ten at the time and she had white blood in her. And the rule was that anyone at that time with white blood had to be taken away from fullblood lubras. They ripped them out of the arms of their mothers. My mother never saw her mother again. My mum told us how unhappy she was . . . there's a hard name for the men in those days, the white men, they called them 'chicken-busters.' They took the young Aboriginal girls at the age of twelve."

Kath Walker says she feels no hatred towards whites. When asked her attitude, she smiles slyly and produces what sounds very much like a stock answer: "Oh, I feel very paternalistic towards them, really. They've missed out on so much."

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Ms Pat O'Shane LLB

Ms Pat O'Shane was born in Mosman, North Queensland in 1941 where her father was a cane cutter and her mother a domestic worker. When she was three, her parents moved to Cairns because they wanted to give her and her sister and brothers the best educational opportunities available.

The family was poor but Pat progressed through to Teachers' College and University on scholarships, becoming a primary school teacher in 1960. She subsequently taught secondary school for approximately 8½ years during which time she was married and had two children.

At the age of 31 she undertook law studies at the University of New South Wales, graduating LLB in 1976. After admission to the Bar in February 1976 she worked in private practice, had a brief in the Royal Commission into New South Wales Prisons, worked with the Aboriginal Legal Service in both Sydney and Alice Springs.

1979-1981 she spent with the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly Upon Aborigines (NSW). In December 1981 she was appointed Secretary of the newly established Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, the first woman in the history of this country to hold such a senior Public Service position.

As well as having two children, she has two cats and is on speaking terms with the birds in the back yard!

*A. H. H.*

of Sydney's founding vice-committee of (17), an office-... United... secretary to its... Union and active in its... on. She was on the... Sydney Women's Prayer... ladies' committee of the... society.

ation of the Queensland... cases Act in a letter to the... or in 1884 sparked a fierce... men were being forced to... 'brutal' and degrading... (for venereal disease) in... bad men... may be... was a prolific letter-... Sydney Morning Herald for... nary, she called for an... deserving prisoners and... manacled in gaols. She... ry.

ssionate advocate of total... multiple causes were also... Woman's Christian... tion, of which she was a... er (1882), a vice-president... perintendent of its peace... department. She fought... availing militarism: 'We... believe in [war ... we]... from the Lord a word on... we mean to publish it.' In... president of the WCTU... men's) Franchise League... ng some supporters of... ge would not work under... s she resigned and the... She joined but resigned in... uncil of the Womanhood... e. She represented the... oundation of the National... men in 1896.

ve member of the Ladies'... ciation from 1889 and... 1892 to 1900, Eliza Pottie

in the working hours of female shop assistants. On the committee of the YWCA she was further involved in the welfare of young women. During the 1890s depression she was on the Quaker Relief Committee. She practised charity and evangelism on an individual basis giving parcels of food to poor families and religious tracts with lollies to children.

Eliza Pottie was a passionately energetic public force for women's causes; a 'clear, logical speaker and debater'; her 'pen and voice were always ready ... [in the] cause of peace, temperance and purity'. She died after a long illness on 14 November 1907.

JUDITH GODDEN

Martha Webster

Martha Webster (1839-1915), preacher and suffrage campaigner, was born in London, daughter of Caroline (born Gyles) and William Turner, a tailor. She was educated for three years at a high school at Dijon, France, where she 'early developed high intellectual qualities'. She arrived in Melbourne in October 1870 to visit her brother Henry Gyles Turner, general manager in Melbourne for the Commercial Bank of Australia and historian and litterateur. He was a leading member of the Melbourne Unitarian church, though a reluctant preacher, and Martha 'came to [his] assistance'. On 26 October 1873 at a special meeting of the congregation Martha was elected a regular minister.

At her inauguration she read the lesson from I Corinthians XIV and addressed the

responsibility to inward consciousness: 'It seemed to me at first not quite in accordance with the fitness of things that Unitarianism, which represents an essentially masculine order of thought, should be represented by a woman. At the same time, a woman represents the laity more completely than a man could do. Unitarianism has always upheld the rights of the laity in the Church'.

In a good-humoured response to criticism she observed it was 'somewhat inconsistent' for a man who came to hear a woman preach then to complain she was not a man. She was reported to be 'fluent, if not eloquent', 'very elevated' and 'poetic'. Three of her sermons were published. Martha married John Webster, a bank officer, on 22 August 1878 at the office of the Registrar-General, Melbourne. She resigned her pastorate but was persuaded to continue until her successor arrived from London; when he resigned after three months she returned as minister, retiring in 1883.

In May 1884 Mrs Webster was present at the meeting which resolved to form the Victorian Women's Suffrage Society. She initially supported a property qualification but for expediency only; it was a minority point of view which she abandoned. From 1885-87 she was in Britain with her husband and there preached in London, Birmingham and Scottish cities. On their return they lived at Boolarra, Gippsland, but Martha came often to Melbourne to stay with her brother who entertained lavishly at St Kilda. She was active in the Australian Women's Suffrage Society, using the arguments of no taxation without representation (1888) and 'national housekeeping' (1895) - 'men who have muddled the finances have the vote, and the women who have helped to meet the liabilities have not'.

From October 1914, requiring medical treatment, she lived in Melbourne. She died at St Kilda on 11 August 1915. The

conversationalist, decidedly humorous and sarcastic but withal kindly'.

FARLEY KELLY and HEATHER RADF

Emma Miller



Emma Miller (1839-1917), labour activist and feminist, was born on 26 June 1839 at Chesterfield, England, eldest of four children of Martha (born Hollingworth) and Daniel Holmes, cordwainer. Of a Chartist family, she never forgot the early lessons which influenced her to live and die a rebel. Throughout her life she followed a creed learnt from the writings of Tom Paine: 'The world is my country; to do good is my religion'.

She eloped with Jabez Silcock in 1857 and they had four children, whom she supported after his death by sewing 70 hours a week. In 1874 she married William Calderwood and in 1879 they migrated to Brisbane; William died the following year. Her third husband Andrew



Miller, whom she married in Brisbane in 1886, died in 1897.

Emma was prominent in the women's movement, involved in the formation of a women's union in 1890, pushing for equal pay and votes for women. She was tireless in agitation and propaganda work for labour, a behind-the-scenes power for adherence to principle. The first woman member and life member of the Brisbane Workers' Political Organisation, she stressed the labour movement was as important for women as for men. She gave evidence, as a shirtmaker, to the 1891 royal commission into shops, factories and workshops, exposing the 'sweaters' and their exploitation of women workers. She believed that where conscience was satisfied, unpopularity should not matter: respectability meant acting in humanity's interests.

Emma, as foundation president of the Woman's Equal Franchise Association from 1894 to 1905, campaigned vigorously for the female franchise on the basis of one woman one vote. At the time the labour movement was fighting to abolish plural property votes. After repeated petitions, deputations and meetings the vote in State elections was won in 1905. *The Worker* paid tribute to Emma for her years of trusted and tireless leadership: her energy and enthusiasm 'would put women half her years to the blush . . . Wherever Progress has needed a faithful worker or an earnest voice she has been there every time. In doing honour to her the women of Queensland would do honour to themselves'.

With the first federal vote for women due in 1903, the Women Workers' Political Organisation was formed, with Emma as president, to capture the women's vote for Labour. Speaking at an election meeting, she declared, at the age of 65, 'I am only beginning to live'. On Black Friday, 2 February 1912, during the general strike, she led a contingent of women to Parliament House avoiding police with fixed bayonets; but on their

police. Emma reputedly dug her hatpin into the horse of Police Commissioner Cahill, who was thrown and permanently injured; her family maintains she dug the hatpin into Cahill himself. The courage and spirit of this frail, old woman endeared her to people. She was proud to be called Mother Miller and the Grand Old Woman of Queensland Labour.

An internationalist and anti-militarist, Mrs Miller opposed the 1914-18 war, saying 'those who make the quarrel should be the only ones to fight'. She fought for free speech, civil liberties and against conscription. She preached equal pay to those who feared women taking conscripts' jobs at low rates. As vice-president of the Women's Peace Army, she was a delegate to the Peace Alliance Conference, Melbourne, 1916, and spoke at a rowdy Yarra bank meeting.

When Emma died in Toowoomba on 22 January 1917, the flag at the Trades Hall in Brisbane flew at half mast, the meatworkers' union conference was adjourned and progressive papers carried glowing tributes. A publicly funded bust was unveiled at the Trades Hall on 22 October 1922.

PAM YOUNG

### Elizabeth Macarthur-Onslow

Elizabeth Macarthur-Onslow (1840-1911), property owner, was born on 8 May 1840 at 'Camden Park', Menangle, New South Wales, only child of Emily (born Stone) and James Macarthur, and granddaughter of Elizabeth and John Macarthur. She was educated at home. The family left for England in 1860 and she did the Grand Tour with her parents, returning in 1864 to 'Camden Park', the decision to return being influenced by her wish to live in Australia. On 31 January 1867 she married Captain

Arthur Alexander Walton Onslow, then on sick leave from the navy. (He retired in 1871). They lived at 'Camden Park' and in Sydney. Of their six sons and two daughters, a daughter and a son died in infancy.

On James Macarthur's death in 1867, Elizabeth inherited a share in 'Camden Park' and in valuable city land and properties at Taralga and at Sutton Forest. Her relationship with her mother, who lived with her at 'Camden Park' until her death in 1880, was close and affectionate. Elizabeth herself was widowed in 1882. She was in England with her children for much of 1887-91, or travelling on the continent. Her eldest son James graduated from Cambridge BA LLB (1890). Following the deaths of her uncles Edward and William without issue, the remaining Macarthur interests passed to Elizabeth; James was heir to his great-uncle William Sharp Macleay [q.v. Fanny].

While overseas Elizabeth studied developments in the dairying industry. She installed at 'Camden Park' twelve 'cooperative dairies' and a central creamery, to process cream to butter. Though the term cooperative was used, the operating principle was *métayage* share-farming: the dairymen's families were housed and supplied with farming equipment; the cows were owned by the Macarthurs and allocated in herds of 60 to each farming family. It was a profitable enterprise. The 'dairies', where cream was separated from milk, were equipped with steam, and the promotion of 'Camden Park' produce strongly featured hygiene. Mrs Onslow added a piggery to the dairy, took advice from the Department of Agriculture on phylloxera-resistant grapes, and experimented in sericulture. She joined both the Women's Cooperative Silk-Growing and Industrial Association and the Victorian Silk Culture Association, planting mulberry cuttings at Camden, intending to use the labour of farmers'

daughters on a share basis. This project was not successful.

Elizabeth was a friend of Lucy Osburn [q.v.] and had tried to persuade her to return with her to New South Wales. Though not closely involved in the women's movement, through the silk cooperative she was in contact with some who were. She was a member (with Frances Levvy [q.v.]) of the women's branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mrs Onslow was a local patron. Camden benefited from her support for the Schools of Arts, the Agricultural Society and Macarthur Park; she donated a set of memorial bells to St John's Church and a clock.

Four of her sons served in the Boer War; her personal intervention with New South Wales Ministers, along with some of James's offer to pay for the first 100 horses, is reputed to have decided the government to offer the British detachment of troops. She contributed generously to the Dreadnought appeal in 1909.

Though displaying in her lifetime a strong attachment to family tradition (she changed her name to Macarthur-Onslow in 1892), the editing of the Macarthur records (*Some Early Records of the Macarthurs of Camden*), commenced with her father before his death, was left to her daughter to complete. She died on 2 August 1911 while on a visit to England. Her estate was sworn at £196,668. A shrewd business manager receptive to advice from her attorney G. King, consolidated the Macarthur fortune. In 1899 she converted the 'Camden Park' estate into a company with 11 children as shareholders. To her daughter Rosa Sibella, her assistant and companion, she left Camden Park House for her lifetime.

HEATHER RADN





the Queensland Mothercraft tion. Its educational activities she J as her 'greatest contribution to social welfare in Queensland'. Three more children were born in Brisbane. Raphael was knighted in 1935.

In addition to private practice and an honorary appointment at the Children's Hospital, Lady Cilento contributed articles on medical subjects to newspapers. Her 'Medical Mother' column in the *Daily Mail* and then in the *Courier Mail* ran for over 50 years and established her as a remarkable communicator and educator. Her *Square Meals for the Family* (1934) written during the depression was a practical guide to inexpensive nutrition. She also published *Enjoy your Family* (1964), *Plan your Family* (1965), *All about the Pill* (1971), *Drugs in Australia* (1972) and *Vitamin E* (1980). She was foundation president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, Brisbane, in 1948.

Lady Cilento was an advocate of physiotherapy in preparation for childbirth. She taught the Grantley Dick Read method of natural birth to medical students from the 1940s, and was an adviser to the Childbirth Education Association well ahead of most others in the medical profession. Her interest in nutrition included a close study of the therapeutic benefits of vitamins E and C. She never shirked controversy and answered her critics with well-reasoned and easily understood articles in the daily press. Her suggestion that vitamin E might prevent cot deaths provoked considerable controversy.

She travelled to investigate overseas nutritional clinics and to visit her widely dispersed and very talented family: three sons, Raphael, Carl and David are doctors; Ruth is a doctor and a sculptor and Diane is an actor. Lady Cilento retired from clinical practice in 1964 but continued to write and advise on nutrition. She became interested in chelation therapy in the treatment of

died in Brisbane aged 93 on 26 July 1987.

HELEN GREGORY  
Phyllis Cilento *My Life* 1987.

### Doris Beeby

Doris Isabel Beeby (1894-1948), union organiser, was born on 30 July 1894, one of four children of Helena Maria (born West) and (Sir) George Stephenson Beeby, Labor politician and judge in arbitration. Doris was educated at the Church of England Grammar School for Girls, Sydney, and at the University of Sydney as an unmatriculated Arts student. In 1920 following her father's appointment as a judge of the New South Wales Industrial Court of Arbitration and president of the Board of Trade, Doris became his associate. She was his assistant at the inquiry into the proposed reduction in working hours for the iron and building trades from 48 to 44, which his report supported.

Doris continued as her father's associate on his appointment in 1926 to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. The thrust of his awards was always towards approving practices which raised productivity, and to linking wage levels to increased profitability. Several of his awards proved controversial. Doris was secretary to the royal commission (held by her father in 1931) to inquire into the prosecution of J. Johnston in 1928.

In 1939-40 she was in London where she joined the Spanish Relief Movement, which assisted refugees from the civil war in Spain, and the Communist Party of Great Britain. On her return to Sydney she joined the Australian Communist Party and from 1942-45 she worked as an organiser for the Sheetmetal Workers' Union. She had particular responsibility for the conditions of emj ment of the

industry under wartime manpower controls, and for their case for equal pay before the Women's Employment Board. Previously women had in effect been barred from this area of employment by union opposition but it now supported their right to work and to equal pay. Doris did factory work herself. A delegate recalls she 'went out of her way to mix with workers and get to know them and work for them and with them'. When the union established a women's committee it was not, as in other unions, largely wives of unionists doing mainly welfare work but women workers fighting to enhance their industrial position. With the closing down of specifically wartime production and the re-employment of ex-servicemen the number of women in the union fell rapidly in 1946, and Beeby resigned her position as organiser.

She wrote for the *Tribune* and for the *Australian Women's Digest*, the monthly journal of the United Associations of Women. Through the United Associations she was involved in the Women for Canberra Movement and the Australian Women's Charter. The latter was an attempt by women from many organisations to articulate the needs of women in the postwar social order and to mobilise women as a political force to ensure those needs were included in postwar reconstruction. Though the Charter gathered wide support in 1944-45 its promise was never realised, the cold war dividing its supporters and finally destroying the movement.

After a long illness Doris Beeby died of cancer on 17 October 1948. She was widely admired for the strength of her commitment to the fight for better conditions for workers.

HEATHER RADI

### Daphne Mayo

Lilian Daphne Mayo (1895-1982), sculptor, was born on 1 October 1895 at Sydney, daughter of Lila Mary (born Jaxelby) and William McArthur Mayo, insurance executive. The family moved to Brisbane where Daphne attended the Eton High School, Hamilton, before studying for a Diploma in Art Craftsmanship at the Brisbane Central Technical College in 1911-13, specialising in modelling under L. J. Harvey. In 1914 she was awarded the Wattle Day travelling art scholarship. When her departure was delayed by the outbreak of war, she attended Julian Ashton's Sydney Art School and worked with Ipswich mason Frank Williams.



Arriving in London in 1919, she worked as assistant to the sculptor John Angel before her admission to the Royal Academy's Sculpture School. Upon graduation in 1923 she was awarded the Academy's gold medal for sculpture and the Edward Stott travelling scholarship. For the following two years she toured France and Italy as Royal Academy travelling scholar, beginning her travels with fellow Brisbane student Lloyd Rees, to whom she was betrothed in 1923.

Mayo returned to Brisbane in 1925 at the call of her parents and resolved to

city. She never married. She soon received large sculptural commissions which were carved in situ, including the Brisbane City Hall tympanum, 1927-30, the Queensland Women's War Memorial, Anzac Square, 1929-32, and relief panels for the original chapel at Mt Thompson Crematorium, 1934.

She performed equally monumental feats to promote art in Queensland, suspending her sculptural work for much of 1934-35. Her vision was shared with her friend, the painter Vida Lahey. In 1927 they founded the Queensland Art Fund which purchased contemporary British works for the Queensland Art Gallery and in 1936 established the state's first art reference library. In 1931 Mayo obtained for the Queensland Art Gallery its first major monetary bequest, the Godfrey Rivers Bequest, which acquired contemporary Australian works (including William Dobell's *The Cypriot*), initially through prize exhibitions. Her major feat for art in Queensland was in 1935, when she led a public appeal for the £10,000 to secure the John Darnell Bequest. For her public service she was awarded the Society of Artists' medal in 1938 and MBE in 1959.

Mayo travelled in Europe, the United States and Canada in 1938-39 to observe modern developments in sculpture. Upon return she moved to Sydney in search of a more stimulating environment and to undertake bronze doors for the Public Library of New South Wales, 1940-42. In Sydney she also worked speculatively on small-scale sculpture and experimented with ceramics. She exhibited regularly with the Society of Artists until 1958 and, together with Lyndon Dadswell and Arthur Fleischmann, staged the 'Three Sculptors' exhibition, 1946, Sydney's first sculpture exhibition for years. Her *The Olympian* was acquired in 1949 by the Felton Bequest of the National Gallery of Victoria, but she had to rely on portrait commissions as the mainstay of her later career.

Appointed the Queensland Art Gallery's first woman trustee in 1960, she resumed living in Brisbane and undertook her last large commission, a statue of *Sir William Glasgow*, 1961-64. Her public career of extraordinary tenacity and courage ended in 1967 when she resigned her post as Gallery trustee, voicing her disapproval of the Gallery administration. She stayed in Brisbane in her retirement whilst maintaining her Sydney studio. She died on 31 July 1982. A retrospective exhibition of Mayo's sculpture was held at the University Art Museum, Brisbane, in 1981. Her work is widely represented in Australian state and provincial galleries.

JUDITH MCKAY

*Judith McKay Daphne Mayo: A Tribute to Her Work for Art in Queensland* 1983.

### Louise Lovely



Louise Lovely (1895-1980), film and vaudeville star, was born at Paddington, Sydney, on 28 February 1895, the illegitimate daughter of Swiss born Elise Lehmann, who had toured Australia with Sara Bernhardt in 1891 before making Sydney her home. In 1905 Louise's birth

was re-registered after her mother married Italian musician, Ferruccio Alberti.

Aged eight, as Louise Carbasse, she began her professional career by playing Eva in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* at the Lyceum. An accomplished stage favourite, she appeared in many productions and toured Australia and New Zealand with Nellie Stewart [q.v.] in *Zaza and Sweet Nell of Old Drury*. By 1909 she was playing leads for the George Marlowe Dramatic Company and between 1911-12 she starred in nine low budget film melodramas.

Louise married Wilton Welch in February 1912 and worked with him in vaudeville both in Australia and America. Her rise to fame in Hollywood proved meteoric after Universal Studios cast her as heroine in *Stronger than Death* (1915). Renamed Louise Lovely and with her hair dyed blonde, she starred in at least 24 of their films, including three which she produced herself in 1918, before turning her back on the studio after a salary dispute. Despite attempts to blackball her, Louise became a star once again for Fox Studios, making nearly a dozen westerns opposite temperamental screen idol Bill Farnum. By 1922 Louise had made approximately 50 American films.

On a personal appearance tour throughout America and Canada during 1922, Louise received top billing with Eddie Cantor at the Palace Theatre, New York. In conjunction with her husband she had devised *A Day at the Studio*, a novelty act which demonstrated film production procedures. Aware that Hollywood was regarded by the public as sin city, Louise began each performance with a friendly defence of its stars. Louise told audiences that she had never smoked opium, injected morphine, or sniffed cocaine and, when she finished work at midnight, was far too tired to think of jazz and cocktail parties. Louise described herself as one of many who worked at achieving the high artistic standards demanded by an increasingly competitive industry and which raised her as a good looking,

hardworking, level headed and talented young woman who could talk intelligently on many subjects.

In an effort to save a failing marriage Louise refused an invitation to become a member of the Board of Directors of Columbia Studios in 1924, accepting instead an offer by Union Theatres to bring her act home to Australia. Hoping to establish a second Hollywood, Louise and her husband filmed Marie Bjelke Petersen's [q.v.] *Jewelled Nights* (1925). Louise played the lead but also found scope for her talents as scenario writer, film editor, publicist, co-director and producer. Extravagant Hollywood style production techniques, however, meant that the film failed to recoup the £800 which it cost to make.

Unable to finance further films, the next few years were difficult ones for Louise. During 1927 she returned to the stage in the *Last Warning* at Melbourne Athenaeum Theatre. Louise also gave evidence to the royal commission into the motion picture industry on the urgent need for government support for Australia's embryo film industry. When her divorce became final, she married picture theatres manager Bert Cowan in November 1928, subsequently moving with him to Hobart about 1947 where she ran the sweet shop adjoining the Prince of Wales Theatre prior to her death on 1 March 1980. 'Customers used to come from all over the place', Louise once recalled, but then 'they always lined up for me - whether it was for my fruit slice or films'.

ANDRÉE WRIGHT

*Andrée Wright Brilliant Careers* 1986.

### Janet Mitchell

Janet Charlotte Mitchell (1896-1957) journalist, was born in Melbourne on 11 November 1896. Fourth daughter of F.H.

ted newspaper exchange with other scientists. She lobbied producers' organisations and secured the resumption of testing in 1950 in a more favourable location, initially without success. Then, by chance, the virus became epizootic. In 1952-53 'myxo' was reputed to have augmented the wool cheque by at least £30 million - the 'conspicuous gadfly' had been vindicated. The woolgrowers gave her £800 and a clock.

With her husband, who died in 1955, Jean had a hobby farm in the Romsey district. She belonged to the Compost Society and fought against indiscriminate use of pesticides. The University of Melbourne awarded her an honorary LLD in 1966. She continued to treat victims of paralysis until her death on 13 October 1968.

ANN G. SMITH  
D. Zwart *The Dame* 1984.

Kate Campbell



Kate Isabel Campbell (1899-1986), paediatrician, was born at Hawthorn, Victoria. She was the daughter and third of

four children of Janet Duncan (born Mill), schoolteacher, and Donald Campbell, shipping clerk. Kate was educated at the primary school in Hawthorn and proceeded to the Methodist Ladies' College on a scholarship. Her parents, of Scottish extraction, were keen to see her gain a good education, and her mother particularly ambitious that she have entry to an independent livelihood. With this support she entered the medical faculty at the University of Melbourne in 1917, with a scholarship to Janet Clarke Hall. Her class consisted of 160 men and 26 women, the latter a higher proportion than usual owing to the number of men absent at the war. She graduated MB BS in 1922.

Kate Campbell turned her attention to the health problems of babies and young children. The Royal Children's Hospital resisted her application for residency, since it was unwilling to take on female doctors, but was eventually pressed by others into appointing her. Kate's experience there, and at the Royal Women's Hospital as resident medical officer till 1927, gave her valuable initial experience in what was to become her chosen field. Together with Vera Scantlebury [Brown q.v.] Kate studied for a doctorate in medicine, concentrating again on young children, and graduated MD in 1924.

While sustaining a general medical practice in Essendon for ten years, Kate Campbell worked hard to build up experience and expertise in the treatment of children. With the Infant Welfare movement in its early stages in Victoria in the 1920s, the ideas of such pioneering doctors as Kate Campbell were crucial. She was appointed to the position of medical officer for the Victorian Baby Health Centres Association, a post she held for over 40 years. She also lectured nurses in the area. Her ideas prevented the rigidity of Truby King methods from prevailing in Victoria. While formal examinations for paediatrics had not yet been instituted,

Kate's rising importance in the field was recognised when she was appointed inaugural lecturer in neo-natal paediatrics at the University of Melbourne in 1929, a post she held until 1965.

From 1937 Kate Campbell was in private practice as a Collins St specialist in paediatrics. She became renowned nationwide within a short time. Her diagnostic skills were brilliant and she was frequently consulted by other specialists over difficult cases. As one admiring colleague said of her, she was the 'doyen' of the field. With Vera Scantlebury Brown and A. Elizabeth Wilmot she wrote the Department of Health's *Guide to the Care of the Young Child* which ran to six editions between 1947 and 1972. Always her practical work was sustained by research, by her willingness to learn and observe ways to expand knowledge. In 1951 this capacity resulted in a highly significant finding on the cause of *retrolental fibroplasia*, a disease which causes blindness in premature babies. The publication of her study in the *Medical Journal of Australia* brought her international recognition and respect.

She shared the first *Encyclopaedia Britannica* award for medicine in 1964, was awarded an honorary LLD (Melb.) in 1966 and the DBE in 1971, for her services to Australian medicine. She valued highly her part in introducing in 1947 unrestricted visiting in children's hospitals; in her eighties, she listed her special interests as 'the newborn infant, child welfare, the status of women'. Kate Campbell died on 12 July 1986, mourned not only by medical colleagues but by the thousands of grateful parents indebted to her for her outstanding dedication to children's health care.

PATRICIA GRIMSHAW  
*The Half Open Door* ed by Patricia Grimshaw and Lynne Strahan 1982 ch 8.

## Eleanor Dark

Eleanor Dark (1901-1985), novelist, was born on 26 August 1901 at Burwood, Sydney, daughter of Eleanor Grace (born McCulloch) and Dowell O'Reilly, poet and Labour politician. She was educated at Redlands, Sydney, and attended secretarial college before being employed as a stenographer in a legal office. On 1 February 1922 she married Eric Payten Dark, medical practitioner, and from 1923 lived at Katoomba except for the years 1951-57 when the Darks spent part of each year at Montville, Queensland. There was a stepson, John Oliver, and a son to the marriage, Brian Michael, born in 1929.

Her writing first appeared in *Redlander*, her school magazine; she also published in the *Australian Women's Mirror*, the *Bulletin* and other magazines using 'P.O.R.' (Pixie O'Reilly) and Patricia O'Rane. Her novels were published under her married name: *Slow Dawning* (1932), *Prelude to Christopher* (1934), *Return to Coolami* (1936), *Sun Across the Sky* (1937), *Waterway* (1938), *The Timeless Land* (1941), *The Little Company* (1945), *Storm of Time* (1948) and *No Barrier* (1953). The early novels (except *Prelude to Christopher*) were published first in London. They later appeared in Australian editions. Her work were published in the United States (*The Timeless Land* won Book of the Month Club selection), and in translation in France, Germany, Italy and Sweden. *Lantana Lane*, a loosely linked collection of stories of rural Queensland, appeared in 1959. She wrote scripts and broadcast for the ABC on history and literature. She won the Australian Literature Society gold medal in 1934 and 1936, the Australian Society of Women Writers' Alice award in 1978 and was awarded AO in 1977.

Eleanor Dark was privileged as a writer by a long and close relationship with Eric Dark which provided intellectual companionship, and financial, moral, and practical support for her writing.

Although she said 'My books have been written at intervals snatched from years as a housewife', she had some domestic help and the boys went to boarding school. Their Katoomba home, 'Varuna', which she designed, had a separate writing room in the garden. She was socially committed and believed that writers should give 'a reflection, and perhaps an interpretation, of themselves and their community ... a literature is as essential to the living growth of a people as agriculture or industry or sport'. The Darks were supporters of left-wing causes and though neither joined the Communist Party, they were attacked as Communists in the 1940s. She was always a private person and in later life withdrew from public and social life, disappointed with political and social directions in Australia during the 1950s. In her last years ill health and a habit of seclusion meant that she saw very few people and rarely left the house. She died in September 1985.

Eleanor Dark wrote fiction that expressed her socialist and feminist concerns. She used modernist techniques, including interior monologue and multiple character narration, to explore political and social themes: the role of women, class, spiritual versus technological progress, and war. Many of her concerns preshadow those of more recent feminist writing. Her best-known work is *The Timeless Land*, an historical novel, in which she presents history from the point of view of the Aboriginal people and the settlement of Australia as invasion. It was made into an ABC television series in 1980, much condensed, and with the radical thrust removed.

'For almost twenty years ... the best-selling serious novelist in Australia', Eleanor Dark was largely neglected from the 1960s. Virago has recently republished *Prelude to Christopher*, *The Little Company* and *Lantana Lane*.

BARBARA BROOKS and JUDITH CLARK

Drusilla Modjeska. 'Eleanor Dark: Retrospective' *Refractory Girl* no 29 1986.

### Doris Fitton



Doris Fitton (1897-1985), founder of the Independent Theatre, Sydney, was born in November 1897 in Manila, the Philippines, where her English father, Walter Fitton, a chartered accountant, broker and manufacturer of cigars, had taken his Australian bride, Janet Cameron, in 1894. In 1902 Doris, her elder sister Janet Ethel, and their mother, returned to Melbourne where the climate and education were considered more appropriate for white children than Manila. Walter Fitton died shortly afterwards.

Doris was educated at Loreto Convents in Portland and Ballarat. She was not very interested in academic study but enthusiastic about school plays. After leaving school she became a secretary, but acting classes with the renowned Gregan McMahon, led to her first acting role in 1915. Professional engagements with J. C. Williamson Ltd followed, along with continued performances and acting classes with the Melbourne Repertory Theatre.

In 1922 in Sydney Doris married Norbert 'Tug' Mason, solicitor. When Gregan McMahon founded the Sydney Repertory Company in 1924, Doris began her long association with Sydney theatre, playing in Bernard Shaw's *Dark Lady of the Sonnets*. Roles with J. C. Williamson Ltd followed, in hits such as Somerset Maugham's *Rain*. However good parts in Sydney's fledgling theatre were few. Doris, now a mother of two sons, was frustrated in those years, coming out from 'domestic' duties to perform small parts in various productions around Sydney.

In 1930 she teamed up with nineteen other actors and 100 associated members each subscribing 10/- a year, to launch the Independent Theatre. The guidelines of Constantin Stanislavsky, the founder of the Moscow Arts Theatre, were used as the model for the Independent. It existed for 47 years, closing finally in May 1977, with Doris directing Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*.

Throughout the entire history of the Independent, Doris earned accolades as actress, director, stage producer and drama teacher, combined with cleaning jobs to keep the theatre open in difficult times. Despite the often precarious financial problems encountered by the Independent Theatre (it received no government support), with Doris Fitton at the helm she guided it through good times and bad. The contribution of the Independent Theatre was indispensable in creating an environment where young Australian actors could develop their skills and perform plays; and playwrights could have their plays produced. Sumner Locke Elliott's 1948 classic *Rusty Bugles* is one example. Ironically a 'guiding light' in culturally stifling times, the Independent closed in the beginning of the renaissance of Australian theatre.

In recognition of her work in theatre, Doris Fitton received an OBE in 1955, a CBE in 1975 and was created DBE in 1982. Despite poverty and rather dic-

respect and love from her peers, and the community. Her diligent work, commitment and passion for theatre and the Independent, ensured success for over four decades. She was an 'ageless matriarch of Sydney theatre' on 2 April 1985.

MELANIE OPPENHEIMER

Doris Fitton *Not Without Dust or My Life in Theatre* 1981.

### Pearl Gibbs



Pearl Gibbs (1901-1983), an Aboriginal leader known also as Gamb Ngiyamba, was a daughter of Brown and stepdaughter of Dick both from Brewarrina. Pearl married round Yass (where her mother was a domestic servant) and later Brewarrina area. She attended segregated schools at Yass and Cootamundra otherwise the family avoided control by the Aborigines Protection Board, living only briefly on Brumbury 'Mission' and privately arranging employment for Pearl and her sister Sydney as domestics in 1917. In the 1920s Pearl worked as a

Truganini returned to mainland Tasmania with the other 'mission' Aborigines to search for the last Aboriginal family still at large. When these were located, Truganini warned them 'not to come in'. Returning to Flinders Island in July 1837, she found so many Aborigines had died that she told Robinson all would be dead before the houses being constructed for them had been completed.

Truganini was saved from this fate in 1839 when, with Woorraddy and fourteen other Aborigines, she went with Robinson to his new job in Melbourne as Protector of the Aborigines in the Port Phillip district. In 1841 Truganini absconded with two female and two male compatriots to Western Port, where they terrorised shepherds and shot two whalers, one of whom may have abducted and shot her sister Moorinna in 1828. The two Tasmanian Aboriginal men were hanged, and the three women bundled back to Flinders Island with Woorraddy, who died en route. There she lived with the Aboriginal Alphonso until the asylum was removed in October 1847 to Oyster Cove, a disused convict station 32 km south of Hobart. There the Aborigines were expected to die out.

Over the next 25 years Truganini maintained strong visiting relationships with Fanny Cochrane Smith [q.v.], visited Bruny Island by catamaran, dived for shellfish, gathered shells and seaweed to make necklaces, and hunted in the hinterland, all of which probably helped to prolong her life.

In 1874 floods at Oyster Cove forced her to move to Hobart with her guardians, the Dandridge family. There Truganini died in Mrs Dandridge's house on 8 May 1876. She was buried at the old female factory at the Cascades. Since she was considered the last 'full-blood' Tasmanian, her body was exhumed in 1878 by the Royal Society of Tasmania, which was authorised by the government to take possession of her skeleton on condition that it was not exposed to public view but 'decently deposited in a

secure resting place accessible by special permission to scientific men for scientific purposes.' These conditions were not observed. First, the bones were displayed in a box at the Centenary Exhibition in Melbourne in 1888, and then in 1904 the skeleton was articulated for public display in the Tasmanian Museum in Hobart. There it remained until 1947, when press agitation claimed that it was in bad taste, so it was stored in the vaults of the museum where only scientists could view it. In 1975 the Tasmanian government reclaimed possession of the skeleton and on 30 April 1976, to mark the centenary of Truganini's death, it was cremated. On 1 May the ashes were given to the Aboriginal community who scattered them over the D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

For the contemporary Aboriginal community in Tasmania, Truganini has become a symbol of struggle and survival; for whites she has become a useful scapegoat, responsible for the extermination of her people. She has been the subject of novels, plays, poetry, paintings, and a biography. She continues to defy her critics.

LYNDALL RYAN

Lyndall Ryan *The Aboriginal Tasmanians* 1981.

### Elise Barney

Elise Barney (1815-1883), postmistress, was born at Lisbon, Portugal, the daughter of Mary and Major James Rivers. She married Lieut John Edward Barney, son of a drawing master at the Royal Military Academy, on 6 November 1833 at St Mary's, New Ross, Ireland. A son, Edward Whiston Rivers, was born at Paisley Barracks, near Glasgow, in 1838 and a daughter, Helena Louise, at St Helena in 1843.

The family arrived in Sydney on the *Ganges* on 1 September 1847 to join John's brother George, a former major in the Royal Engineers and civil engineer under Governors Bourke and Gipps, who had been commissioned to establish a new convict colony at Port Curtis. The settlement was abandoned before their arrival and on 1 March 1852 John was appointed the first full-time postmaster at Brisbane, possibly due to the influence of George, who was then Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands and Member of the Legislative Council. John died on 25 November 1855. His widow was appointed to his position following an established practice in New South Wales country post offices. In 1858 the position provided accommodation plus £175 in salary and £110 in commission on stamps. Whiston, who was 17 in 1855, assisted her and was formally appointed one of her two assistants on 1 January 1859.

Between 1855 and 1859 Brisbane's population grew from 2500 to 7000, and the post office became the centre of a rapidly expanding postal network as country districts were sealed. Mrs Barney was well-regarded for her courtesy, efficiency and hard work. When Queensland became a separate colony in 1859 she became, as GPO postmistress, the head of the new Queensland postal department, directly responsible to the Colonial Secretary and from March 1860 to the Acting Postmaster-General and Treasurer, R. R. Mackenzie. He found her 'over-burdened with work' and raised her salary to £350. Whiston Barney became second class clerk at a salary of £200.

As a 'lady' occupying a well-paid public position in the rapidly developing capital, Elise Barney was more vulnerable than her New South Wales counterparts to patronage politics. By 1862 the work of the postal department had expanded sufficiently to require a full-time head and a postal inspector. A member of the emerging squatter faction, Thomas Murray-Prior, was appointed to the

combined position of Postmaster-General and Postal Inspector on 4 January. Mrs Barney remained Brisbane postmistress but Murray-Prior became increasingly anxious to consolidate his uncertain control over his office by removing the Barneys. Whiston Barney resigned under pressure on 4 April 1863 and Mrs Barney was removed to a separate money order office on 2 April 1864, on the grounds that it was anomalous to have a lady in charge of the GPO. With help from her many influential friends, she retained her salary and an allowance of £100 for accommodation.

The total breakdown in communication between Murray-Prior and Mrs Barney allowed the embezzlement of money order funds by a clerk nominally under her supervision and Mrs Barney went on leave of absence in December 1864. Following a public service inquiry, the government found both Murray-Prior and Barney to blame, but concluded that it was undesirable for her to continue her appointment. A further parliamentary select committee chaired by R. R. Mackenzie exonerated both, but Mrs Barney was retired on a pension at her present rate of salary which was capitalised at £2000. She lived in Gipp Street, Fortitude Valley, until her death on 5 July 1883.

DESLEY DEACON

### Annie Dawbin

Annie Maria Baxter Dawbin (1816-1905) diarist, was born in Exeter, Devonshire on 24 November 1816, second daughter and third child of Elizabeth Hadden (born Hall) and Major William Frederic Hadden. Her father died when she was five. This loss she lamented always, feeling that her life might have been



generally extended to them.

Churches were formed at Singleton and Karuah. The Longs lived at Singleton until 1910 when mission headquarters moved to Sydney. Five of seven children born to the marriage survived infancy; William Arnold, Retta Grace and Egerton Charles became mission workers and Margaret Olive became her mother's private secretary. In 1907, in addition to her domestic responsibilities and a large correspondence, often written in the early hours of the morning, Mrs Long started the mission's monthly magazine, *Our AIM*. Leonard organised meetings in other centres in northern New South Wales and in 1909 they travelled to Queensland to obtain government permission to extend their work to government-run Aboriginal Reserves in that State.

Though under attack in 1920-21 the Mission gained strength in the 1920s assisted by the AIM auxiliaries which Mrs Long succeeded in forming in many Australian cities. Missionaries were resident at Barambah (later Cherbourg) in 1921 and at Palm Island in 1923 and the work extended inland and across into Victoria. By the 1930s the Mission claimed spiritual care of 11,000 Aborigines with 36 full-time 'native workers'. A children's home had been established in Darwin and congregations formed in all three eastern states. Leonard Long died in 1928.

In 1938 the Mission opened a Native Workers Training College (later AIM Bible Training Institute), at 'Pindimar', Port Stephens, which transferred to Dalwood, near Branxton, and in 1945 to 'Minimbah' House, Singleton. Established in the period when in some country towns Aboriginal children were excluded from the State's schools, and few Aboriginal children secured any secondary education, this provision of further education for mission purposes had wider importance: many who trained at 'Minimbah House' became leaders in

Mrs Long published *Providential Channels* (1935) and *In the Way of His Steps* (1936). She attended the Keswick Convention in England in 1937. She travelled widely to maintain contact with members of the Mission, its workers and support groups. In her last years she suffered from glaucoma. She retired as director in 1953 and died on 18 October 1956. Her favourite hymn, sung at her funeral service in Central Baptist Church, Sydney, was 'All the way my Saviour leads me'.

HEATHER RADI

### Eleanor Bourne

Eleanor Elizabeth Bourne (1878-1957), medical practitioner, was born at South Brisbane on 4 December 1878, eldest child of Jane Elizabeth (born Hockings) and John Sumner Pears Bourne, clerk in the Land Commission Court. She was educated at the Brisbane Central School for Girls, the Leichhardt State School and the Brisbane Grammar School. She passed the 1896 senior examination with distinction, winning the Grahame and the John West gold medals. The government exhibition awarded her to the University of Sydney was the first to a woman. She graduated MB BS in 1903.

In 1903-07 Dr Bourne was resident medical officer at the Women's Hospital, Sydney, at the Brisbane General Hospital, where she was the first woman resident, and at the Hospital for Sick Children, Brisbane. In 1907 she entered general practice at 69 Wickham Terrace, serving as honorary out-patient physician to the children's hospital and as an anaesthetist. In January 1911 she was appointed the first medical officer in the Department of Public Instruction. She

in a large number of children than by making a few improvements in marked and startling conditions'. In 1910-11 she visited Charleville, Cunnamulla, Thargomindah, Augathella, Eulo, Blackall, Longreach and Barcaldine; in 1912 she worked in northern Queensland, particularly in the Cairns and Mackay districts. The results of her research on hookworm disease, published in the annual school medical report, were used in the Rockefeller-financed hookworm survey of northern Queensland; she also reported on ophthalmis in the western area. She prepared a brochure on diet which was distributed to parents of all school children.

Disagreements with the Department, her heavy workload and her desire for war service, led to her application for leave in January 1916. She went to England at her own expense and served as a lieutenant of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the Endell Street military hospital in London, which was staffed entirely by women. Promoted major in 1917, she became medical officer to Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps.

She gained her Diploma of Public Health (1920) from the Royal College of Physicians and of Surgeons and was appointed assistant medical officer to the city of Carlisle, with responsibility for organising child welfare services, the new maternity hospital and associated maternal welfare services. In 1928 she applied for the position of Commonwealth director of maternal hygiene and children's welfare in Australia. She was offered the position on a salary range of £800-£900; when she asked to be appointed on the £1200-£1400 salary range of other directors (all of whom were men), the Australian government secured the services of Dame Janet Campbell on secondment from the British Government. Dr Bourne remained at Carlisle until June 1937 when she resigned in ill health. She returned to



Queensland to live at Manly. She never married.

She was made an honorary life member of the British Medical Association. Her family had supported the Women's College within the University of Queensland from its foundation in 1914 and the Bourne wing was named in their honour. She was life vice-president of the standing committee and donated £1000 to the College shortly before she died on 23 May 1957.

JACQUELINE BELL

## Julia Flynn

Julia Teresa Flynn (1878-1947), inspector, was born on 24 January 1878 at West Melbourne, youngest of six children of Bridget (born Burke) and Daniel Flynn, grain and corn merchant. She attended a convent in Carlton, the South Melbourne College and the Presbyterian Ladies' College, and trained as a pupil teacher and at Training College (1900-01). She taught at Christmas Hills, Bright and the Continuation School (later Melbourne High School) and in 1914, having graduated BA from the University of Melbourne by part-time study, was appointed an inspector of secondary schools. She had a reputation as a brilliant mathematics teacher.

Julia was a committed Catholic and a feminist reformer. She was a member of the Women Graduates' Association, the Lyceum Club and a foundation member of the Catholic Women's Social Guild (1916), formed to extend the social and political role of Catholic women with particular concern for women's equality, in both the family and the workforce. The Guild defended women's right to employment and to equal pay, publishing a monthly journal, *Women's Social Work*, to inform and educate women - to

'make women capable of using liberty well'.

In 1924 Julia Flynn was appointed a senior inspector in the Victorian Department of Education, where she encouraged the introduction of music and creative arts into secondary schools; in 1928 she was appointed assistant chief inspector. When the position of chief inspector fell vacant later in 1928 the advertisement stated 'Male Required'. There was widespread protest but the Director, Martin Hansen, defended the decision, arguing the greater importance of education for boys - 'fitting them for the future vocation in the best possible way'. He regarded a woman as unsuitable for such responsibility. Nevertheless, the position was opened to women and on appeal Miss Flynn was appointed, but under public service regulations Hansen secured her demotion at the end of a probationary period. In defending herself Julia revealed she had particularly objected to 'little girls of 12 and 13 ... spending more than half of their school time in cooking, washing, ironing and scrubbing, to the sacrifice of their general education and health'. She had risen in the service in a period when educational policy was distinguishing ever more sharply between girls and boys and though her rise was facilitated by the expectations that a woman was the appropriate person to oversee 'girls' work, her progression was blocked on similar grounds.

Her relations with Hansen were permanently strained and she took leave in 1932 to travel overseas, attending the Women Graduates' International Congress in Edinburgh. On her return she worked amicably with Hansen's successors and in 1937 was accepted as chief inspector of secondary schools. She pressed for more elective and creative subjects in secondary schools, for the adoption of the Class A system with fewer examinations in Class B schools, a higher leaving age and expansion of school libraries.

In 1936 with Anna Brennan (q.v.) she was a foundation member of a Victorian Branch of the St Joan's Alliance. After her retirement in 1947 Julia Flynn joined the Catholic Education Office in Melbourne as secondary school adviser. She died on 14 October 1947.

## HEATHER RADI

Tony Hannan 'Julia Flynn and the Chief Inspectorship of Victorian Secondary Schools, 1928-29', *ANZHEJ Journal* Spring 1975.

## Helen Mayo



Helen Mary Mayo (1878-1967), doctor, was born on 1 October 1878 at West Terrace, Adelaide, eldest of seven children of Henrietta Mary (born Donaldson) and George Gibbes Mayo. Her childhood was spent in a happy family atmosphere in which both parents played a large part in their children's development, boys and girls alike enjoying 'promptly natural science lessons from their father on bush

rambles. Educated by her parents to age of ten, Helen then received more lessons from a governess. Her formal schooling was brief - short period private schools and a year at Advanced School for Girls.

Helen always wanted to be a doctor being considered too young for medicine enrolled in Arts at the University of Adelaide. After two years she transferred to medicine and topped her final year winning the Everard Scholarship. In 1904-05 she gained experience in midwifery and children's disease working at Great Ormond Hospital, London, Coombe Hospital, Dublin and Stephen's Hospital for Women and Children, Delhi. There she noticed a higher incidence of caesarean births among women in purdah than among poorer women who were not in purdah. The cause was rickets, though the link between vitamin D deficiency and rickets was not then known. In her letters she commented wryly she was admired in India where fat was a valued quality. Behind the competent professional persona was a very human woman who joked about her weight and regretted 'unruly' hair.

Back in Adelaide, Dr Mayo set up a practice and was appointed honorary anaesthetist at the Children's Hospital and clinical bacteriologist at the Adelaide Hospital, her laboratory work there being the basis of her MD in 1926. In 1926 health was her major interest. In 1927 with her friend Harriet Stirling, she established a School for Mothers (the origin of the Mothers and Babies' Health Association, 1927), and Marie Curie Hospital for babies. In the ethos of scientific rationality which then prevailed, woman's 'natural' or 'innate' mothering qualities were in question. Mayo believed women needed assistance in rearing healthy children, especially in an urban environment. She fought opposition to the hospitalising of sick babies, and made a systematic study of infant feeding and health.

institutions; the closure of Hay Children's Prison; closer scrutiny of welfare policies and the idea of 'exposure to moral danger'; and deepening theoretical perspectives on how women are made by patriarchy.

Bessie went on to be one of the founders of Elsie Women's Refuge, to march on every International Women's Day and to enrich the lives of all who worked with her. A life-long feminist, she identified with the principles of anarchism, hated all laws and trusted the cooperative way. Storyteller, bibliophile, sleuth, criminal, gourmet, lover of shopping and cafes, she embodied the spirit of the inner city at its best. Bessie died on 17 December 1977. Her funeral began with a political street meeting outside her house where women told stories of her life work. Police who did not believe it was a 'real' funeral stopped the funeral procession on Gladesville bridge. Women carried her coffin, sang her over, and honoured her spirit in a final commemoration of her life.

SUE BELLAMY

### Annabelle Rankin

Annabelle Jane Mary Rankin (1908-1986) senator, was born on 28 July 1908 in Brisbane, daughter of Annabelle Davidson (born Thompson) and Colin Dunlop Wilson Rankin, cane grower and Member of the Queensland Legislative Assembly. Annabelle attended state schools at Childers and Howard and the Glennie Memorial School, Toowoomba. She returned to Howard, where her father had become manager of Queensland Collieries Co. Ltd; there she was involved in church activities and Girl Guides.

After overseas travel in 1936-37, to China and Japan as well as to Europe and Britain, she worked in Brisbane as a

clerk. On the outbreak of war she joined the Voluntary Aid Detachment of the Girl Guides and in February 1942 was appointed State secretary of the Girl Guides' Association. As assistant commissioner war services in the YWCA, in 1943 she was attached to the Army with responsibility for welfare services for servicewomen. When discharged in May 1946 she became State organiser for Junior Red Cross. In the 1946 election she stood as an endorsed Liberal-Country Party candidate for the Senate and was elected, one of three Liberal-Country Party senators to be elected, all from Queensland. She had grown up in a political household and her work with the YWCA and the Red Cross had made her widely known in Queensland. She was also a member of the CWA, the Victoria League and the Royal Empire Society.

Because the Senate electoral system then tended to produce extreme results, when she took her place as Senator in July 1947 she was one of only three Opposition Senators. In other circumstances she would probably have been overlooked in the distribution of party offices, but when the three met the position of party whip fell to Annabelle. When the following election swung in favour of Liberals, she lost the position but in 1952 she became Government whip, retaining the position until given ministerial responsibility 14 years later - on Australia Day 1966 she became Minister for Housing. In her own words, the whip needs the 'patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon and the diplomacy of the most diplomatic person ever'. It is testimony of her sunny personality and negotiating skills that she held the position for so long. When she left politics in May 1971, she was appointed Australian High Commissioner to New Zealand, the first Australian woman to hold a diplomatic appointment. She retired to Deception Bay, Queensland, in 1974. She died on 30 August 1986.

Her main political contribution was as an effective voice in Parliament, she

showed herself to be sensitive to the needs of housewives, mothers, the aged and the young - lending support to Enid Lyons [q.v.] on child endowment, speaking on matters such as education and health and, as Minister for Housing, the extension of the aged housing scheme; she guarded the interests of Queensland, and especially of Queensland industries; on foreign affairs she was firmly anti-Communist. An effective rather than an eloquent speaker, she was remembered by the present Senator Bjelke-Petersen for the brevity of a speech, opening the Kingaroy show. Senator Rankin was created DBE in 1957.

HEATHER RADL

### Daisy Bindi

Daisy Bindi, Aboriginal activist, also known as Mumaring, a Nungamurda, was born probably around 1900 near Jigalong, 220 km south of Nullagine, on the Western Australian edge of the Gibson Desert. As a child she worked on 'Ethel Creek' station where she learned to wash, iron and do general housework and also to ride and manage horses. She did not learn to read and write and remained functionally illiterate until her death.

In 1945, visiting Marble Bar with her husband, Dairy heard Don McLeod speak on the injustices suffered by Aboriginal station hands. He urged them to strike. They were ill-paid, poorly accommodated and harassed by the police who shot their dogs which they needed when hunting kangaroos to supplement station diet. Daisy determined to organise Aboriginal workers on the stations near her. When she called a meeting at 'Roy Hill' station which most Aboriginal and some white workers attended, the manager contacted the police and Native Welfare Department and threatened to have her removed from

Native Administration Act, the enticing or persuading of a native to leave his place of employment was an offence. Strike leaders knew they risked imprisonment but the organisers went ahead. When the strike began in May 1946 Daisy wired Port Hedland for a truck to pick them up and on the way gathered more supporters; she talked the way through a hostile police reception. Her initiative was largely responsible for spreading the strike to the further inland Pilbara stations.

The strike changed the structure of labour relations in the north of the State. It left some stations permanently without Aboriginal workers and forced others to accept the fact that wages would have to be raised. For those who did not return to station work, McLeod found alternative employment in mining. In the 1950s Daisy lived with others in a well-ordered collective, the Pindan Cooperative, was the first Aboriginal cooperative formed in Western Australia. When she visited Perth for the first time in October 1959, she spent much time lobbying for a school for Pindan. She had been mustering with her husband to save money for a new truck and had injured her left foot. Daisy was a diabetic and when the injury became gangrenous, the leg had been amputated below the knee; she went to Perth to have an artificial leg fitted.

Her stay in Perth was punctuated by visits to the club room of the Union of Australian Women, where she met other women whose sympathies lay with the Aboriginal cause. When she returned to Port Hedland she found a split had occurred between Aborigines who endorsed McLeod's management and those who did not. She went with those who did not. McLeod had an abrasive personality. Through his work they learnt many of the realities of politics and power: those who left thought expensive fights with powerful interests were counter-productive. Successful to the cause of Aboriginal



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important period of university growth.  
A large woman who was chauffeur-  
driven on her rounds, she had a hearty  
infectious laugh, a gracious manner and a  
passion for collecting antiques. For many  
years two unmarried sisters kept house  
for her. She died on 25 April 1950.

HEATHER RADL

Janette Octoman



Janette Hannum Octoman (1879-1971),  
farmer's wife, was born on 14 November  
1879 at Tumby Bay, South Australia,  
eldest daughter of Jessie and Caleb  
Provis, a farmer. Largely educated by her  
grandfather, a schoolmaster who lived  
with the family, she married Charles  
Machon Octoman, also a farmer, in April  
1903 and lived most of her life in the  
same area of Eyre Peninsula, apart from  
seven years in Adelaide during the  
education of her four sons.

Janette Octoman's involvement in  
public life began after she returned from  
Adelaide in 1927. She became a justice of  
the peace and began to take an active

party forming Committee of the Electoral  
Union for the 1927 election, during a  
'pact' with the Country Party which led to  
the defeat of Labor, she was elected to  
the state executive of the merged Liberal  
and Country League in 1932. She first  
stood for endorsement for the seat of  
Flinders in 1937 but lost to a local  
farmer.

Octoman was a founder member of the  
Tumby Bay branch of the Country  
Women's Association in 1933, and the  
first president of the Eyre Peninsula  
Division. The Octoman Group was named  
in her honour. She represented the South  
Australian CWA on the executive  
committee of the Associated Country  
Women of the World, and at the Jubilee  
conference of the International Council  
of Women in Edinburgh in 1938.  
Concerned to ensure that women had a  
voice in Parliament, Octoman returned to  
Australia determined to resume her battle  
for party endorsement. As a member of  
the CWA and the National Council of  
Women, and through her court work as a  
justice of the peace, she was known for  
her efforts to improve education,  
transport and postal services on Eyre  
Peninsula and to help women and  
children. During the war she also threw  
her energies into the Red Cross, the  
Fighting Forces Comforts Fund, the  
Wheatgrowers' Protection Association  
and the Mothers and Babies' Health  
Association. A well-known local per-  
sonality, she stood for party endorsement  
in 1939, 1940, and 1944 at the state  
level, and in 1943 for the Senate. Despite  
her abilities and perseverance, she was  
never able to win selection. Her final  
attempt to enter parliament, in 1944, was  
as an unendorsed Liberal. This too failed.

Following her husband's death in 1949  
Janette Octoman served as state president  
of the South Australian CWA from  
1949-52 and 1955-56. During her first  
term of office she set out to visit all 236  
branches in the state, a formidable  
undertaking, particularly for a woman in

Port Lincoln and Tumby Bay, the first of  
which she opened in 1955. Periodic three  
day homemakers schools were held at her  
suggestion from 1957. In 1954 she was  
made an honorary life member of the  
CWA and was also awarded the MBE.

She was a skilled needlewoman and a  
keen gardener and cook, winning prizes  
at the Adelaide Royal Shows where she  
sometimes had as many as 150 entries.  
At the suggestion of the Cockaleechie  
branch of the CWA, an avenue of native  
trees was planted from Lipson township  
to her former home. She died on 23  
October 1971 in Adelaide.

PHILIPPA FLETCHER  
Heather Parker *The First Fifty Years:  
Golden Jubilee History of the South  
Australian Country Women's Association*  
1979.

Elizabeth Kenny



Elizabeth Kenny (1880-1952), nurse, was  
born on 20 September 1880 at Warialda,  
New South Wales, fifth child of Mary  
(born Moore) and Irish immigrant  
Michael Kenny, farmer. Elizabeth was an

independent, energetic and capable child who from an early age spent much of her time on horseback. Her formal education was the usual few years basic schooling, gained erratically in one-room country schools on the northern tablelands of New South Wales. In the 1890s the family settled on the Darling Downs, Queensland, where Elizabeth dabbled in a variety of jobs - piano teacher, domestic help, housekeeper. In 1907 she returned for a time to Guyra, where she may have had hospital experience. The story that she was a successful produce agent is probably apocryphal, but such enterprise and unladylke behaviour was characteristic.

She was befriended by Dr Aeneas McDonnell of Toowoomba, and with his help and encouragement she gained a thorough knowledge of human musculature. Though she did not formally train as a nurse and was never registered, she acquired nursing skills, probably in country hospitals, and did private nursing. In 1911, with no previous knowledge of the disease, she successfully treated several cases of infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis). By 1913 she had set up her own small hospital at Clifton, near Toowoomba.

In 1915 she joined the Australian Army Nursing Service. Her wartime tour of duty, twelve round sea voyages between England and Australia with the returning wounded, earned her promotion to Sister, a title she never relinquished. This experience prompted her invention in 1926 of an ambulance stretcher designed to minimise shock over rough country roads. She took leave from bush nursing to travel first to Sydney and then overseas to sell her Sylvia Stretcher which she had patented. With the proceeds and her war pension she was financially independent.

Sister Kenny had relied on her own keen observation and intelligence in treating poliomyelitis. The orthodox medical treatment, on the belief that the

called for rigid splinting and immobilisation, followed in some cases by surgical intervention. Muscles atrophied and bones were drained of calcium, leaving polio victims deformed and pain-ridden. Sister Kenny believed muscles were in spasm. She worked with the mind and body against 'muscle spasm, inco-ordination and mental alienation'. In 1930 she treated a crippled child in Townsville and her success attracted further patients. She established a clinic and in 1933 applied for government subsidy. She published a textbook in 1937.

After an initially favourable response, orthodox medical men turned against her. She was allowed to treat some patients at the Brisbane Children's Hospital but access to patients was made difficult and her nurses were not permitted to mix with other nursing staff nor wear the usual uniform. The 'untrained' Miss Kenny was ridiculed for the 'navery' of her lectures. She claimed she was denied hospital space and allowed to treat only long-standing cases already deformed by orthodox treatment. Yet there were eight subsidised Kenny clinics in operation in Queensland and other states in 1938 when a royal commission, appointed in 1935 to inquire into her methods, published its report. Chaired by Sir Raphael Cilento, it damned her and her methods. He had turned against her believing the resources could be better used elsewhere in the hospital system. Kenny complained of a 'cruel vendetta' against her.

She won doctors' support and public acclaim in the United States, where in 1942 the Elizabeth Kenny Institute was opened in Minneapolis. With her adopted daughter, Mary Stewart, Sister Kenny lived and worked in America from 1940-50, publishing four more books, including an autobiography. She died in Toowoomba on 30 November 1952, a year before the Salk polio vaccine became available. She clung courageously

opposition and personal attack from the medical profession. Her principles were ultimately incorporated into the treatment of poliomyelitis and other conditions: the Minneapolis Sister Kenny Institute now operates as a centre for the study and rehabilitation of victims of spinal cord injuries. She left a desk and prayer-book, which once belonged to Florence Nightingale, to the United Nations Organisation.

SUE MACKIE

Victor Cohn *Sister Kenny: the Woman who Challenged the Doctors* 1975.

## Adelaide Miethke



Adelaide Laetitia Miethke (1881-1962), school inspector, was born on 8 June 1881 at Manoora, South Australia, sixth daughter among ten children of Emma Caroline (Louisa, born Schultze) and Rudolph Alexander Miethke, Prussian born schoolmaster. Educated at country schools and Woodville Public School, in 1899 she became a pupil-teacher and in 1903-04 attended the University Training College. From her first appointment to the La Foye Primary school

she rose in the Education Department while helping to open career opportunities for women and wider education choices for girls through her leadership in teachers' unions, speeches and articles.

In 1915 Miss Miethke was founding president of the Women Teachers' League; next year she became first female vice-president of the South Australian Public School Teachers' Union. She was a forceful advocate of salary rises. From 1917 she taught at Woodville High School from 1920 being senior mistress of the girls' section. She studied part-time for her BA (1924). She believed that 'technically gifted girls should have a chance of developing their bent'. In 1921 she became the first woman appointed inspector of schools since 1902; she went to inspect high schools, including domestic arts classes, and to organise domestic and secretarial training in the home-making (later girls' central) schools which opened in 1925.

Scrupulous and intimidating, she was at the same time brisk and cheerful, encouraging attractive classroom decoration. She supervised the gradual move from cooking, household management and dressmaking in central schools to a wider educational emphasis, especially on commercial skills. She prized household wifery but not at the expense of girls' general development. By 1939 she was on the executive of the New Education Fellowship, which explored progressive methods.

In 1936 Miethke was one of twelve women on the State Centenary Executive Committee and president of the Women's Centenary Council of South Australia, which, as a memorial to pioneer women, raised £5000 to establish the Adelaide Springs base of the Australian Army Medical service. It also built the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden in Adelaide and published Louise Brown (ed.) *A Book of South Australia: Women in the First Hundred Years*. Miethke designed and produced a grand Empire pageant, her stentorian voice being suited to rally



BURDEKIN DISTRICT

## CANEGROWERS

Harvesting the natural energy of life

141 Young Street Ayr 4807

PO Box 933 Ayr 4807

Phone (077) 83 1404 Fax (077) 83 4702

MJF:FLS  
11 June 1991

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0425

Electoral and Administrative Review Commission  
P O Box 349  
NORTH QUAY QLD 4002

Dear Sir

The Burdekin Canegrowers represents the canegrowers of the Burdekin district. The towns of Ayr, Home Hill, Brandon and Giru are "sugar" towns, and depend on the sugar industry for their continued survival. Each of these towns has a sugar mill nearby. All of these mills are owned by CSR Ltd. Under the new industry organisation the crop for the district is processed at the various mills in such a manner as to achieve efficient and least cost production. So the canegrowers and sugar industry participants have a strong commonality of purpose and community of interest. The basic premise of the Canegrowers is that the Burdekin district should be kept within the one electorate. The Burdekin River Irrigation Project will extend irrigation supply to increasing amounts of land over the next ten to 20 years, and it is expected that much of this land will be used for sugar cane production. Therefore this area should also be kept within the same electorate as the current sugar growing areas.

Commenting on each of the electoral distribution suggestions of the major political parties as they affect the Burdekin sugar community:

### Liberal Party Proposal

The Liberal Party proposes a split up of the Burdekin district so that Home Hill plus some areas of the Northern or left bank of the Burdekin River are put in "Bowen" electorate, and the rest of the district, including Ayr, Brandon and Giru townships go into "Burdekin" electorate with areas further north.

The Burdekin Canegrowers does not agree with this proposal as this divides up the sugar areas, with sugar growers who supply the same mill being put in different electorates.

### Labour Party Proposal

The Labour Party proposal is to use the Burdekin River as the boundary between the "Burdekin" and "Bowen" electorates, except that some of Home Hill is put into the "Burdekin" electorate.

Once again the Burdekin Canegrowers does not agree with a proposal that splits up the Burdekin district and the Burdekin River Irrigation Area between two electorates.

National Party Proposal

The National Party proposes that the Burdekin River Irrigation Areas plus areas North and West of the Burdekin be put in the one electorate.

This proposal fits in with the basic position of the Burdekin Canegrowers that the Burdekin district be kept in one electorate.

Yours faithfully

*M. J. Franettovich*

MJ Franettovich  
Managers



Postal Address P.O. Box 1205  
Mareeba 4880

Telephone: (070) 92 3654  
Facsimile: (070) 92 3193

In Reply Please Quote Ref

TJG:CL

17th June, 1991



*Mr. T. Sherman, Chairman,  
Electoral and Administrative Review Commission,  
P.O. Box 349,  
NORTH QUAY. 4002*

*Dear Sir,*

*Having now had an opportunity to consider at some length, submissions by the Liberal Party and the Labor Party to your commission in respect of the distribution of Queensland electorate boundaries, I now seek to provide your commission with information which I believe to be important and worthy of your consideration.*

*The geographical area of the Atherton Tablelands is well recognised by geographers and historians, and of course, by government departments; both State and Federal, and therefore, should be considered to be one autonomous area, to be covered by one State electoral district.*

*The most notable feature which clearly defines the Tablelands region from the coastal strip, is the escarpment of the coastal ranges, running from the Windsor Tableland in the north, along the coast to the Bartle Frere and Bellenden Ker Ranges, and the almost vertical escarpment of the ranges in the vicinity of the Tully River, to the south.*

*There are five road accesses up this range, including the Rex Range, which give access from the Tableland to Mossman in the north, the Quaid Road (currently closed to public access), which gives access to Wangetti Beach; the Kuranda Range, which gives access from Mareeba to Cairns; the Gillies Highway which gives access from Atherton to Gordonvale, and the Palmerston Highway which gives access from Millaa Millaa to Innisfail. The only other form of transport up that range area is the Cairns to Mareeba railway.*

*It is important that your commission understands that community of interest and means of travel are clearly defined in this area because of that mountain range.*

...2/-

To:

Mr. T. Sherman, Chairman,  
Electoral and Administrative Review Commission,  
NORTH QUAY. 4002

From:

Tom Gilmore, M.L.A.,  
Member for Tablelands,  
MAREEBA. 4880

17 June 1991

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*In the Labor Party's submission, there is a serious distortion in the Atherton Tablelands region, in so far as the submission ignores the existence of the most populous areas of the Herberton Shire, covering the major towns of Herberton, Ravenshoe, Innot Hot Springs and Mt. Garnet.*

*It is my view that that distortion caused the Labor Party, in its submission, to create an absolutely untenable electorate, which protrudes quite considerably into both the Johnstone shire and the Cardwell shire, which takes in a large area of the coastal strip on the eastern side of the mountain range. Any reasonable appraisal of the Tablelands region, including the areas contained in census collection districts 3030702, 3030701, 3030703, 3030704, 3030705 and 3030706 must lead to the conclusion that it would be not only improper, but also entirely impractical to not include those census collection districts in the Tablelands electorate. This rearrangement of the Labor Party's submission would automatically exclude those collection districts in both Cardwell or Johnstone shires from the electorate of Tablelands.*

*That conclusion is reinforced by consideration of the geography, community of interest and communications in that area. The Labor Party submission that areas of Cardwell and Johnstone shires should be included, flies in the face of the geography of the situation, in so far as there is a considerable escarpment which contains the highest mountains in Queensland in between the shires of Eacham, Herberton and the coast, and this area is serviced by the Palmerston Highway in the south and the Gillies Highway in the north, which both traverse steep and tortuous tracks through approximately 2,000 vertical feet in a very short distance.*

*There is a serious ambiguity in the Labor Party's submission on page 22, where in its suggestions in respect of Mulgrave, it has included collection district 3012201, and in its submission on the electorate of Tablelands, it has stated that with the inclusion of collection districts from the Johnstone shire, Tablelands is thus increased in size, whilst retaining "community of interest" and paying attention to "means of travel". It is important to note that the Palmerston Highway, which is the only means of access to the Tablelands in this area, is contained entirely within collection district 3012201, and was never intended to be included in the electorate of Tablelands by the Labor Party.*

To:

Mr. T. Sherman, Chairman,  
Electoral and Administrative Review Commission,  
NORTH QUAY. 4002

From:

Tom Gilmore, M.L.A.,  
Member for Tablelands,  
MAREEBA. 4880

17 June 1991

---

*Assertions about paying attention to means of travel are, therefore, seen to be invalid.*

*The Labor Party proposal also has divided the dairy industry into two parts, and has divided an important part of the Tablelands region from its natural community of interest. The National Party submits that the oversight which led to the failure of the Australian Labor Party to include Ravenshoe, Herberton and Mt. Garnet in their submission has led to this unfortunate distortion of boundaries in the southern and eastern section of the Tablelands seat.*

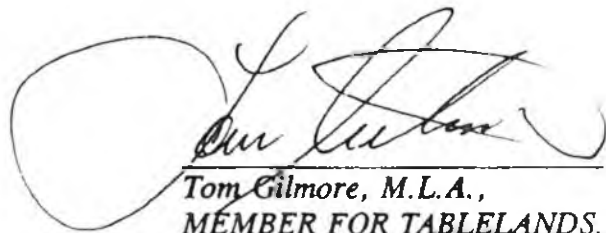
*I therefore submit that the Australian Labor Party submission on this matter should not be allowed.*

*The Liberal Party's submission is very difficult to analyse, in so far as the maps are entirely inadequate, and there is no reference to census collection district numbers. What is obvious, however, is that the Liberal Party has included large areas of the coastal plain in the Tablelands district, which simply indicates to me that the author of that document had little or no understanding of the geography of the region, but rather, treated the region as being featureless in a topographical sense, and included collection districts for convenience, in an attempt to gain numbers of enrolled voters while paying little or no attention to the other criteria laid down by E.A.R. C. in respect of the distribution.*

*I trust that this information is of some assistance to you and to your commission, in determining appropriate location for electorate boundaries in the Tablelands region.*

*I remain,*

*Yours faithfully,*



Tom Gilmore, M.L.A.,  
MEMBER FOR TABLELANDS.



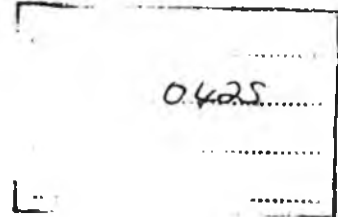
# Burdekin Shire Council

145 YOUNG STREET, AYR

Enquiries to: Mr. Graham Webb  
Your Ref:  
Our Ref: 1/8/11A GJW/JH  
Letter No: N/A

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO:  
THE SHIRE CLERK,  
P.O. BOX 974, AYR, Q. 4807  
PHONE: (077) 838400  
Fax No: (077) 834446- 835100

20th June, 1991



Mr. T. Sherman,  
Chairman,  
Electoral and Administrative Review Commission,  
G.P.O. Box 349,  
NORTH QUAY. Q4002

Dear Sir,

**Re: Written Comments on Public Suggestions**  
**1991 Queensland Distribution of Electoral Districts - Burdekin Electorate**

I refer to my letter dated 11th June 1991 commenting on public suggestions covered in the two volume report released by your Commission.

A further examination of the Council's submission reveals that the map of the suggested boundary changes in Appendix 1 has been incorrectly drawn. The plan in error follows the boundaries in a submission from one of the political parties.

This was not the intention of the Council. An amended map is enclosed. I apologise for any inconvenience caused as a result of the minor error in the Council's submission.

Yours faithfully,

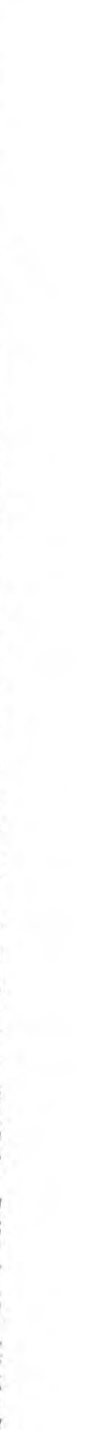
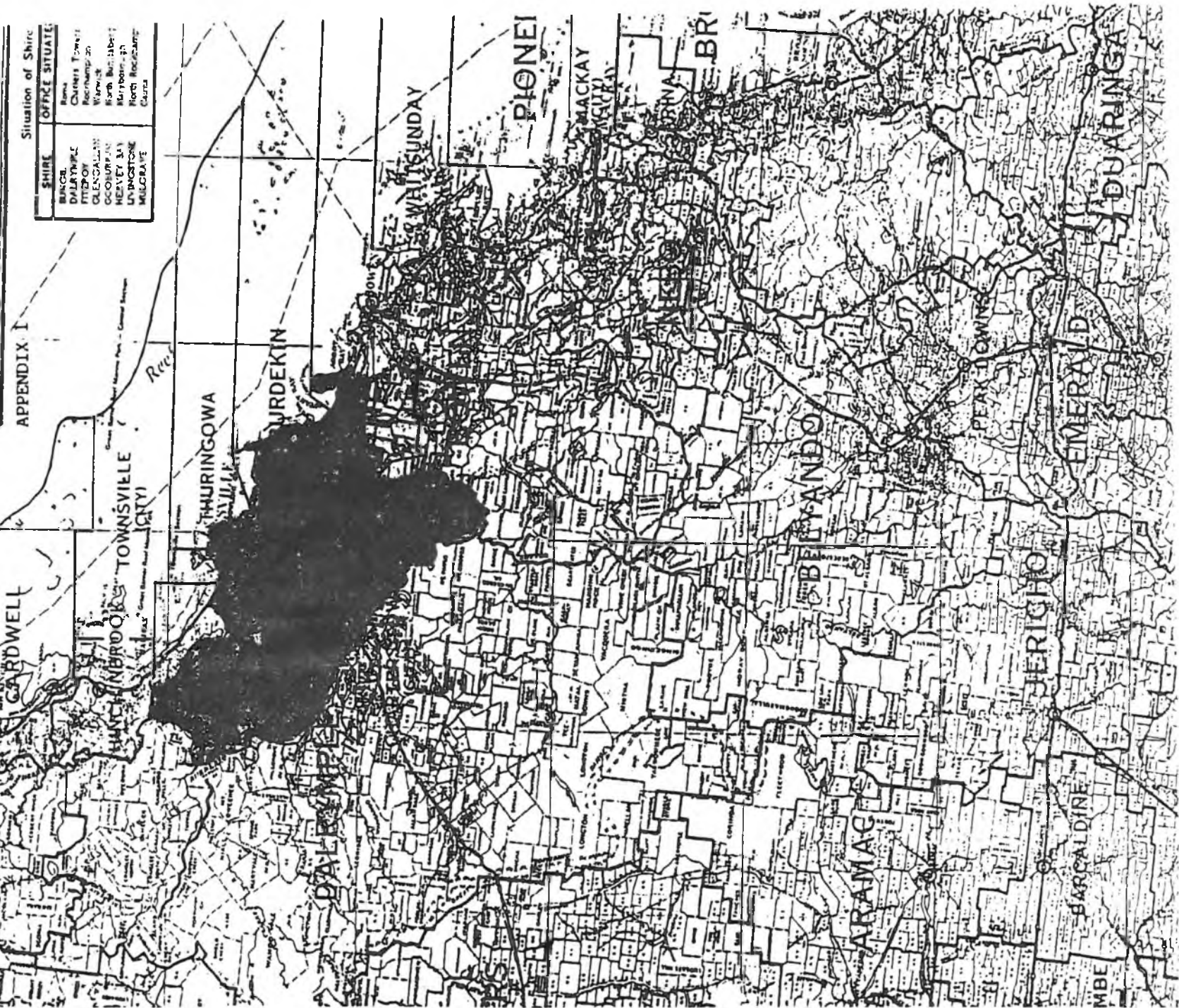
G.J. Webb  
SHIRE CLERK.

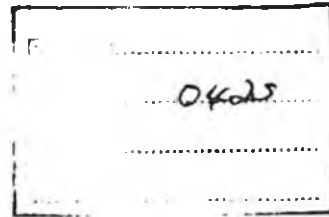




APPENDIX I

Situation of Shire	
SHIRE	OFFICE SITUATE
BANGLA	Barra
DALRYMPLE	Curriers Town
FITZROY	Macquarie
GLENGALLAN	Warrick
GOOLBURRI	Barra, B. B. 118
HEVVEY	Macquarie
LYNCHSTONE	North Macquarie
MULLOOLY	Barra





The Chairman  
Electoral and Administrative Review Commission  
PO Box 349  
BRISBANE NORTH QUAY Q 4002

Dear Sir

ELECTORAL DISTRIBUTION

I enclose my comments on the proposed Electoral  
Distribution of an area of North Brisbane.

Yours faithfully

Dan O'Donnell  
89 Wilgarning Street  
STAFFORD Q 4053

21 June 1991

SUBMISSION TO  
THE ELECTORAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW COMMISSION

INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this submission is to provide information to the Commission to assist in defining boundaries for any new electoral division which takes in wholly or partly the CCD's falling within and in the vicinity of the current electoral division of Stafford. It is recognised that EARC will take no account of existing boundaries and this submission makes no assumptions about the appropriateness of the current boundaries or adjustments based on them.
  
2. Instead, this submission simply highlights for the benefit of EARC's deliberations certain natural physical and geographical boundaries in the vicinity of the Stafford area based on my personal knowledge accumulated over 17 years of residence in the suburb of Stafford itself. The identification of these "natural" boundaries is offered to provide EARC with "local knowledge" of the area which may assist in defining relevant communities of interest as a factor in determining the boundaries of any new electorate covering this area of Brisbane's northside.

CCD's in existing Stafford Electorate

3. The following areas defined by CD number currently fall within the existing Stafford electoral division -

McDowall

3220101 - 3220104

Enrolment(Apr-91)

2666

Everton Park

3220202 - 3220204(part)  
3220210 - 3220212 2407

Chermside West

3182206 - 3182207(part) 2075  
3182208 - 3182209

Stafford Heights

3221201 - 3221210 5503

Stafford

3221101 - 3221109  
3221113 3547

Kedron

3221301 - 3221303  
3221305 - 3221310  
3221312  
3221401(part) 3005

Wavell

3182005 512

4. Thus the total April 91 enrolment based on CCD information is 19709. This compares with the current State Electoral Office enrolment statistics which indicate an electoral enrolment for the existing Stafford electorate at 20095. The reason for this discrepancy is uncertain.

## APPROPRIATE NATURAL BOUNDARIES

### North

5. By observing a map of the current electoral district of Stafford one sees a boundary which follows three "steps". At the western end of the north boundary it commences from the junction of Old Northern and Hamilton Roads and travels east to a point roughly in the centre of CCD 3182207 and then "steps down" to the south.
6. It then continues east along Kinnerton and Redbourne Streets cutting across below Felsman Street to Webster Road. As the southern sides of both Kinnerton and Redbourne Streets, consist of vacant parkland which follows the course of Downfall Creek, this "step" of the northern boundary effectively follows the boundary of this natural waterway.
7. At Webster Road, the northern boundary "steps down" again to Rode Road and continues east along Rode Road to the eastern boundary of the electorate at the junction of Rode and Pfingst Roads.
8. All three "steps" in this northern boundary are individually suitable as natural boundaries. Rode Road in its entire length is an extremely busy major thoroughfare and could serve as a useful boundary across the entire length from Old Northern Road in the west to Pfingst Road in the east.
9. Downfall Creek, from the point where it intersects with Webster Road (near Hamilton Road) then west to the point where the creek intersects with Rode Road at CCD 3182207 is certainly an appropriate natural boundary through the West Chermside area.

10. The appropriateness of Hamilton Road as a boundary is less obvious at its western end than at its eastern end. This is so for two reasons. First, although delineated on the map, it is in fact an unconstructed (ie nonexistent) road for most of its distance west of CCD 3220102 (Trouts Road).
11. Second, although Hamilton Road is a recognised main traffic thoroughfare of the Chermside region, it carries heavy traffic only at points east of CCD 3182206 (Maundrell Terrace). Hence, I would consider Hamilton Road to be an appropriate division between communities only along its length from Maundrell Terrace (CCD 3182205) to Pfingst Road (CCD 3182105) and further east.

#### South

12. The existing southern boundary also follows three "steps". At its western end, it commences at the intersection of Kedron Brook with South Pine Road. The boundary then proceeds east along Kedron Brook until reaching the eastern boundary of CCD 3220210 (Everton Park High School) when it "steps up" to Stafford Road. There is no sensible reason for the boundary leaving Kedron Brook at this point for reasons which I will detail later.
13. The boundary proceeds east along Stafford Road from the point where Trouts Road intersects with Stafford Road to the intersection of Stafford Road and Turner Road in CCD 3221401. It then "steps up" Turner Road to Cremorne Road and proceeds east through Cremorne, Gympie, Sadlier and Leckie Roads then along Ninth Avenue to the eastern boundary.

14. If there was little reason for the boundary to leave Kedron Brook at the western end, there is even less reason for the boundary to leave Stafford Road at Turner Road. The effect is to split into two the accepted boundaries of the suburb of Kedron along a series of roads which in no way represent an appropriate dividing line between communities. Cremorne and Sadlier Roads, and Ninth Avenue (Gympie and Leckie Roads being involved only to the extent of 200/300 metres) are essentially quiet suburban streets.
15. Stafford Road is a designated main road and carries heavy traffic between Gympie Road at its east and South Pine Road at its west end. This factor alone would indicate that it is an appropriate boundary between communities, however other factors arising out of the historical development of the suburb of Stafford mitigate heavily against using Stafford Road as a boundary.
16. Firstly, the accepted suburb of Stafford including its postcode boundary follows Kedron Brook; at least it does so until the eastern boundary of CCD 3221110 (Hickey Park).
17. Secondly, the major Stafford City shopping centre (in CCD 3221111) and the original Stafford shopping centre (based on the old Tram Terminus at CCD 3221110) provide an intimate connection between these CCD's and the residential areas on the other (north) side of Stafford Road.

18. Thirdly, the residential estate within CCD 3221112 adjacent to Sparkes Hill has long been part of the traditional Stafford suburb bounded by Kedron Brook. The excision of this small residential area on the northern side of Kedron Brook from the remainder of any electoral district based on this suburb is non-sensical. Residents within the CCD 3221112 have absolutely no community of interest with residents south of Kedron Brook and are eternally confused as to the electoral district into which they fall (simply because they naturally expect to part of the same electorate as other areas of Stafford).

#### East

19. The current eastern boundary follows the east boundary of CCD 3182005 (ie Pflingst Road) from Rode Road (at its north end) to Edinburgh Castle Road and then follows a series of roads which abut a major parkland reserve based in CCD 3221304.
20. It is submitted that this is an appropriate boundary line. Although the main highway (Gympie Road) cuts through this Kedron area, Pflingst Road is the next north-south connecting road east of Gympie Road. Further, the use of Pflingst Road and the major Mercer Park Reserve (between Edinburgh Castle Road and Kedron Brook) as a boundary permits the areas of the suburb of Kedron on the eastern side of Gympie Road to be part of the same electoral division as the remainder of Kedron. It also marks an appropriate division between Kedron and residential areas to the east.



West

21. The existing western boundary follows Old Northern Road from Hamilton Road in the north through to the intersection of South Pine Road and Kedron Brook, except for a small area of Everton Park taking in CCD's 3220213, 3220205 and part of 3220204 which are inexplicably excised.
22. South Pine Road runs into Old Northern Road at the intersection of CCD's 3220205, 3220206 and 3220213. These two roads provide a major and rapidly growing highway connection through Brisbane's northwest suburbs. They feed Everton Park, McDowall and the booming areas of Bridgeman Downs and Albany Creek.
23. It is submitted that South Pine and Old Northern Roads constitute an appropriate dividing line between communities on their eastern and western sides.
24. Should it be considered necessary to define a boundary further to the west, it could be appropriate to mark the boundary along the City of Brisbane border from the point where it leaves Old Northern Road (at CCD 3220101) to its intersection with Kedron Brook (at CCD 3220207) then following Kedron Brook to South Pine Road. This would effect an incorporation of CCD's 3220201 and 3220206-3220209 with an enrolment of 2701 votes.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREFERRED BOUNDARIES

### Southern Boundary

25. First, it must be said that the fundamental argument of this submission is that any electorate covering the Kedron/Stafford/Stafford Heights areas of Brisbane should be anchored on Kedron Brook as the southern boundary. This is not merely a small creek travelling through closely-knit residential areas. It is a major flood mitigation water course bounded on both sides by large parkland reserves for most of its distance through the relevant area namely, between South Pine Road in the west and Gympie Road in the east.
26. Accordingly any new electorate for this area should have a southern boundary which follows the Kedron Brook.
27. The logical extension of this argument would have the boundary continue east along Kedron Brook to the point where it connects with Gympie Road, thus taking in the entire suburb of Kedron including the area formerly known as Gordon Park. This would incorporate CCD's 3221405-3221412 with an enrolment population of 2373 in the new electoral district.
28. If taking in this "Gordon Park" portion of Kedron would extend the proposed electoral district beyond its appropriate maximum enrolment limit, then the southern boundary could follow Kedron Brook from South Pine Road to the eastern boundary of CCD 3221110 at Hickey Park and then follow that boundary up to Stafford Road, before proceeding east along Stafford Road to Gympie Road.

29. This Hickey Park/CCD 3221110 boundary line coincides conveniently with the suburb and post code borders of the suburb of Stafford; thus incorporating CCD's 3221110-3221112 (enrolment = 925) within the same electoral district as the CCD's on the northern side of Stafford Road. The southern boundary would then proceed from Stafford Road at the point where it intersects with the eastern boundary of CCD 3221110 to the east to connect with Gympie Road.

30. The boundary should then follow Gympie Road a short distance to its intersection with the Kedron Brook and then again follow the Kedron Brook up to 5th Avenue, Kedron and thereafter along the western boundary of Mercer Park coinciding with the existing eastern boundary of the Stafford electorate. This would incorporate the following CCD's in the new electoral district:-

3221311

3221312

3221401(part of)

3221402-3221404

3221413

Enrolment Population = 2034

(Part of CCD 3221401 is already within the existing Stafford electorate but is split in two by the inappropriate existing boundary along Turner Road.)

#### Eastern Boundary

31. The eastern boundary of the new electoral district would appropriately follow the eastern boundary of the existing Stafford electorate as outlined in paragraphs 19 and 20.

32. Ideally, the eastern boundary would proceed north to Rode Road and then proceed west along the full length of Rode Road to Old Northern Road thus defining Rode Road as a single extensive northern boundary.

### Northern Boundary

33. Accordingly, it is submitted that the preferred northern boundary of the new electoral district should follow Rode Road west of CCD 3182207 to the intersection of Rode Road and Old Northern Road within CCD 3220103.
34. Alternatively, it could be appropriate to extend the eastern boundary the full length of Pfingst Road to its intersection with Hamilton Road where these two roads adjoin CCD 3182105. Hamilton Road through to its intersection with Webster Road would then form at least part of the northern boundary of the new electoral district thus taking in CCD's 3182104 - 318211 (enrolment population: 2677).
35. To the west of Webster Road, this alternative north boundary should follow Downfall Creek through to its intersection with Rode Road at the southern boundary of CCD 3182207, then along Rode Road to its intersection with Old Northern Road.
36. The area within CCD 3182207 consists almost entirely of an area known as the Downfall Creek Nature Reserve. It provides a distinct natural physical separation between residential areas to its east, and the suburb of McDowall to its west.

### McDowall

37. It should be understood that McDowall, based on CCD's 3220101-3220104 was the most recent extension to the existing Stafford electorate. Its incorporation in the existing Stafford electorate is inappropriate because it is a community distinctly separated from residential areas to its east and south. To its east it is separated by the Downfall Creek Nature Reserve already mentioned. To its south, one will note a

large area within CCD 3220103 between Rode Road and Flockton Street which is undeveloped except for semi-rural acreage allotments.

38. In fact, the residential development of McDowall on the northern side of Rode Road is part of an extensive and rapidly growing corridor of residential development to the north along Beckett Road through Bridgeman Downs and to the north-west along Old Northern Road to Albany Creek.

39. It is suggested that EARC give serious consideration to the creation of a new electorate based on this growth corridor. EARC would be aware that the rapidly growing Albany Creek area is substantially isolated from the remainder of the existing Pine Rivers electorate by the South Pine River. In these circumstances, it may well be appropriate to create a new electorate which incorporates the Albany Creek residential area with the McDowall area at its southern end.

(As a rough guide, the eastern boundary of this new electorate could proceed along Trouts Road, Ridley Road and Gympie Road to the South Pine River and then follow the South Pine River to an appropriate western boundary, perhaps even along Eatons Crossing Road.

#### Western Boundary

40. The preferred western boundary of the recommended electoral district would appropriately proceed from Rode Road at Old Northern Road through to South Pine Road and thence to the southern boundary of the proposed electoral district at the intersection of South Pine Road and Kedron Brook.

## NAMING THE ELECTORATE

41. At least within Metropolitan electoral districts, it is recommended that electoral districts be named according to a suburb name recognised as central to the area covered by the electoral district. Given the emphasis in this submission on the area of any proposed electoral district being based to the northern side of Kedron Brook, it is submitted that there should be a new electoral district bearing the name "Stafford".
  
42. Obviously, a large geographical area of this region is taken in by the suburbs of Stafford and Stafford Heights. In the 1960's before Stafford Heights was fully developed, the electoral district in this region was named Kedron. This was appropriate because the suburb of Kedron then constituted the major area within the electorate. The suburb of Kedron would also be a major part of the electoral district recommended in this submission, but as Stafford and Stafford Heights are the suburbs which fall fairly and squarely within the major part of the centre of the geographical area, it is considered that the electoral district based on this area should continue to be named Stafford.

## CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

It is submitted that the following are the essential features of the electoral district boundaries which are recommended for this geographical area:-

1. The electoral district should be anchored on a southern boundary coincident with Kedron Brook from its intersection with South Pine Road at its western end and a point in the vicinity of Gympie Road at the eastern end.

2. The eastern boundary is appropriately defined by Kedron Brook, extending through the Mercer Park/Hugh Courtney Parkland Reserve and northwards along Pfingst Road.
3. The western boundary would be appropriately defined by Old Northern Road, through South Pine Road to Kedron Brook.
4. The northern boundary of the new electoral district should be defined by Rode Road, between Old Northern Road and Pfingst Road.
5. The new electoral district would accordingly consist of the following CCD areas:-

<u>Everton Park</u>	Enrolment '91
3220202-3220205	
3220210-3220213	3215
<u>Stafford</u>	
3221101-3221113	4452
<u>Stafford Heights</u>	
3221201-3221210	5539
<u>Kedron (including Gordon Park)</u>	
3221301-3221303	
3221305-3221313	
3221401-3221413	7412
<u>Wavell</u>	
3182005	512
<u>Total</u>	21130

6. The new electorate should retain the name Stafford.
7. The McDowall CCD areas could appropriately be considered for inclusion in a new electoral district incorporating the Bridgeman Downs, Albany Creek and Bunya areas.

Dan O'Donnell

(58)

# South Burnett Local Authorities Association

SHIRES:  
KILKIVAN  
KINGAROY  
MURGON  
NANANGO  
WONDAI

ADDRESS ALL  
CORRESPONDENCE  
TO THE SECRETARY

P.O. Box 42  
Wondai 4606

17th June 1991

58

0105

Electoral and Administrative Review Commission  
PO Box 349  
NORTH QUAY 4002

Dear Sir,

Re: State Electoral Boundaries Review  
Barambah Electorate

The South Burnett Local Authorities Association hereby submits that the State Electorate of Barambah be retained and that its new boundaries contain the five Shires of the South Burnett, being

Kilkivan  
Kingaroy  
Murgon  
Nanango  
Wondai

Should the population be insufficient then it is submitted that the Shires of Gayndah, Mundubbera and Biggenden be included as required.

The grounds for the Association's submission are

1. The people residing in the South Burnett have very strong communities of interest covering:-

- awareness of, identification with and pride in the South Burnett and Central Burnett as a district and the towns as centres of the community,
- farming, grazing and industry ties and economic integration,
- sporting activities and competitions,
- cultural and entertainment activities,
- historical ties and common developmental links,
- family and ethnic origins and bonds,
- transport links, communication and media services,
- geographically common areas.

2. the population of the South Burnett in particular continues to grow and the proposed electorate would therefore be viable in the long term.



The Association would strongly oppose any proposal to split the South Burnett between two or more state electorates. Such a proposal to dissect the people of the South Burnett so that they direct their attentions, to say, three different members of Parliament in three different towns out of the region would effectively deprive the residents of adequate representation.

Shire boundaries should be strictly followed for the same reason when determining state electoral boundaries.

The South Burnett Local Authorities Association is constituted by the Chairman and Members of the Shires of Kilkivan, Kingaroy, Murgon, Nanango and Wondai. It meets quarterly and is a major and effective forum for the expression of the wishes and sentiments of the residents of all of the region.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require further information or clarification of this submission.

Yours faithfully

*R. Keates*

*for* A Keates  
SECRETARY



# CANEGROWERS

Harvesting the natural energy of life

HERBERT RIVER DISTRICT

11 - 13 Lannercost Street Ingham 4850  
PO Box 410 Ingham 4850  
Phone (077) 76 2300 Fax (077) 76 3086

PES:SR

11th. July, 1991.

0425

The Secretary,  
Electoral and Administrative Review Commission,  
9th. Floor,  
Capital Hill,  
85 George Street,  
BRISBANE Q 4001

Dear Sir,

Re: 1991 Electoral Distribution

My Executive which represents some 700 cane growers in the existing Hinchinbrook electorate wishes to briefly express its view regarding the above redistribution.

1. Community of Interest

Representation of an electorate is made more efficient by the electorate having a community of interest.

The issues relevant to this district and shire are broadly in common with other coastal sugar producing areas neighbouring or own. e.g. Tully district; whereas the Tablelands further north and west would tend to have a different community of interest.

2. Identity of the Electorate

We submit that there is merit in retaining the name 'Hinchinbrook' for the electorate which will, for the most part, be an expansion of the existing Hinchinbrook electorate rather than a completely new identity.

At the Commonwealth level, the electorates of Kennedy and Herbert split this cane growing district into two; a feature which this Executive views as regrettable and something to be avoided in any further redistribution at any level.

The Executive would be pleased to further discuss the above should the Commission so desire.

Yours faithfully,

P.E. SHEEDY  
MANAGER



## CANEGROWERS

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HERBERT RIVER DISTRICT

11 - 13 Lannercost Street Ingham 4850  
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P.E. SHEEDY  
MANAGER

