

Mr BRYCE: If he has decided that he is to be a one-man band to work towards this country's recovery—that man received so much from this State—and if he thinks he can go from boardroom to boardroom in the United Kingdom and have fun at this State's expense, he is suffering from an oversized dose of sour grapes and he ought to know in advance and publicly that we will discover exactly the fun and games in which he indulges. What is more, it will not do him any credit.

Mr Court: You check what you are saying with the Premier before you put yourself in.

Mr Peter Jones: Do not make such statements under privilege.

Mr BRYCE: I have received these expressions of concern and I am looking forward to the opportunity of meeting with a former Premier face to face to explain to him precisely from where those exclamations of concern have come.

Amendment to motion put and a division taken with the following result—

Ayes 16	
Mr Clarko	Mr Laurance
Mr Court	Mr MacKinnon
Mr Coyne	Mr Mensaros
Mr Crane	Mr O'Connor
Dr Dadour	Mr Thompson
Mr Grayden	Mr Trethowan
Mr Hassell	Mr Watt
Mr Peter Jones	Mr Williams
(Teller)	
Noes 25	
Mr Barnett	Mr McIver
Mr Bateman	Mr Parker
Mrs Beggs	Mr Pearce
Mr Bertram	Mr Read
Mr Bryce	Mr D. L. Smith
Mrs Buchanan	Mr P. J. Smith
Mr Brian Burke	Mr A. D. Taylor
Mr Terry Burke	Mr I. F. Taylor
Mr Burkett	Mr Tonkin
Mr Carr	Mrs Watkins
Mr Davies	Mr Wilson
Mr Grill	Mr Gordon Hill
Mrs Henderson	
(Teller)	
Pairs	
Ayes	Noes
Mr McNec	Mr Bridge
Mr Old	Mr Troy
Mr Blaikie	Mr Evans
Mr Bradshaw	Mr T. H. Jones
Mr Tubby	Mr Jamieson
Mr Rushton	Mr Hodge

Amendment to motion thus negatived.

#### *Debate (on motion) Resumed*

MR I. F. TAYLOR (Kalgoorlie) [5.13 p.m.]: May I say what a pleasure it is to be speaking from this side of the House. Even if the member for Cottesloe interprets an occasional smile as

smugness, I take some pleasure in thinking that in divisions such as the one which just took place on such a trite amendment, we have the numbers to make sure that it is not passed.

I join with other members who have expressed sincere congratulations to you, Mr Speaker, on attaining your high and honourable office, and to the Chairman of Committees on his attaining that office. You have both in your deeds and actions to date shown you intend to undertake those roles with dignity and impartiality, and in a fearless manner. That is as much as the House could ask of you.

It is an honour and privilege for me to be a member of the first Burke Labor Government in this State. I am sure all members on this side and people throughout the State are aware that Western Australia is now led by a Premier who has courage and compassion and a deep understanding of the needs of the people. Brian Burke as Premier has offered to Western Australians a new hope, vision, and perspective of what this State can be if it is given the chance. I am sure the Burke Labor Government is setting about the task of making sure that Western Australia has the opportunity to be a State of equal opportunity, and which with his leadership and inspiration can become the most successful and enlightened State in the Commonwealth. I consider we are already on the path to making sure that the dream of the ALP to make this a great State under Brian Burke is achieved.

I wish the new members for Whitford, Pilbara, Scarborough, Gosnells, Mandurah, Mundaring, Mitchell, and Bunbury—and it is a pleasure to be able to read so many names—the very best in their career as parliamentarians. I hope they achieve as much satisfaction from representing the ALP in this House and their electors as I have done over the past two or so years. They will realise already how much pleasure there can be and how much satisfaction one can obtain in looking after electors at an individual level. Those electors come to us only when they are in desperate need of help, and it is part of our job to be able to help them in whatever way we can.

To new members on the other side of the House, I offer congratulations on their success, but it would be hypocritical of me to wish them long and successful careers.

I mention also the staff of Parliament House. In the two years or so I have been here they have gone out on their way on all occasions to make sure our life is a little easier. Their attitude and dedication to the task which is sometimes a rather tiresome one, is to be admired by all members.

One aspect of their task that has amazed me from the time I stepped through the door of this Chamber is the apparently unwritten law to call all members "Mr" or "Mrs". I find it a little strange and somewhat embarrassing that members of the staff who have probably fought in wars and have medals on their chests, and have done more in their lives than I have or can ever hope to do, should feel an obligation to call me "Mr" when I can call them by their first name. Some members feel the staff should be obliged to call members "Mr" or "Mrs", and that to call some members by their Christian name would be to discriminate. I would like to think that if a member said to members of the staff they should feel free to call him by his Christian name—in my case, Ian—the staff should be able to do so and not feel that another member will run to someone in authority and say that a staff member is being too familiar.

Mr Watt: I agree with you, but you will not change it.

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: We can but try.

I would like to mention the success of the Labor Party in the eastern goldfields. The eastern goldfields has been a bastion of Labor support for many years. With members of the calibre of Graeme Campbell, the Federal member for Kalgoorlie, Julian Grill in Esperance-Dundas, and both members of South-East Province—the Hon. Jim Brown and the Hon. Mark Nevill—we have a team which can give people in that area a large degree of support in whatever they wish to achieve at State and Federal levels. We work as a team and it makes our job a lot easier to know that, in my case, I have four talented members to back me in whatever I choose to do.

I should also mention my good friend and colleague, Ron Leeson, who is no longer a member of this Parliament. He had a very great feeling and understanding of the people of the goldfields and I am sure he will be greatly missed. At the same time, I believe Ron Leeson has a good deal to offer the people of Western Australia given the right opportunity.

Mr Thompson: Why did the Labor Party take his seat?

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: The electors of Kalgoorlie, as I said before, have shown their faith and confidence in the Australian Labor Party. It is my intention to serve them to the very best of my ability—whatever ability I may or may not have—for as long as possible. I would like also to record my appreciation to the workers of the ALP throughout the eastern goldfields. These workers are owed a great deal of gratitude, not only by me

as a member, but also by other eastern goldfields members. For decades now they have worked in a tireless manner to ensure that the party succeeds in an area where we have always had strong support.

I would also like to thank especially my best friend and colleague, my wife, Sandy; my mother; my brother, Ron; and my 80 or so uncles, aunts, and cousins in the goldfields, as well as my friends there. Although it may sound trite to say this, without their support I certainly would not be the member for Kalgoorlie, and I owe them a great deal of gratitude for what they have given me over the past two or three years.

Of course the key industry in the eastern goldfields is mining. I consider that the mineral resources of Western Australia and of Australia have the capacity to stimulate our economy, to get it growing, and growing fast again. In the Federal Budget brought down on Tuesday night, it gave me some pleasure to see that the mineral industry remained substantially untouched by any of the imposts on the community of Australia.

The mining industry, by its very nature, and of necessity, is a relatively small employer. People are inclined to look at the number employed in the workplace so to speak, but, the mining industry, in terms of employment, goes a great deal further than that.

Everytime we turn on a light, pop in our car to drive down the road, or take some medicine, we have to thank the mining industry that we are able to do those things. It cannot be brushed aside as an industry limited in employment opportunities, and therefore, of little consequence to the future economic recovery of our nation. Without the continued development of minerals, metals, and energy-burning materials, modern society would grind to a halt.

It would do most of us well to realise the effects the oil embargo of the early 1970s had on society—in fact, the effect it had on western society as a whole. When we think about that effect, we realise the consequences of any slowdown in the development of our mineral resources. I believe we are inclined also to forget that minefields and petroleum fields are not like factories, banks, and Government offices. They do not go on indefinitely with just the need for some updating, refurbishing, or an occasional reorganisation. Mines are involved in the working of assets—assets which are really wasted assets because mines must close down in due course when the assets are no longer available or no longer economically profitable to mine.

Therefore, it is necessary for Governments, and for the community as a whole, to encourage the search for new and replacement mineral resources in our community and to ensure the expansion of mineral output.

A further consequence of the wasting nature of mines is the increasing time spent to maintain such output. We must remember that as a mine keeps being used, it is more and more necessary for additional funds to be spent to ensure that the operation is an economical proposition.

Another aspect to be considered is the high cost of finding minerals. In these days it is just not a matter of going out and scratching around on the surface to see if minerals are there. Mineral exploration is a costly and high-technology business and one that must be encouraged if we want people to go out and spend multi-millions of dollars to ensure they have a chance of success in the finding of minerals, that they are given the right opportunity—

Mr Hassell: Do you think they will be encouraged by Aboriginal land rights?

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: I will get on to that later. It is interesting to see that a large number of goldmining deposits are being opened up in the eastern goldfields now. Decades ago small prospectors scratched the surface of these deposits and they are now being taken over by companies with multimillions of dollars. These companies have looked 100 and 200 feet below the surface and they have found economic gold-bearing deposits. In the next two or three years I am quite certain we will see many such deposits being opened right throughout the eastern goldfields and this will be to the great benefit of this State.

Mr Hassell: You obviously think that is a very good thing.

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: Of course.

Mr Hassell: Your Deputy Premier does not. He seems to think that should go by the board and we should be getting into high technology.

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: That is nonsense. The Deputy Premier has realised the great benefits of high technology, not only to Western Australia, but also to Australia as a whole. We are trying to ensure that Labor Governments, both State and Federal, catch up in this sphere because Liberal Governments, such as the one of which the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was a member, completely ignored high technology. Given the opportunity, the high technology industry can add greatly to the development of our mineral industries. We can ensure that we supply the technological resources to the mineral industry to encourage its development.

Mr Hassell: We have always said that high technology is essential.

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: "Said" is the operative word.

Mr Hassell: And encouraged it.

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: But the previous Government never did anything about it. The Deputy Premier has taken it on board to make sure that it does happen.

Mr Hassell: Your leader was against this because he said it would cost lots of jobs. Don't you remember all the boring amendments to the Address-in-Reply?

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: The Deputy Premier is one Minister who will ensure that Australia will be able to hold its own in the high technology world we will be in by the end of the twentieth century.

I would like to return to the eastern goldfields and to mention some of the many deposits that will be opened up in the near future. It has been suggested that, given the right opportunity, a capital investment of about \$500 million can be made in the eastern goldfields in goldmining alone. Of that capital investment, approximately \$200 million will be spent in the Kalgoorlie-Boulder area—right throughout the Golden Mile. The remainder of the money will be spent in the gold-bearing areas surrounding the towns of Kalgoorlie and Boulder.

Mr Mensaros: Do you reckon that will be all local capital?

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: The way it is developing at the moment, it would seem that the greater part of it will be local capital. That is certainly the impression I gained in talking to the many people in the mining industry who move through Kalgoorlie. Certainly they are seeking local capital to develop these areas. I hope from the point of view of the State that it is local capital that is injected into the development of the new gold-bearing areas.

Kalgoorlie Mining Associates are injecting millions of dollars into the Golden Mile. The development of the old Chaffer shaft is under way at a cost of \$3 million or \$4 million. KMA has also shown faith in the area and the industry by putting down a \$70 million shaft called the Cassidy shaft in the Mt. Charlotte area. That itself is a technological achievement and one of which the people of Western Australia can be very proud. North Kalgurli Mines, Perringa, and, CSR are spending tens of millions of dollars to ensure the future development of their areas. In addition, Pan Continental and Black Hills have a development on the outskirts of Kalgoorlie. BHP

has a large project which it seems will get off the ground at Ora Banda, and Norbury Resources is engaged in a development on its land at Randles on the Transline. Kalgoorlie Commodities has another prospect at Karonie, also on the Transline. In addition, the town of Leonora—and it is a pity the member for Murchison-Eyre is not here at the moment—is the other boom town of the eastern goldfields. Some of the old areas are being redeveloped in a very positive manner and a new development, called Harbour Light, quite remarkably lies alongside the town of Leonora itself. This project is in the process of being developed.

My comments will indicate the moves being made in the eastern goldfields. I am certain I would not be wrong in saying that Kalgoorlie and Boulder are probably the boom towns of Australia at the moment. An indication of the move taking place can be seen in some of the headlines in the local paper. I collected these the other day. The first appeared on 20 April and the headline states, "KMA started work on the Chaffer shaft". Another one is dated 23 February, and it reads—

Treatment plant at North End site.

And another—

Treatment plant to be built.

In *The West Australian* of 20 May the following appeared—

Black Hills defines prospect.

That relates to a site on the outskirts of Kalgoorlie. On 2 June the following appeared—

First stage of upgrading of North Kalgoorlie finished.

On 2 August—

Gold production trebled in 1982-83 by Western Mining Corporation.

Another one on 2 August read—

Western Mining's gold operations perform to plan.

It is pleasing for me as the local member to see boom times in the eastern goldfields; but that does not mean that everything relates to the mining industry and that we will concentrate on the mining industry alone. In years gone by, during the ups and downs of the mining industry, people realised that there is more to Kalgoorlie than mining. Perhaps we should think more about tourism, because after all it is one of the great industries of the world; and certainly it is one of the great employment industries in the world.

I am pleased that the people in the eastern goldfields realise that tourism and mining can go side by side; and they can be of great mutual ben-

efit. It was with pleasure that I heard, in relation to tourism, that the Burke Labor Government has taken the action of reopening the two-up school on the outskirts of Kalgoorlie.

Earlier today the Deputy Premier spoke about sour grapes in respect of a previous Premier of this State. I think it was sour grapes on the part of the former Minister for Police and Prisons who, on two or three occasions, suggested that the two-up school should not be reopened and that if it were reopened women should not be permitted because the game was to be played in the customary manner. In fact, the former Minister for Police and Prisons is a lawyer, although it would be open to question whether he was a good one. However, the former Minister did not realise that the regulation referring to "Customary manner" related to the actual playing of the game, and not who could attend the game.

The admission of women to the two-up game has an additional facet. It means that when a tourist bus is moving through the eastern goldfields, the operator does not have to decide whether to stop at the two-up school. Everyone on the tourist bus can alight from it and, if they want to, play a game of two-up.

I now turn to housing, which is a great problem in the eastern goldfields. About every second or third person who comes into my office is looking for housing of some quality—not necessarily State housing. Rents in Kalgoorlie have risen to \$200 to \$250 a week for a reasonable standard of house. Some people are making a killing in the rental area; and I would like to think that we could do something about that in the near future.

I have spoken to the Minister for Housing about the 75 State Housing Commission homes at Koolyanobbing, and suggested that they could be transported from Koolyanobbing to the eastern goldfields. Those houses are of timber construction; and even if they are not transportables, certainly they are transportable. I am sure that if people are given the opportunity to have the houses in Kalgoorlie, they would be very well used. It is not necessary for the houses to go to Kalgoorlie alone. They could be used also in Norseman and Leonora—other places which have a desperate need for additional housing.

Members would be aware that I was involved in the Murchison-Eyre election campaign. I am sad to say that we did not win that campaign; but there were very good reasons for our not winning it.

Before I go any further, I indicate that I expected the member for Murchison-Eyre would be in the House. He was here when I started speak-

ing. Perhaps members on the other side would go and drag him from wherever he might be so that he can hear this part of my speech.

Questions should be answered in relation to the Murchison-Eyre campaign. They deserve answering in one way or another. The Australian Labor Party candidate for Murchison-Eyre (Mr Frank Donovan) has prepared a report entitled "Liberal Counter Strategy" and it deals with the Murchison-Eyre campaign in 1983. It is my intention to quote in part from Mr Donovan's report in an effort to find some of the answers to the questions to be asked relating to the Liberal Party's treatment of the Aborigines in Murchison-Eyre.

Some people would be aware that, for many years, the Aborigines in Murchison-Eyre have been ignored by Liberal Governments. It was our intention to ensure that the Aboriginal people were given the opportunity to be enrolled and to vote; and it appears that they took that opportunity. In fact, in the central reserve, some 330 Aborigines were enrolled; in Cundeelee, there were 60 or 70; and in Wiluna the number was 115. Those Aboriginal people took it upon themselves to become involved in the political process. They should be praised for becoming involved in that process, rather than be hindered for taking part. However, in Murchison-Eyre, they were hindered.

First of all, the Liberal Party decided that one way around the problem would be to ensure that the Aborigines of the central reserve were moved away at the time the voting was to take place. Therefore, a Christian revivalist meeting was arranged in Alice Springs; and the Aborigines of the central reserve were told that they should do the Christian thing and go to that revival meeting. Only 50 to 80 of the electors in that area decided to go to that meeting and, therefore, missed the opportunity of voting in the Murchison-Eyre election.

That was not good enough for the Liberal Party as it wanted to make certain that it won the election. With the co-operation of one particular member in Laverton, Leonora, and Kalgoorlie, they hired the team of the Leonora Aboriginal Fundamentalists, as they are described, for a reported fee of \$1 500. Those people were supplied with a vehicle and all necessary equipment, and were authorised to purchase fuel and stores.

Members of the team have been identified in statements given to the Labor Party investigators after the election.

The instructions given to the team members were quite clear. They were to travel through the

Central Desert communities during the 10 days to two weeks prior to the election day; and they were to destroy the credibility of the Australian Labor Party and Frank Donovan on spiritual and religious grounds. They were to depict the Labor Party as communist and, at the same time, they were to suggest to the people that the ALP was committed, in a fundamental manner, to the removal of their children, their land, their religion, and any financial support that was forthcoming from the State and Federal Governments.

The team succeeded in impressing on the people that a vote for the ALP was a vote for communists and a vote against God, and that they would never be forgiven for casting a vote in that manner. They described the Liberal Party and its candidates as the Christian party of God; and they were told it was the duty of every Aboriginal elector—if he or she voted at all—to vote for God and God's people.

That did not happen in the central reserve only. A team was also sent out from Kalgoorlie into the Cundeelee area to employ exactly the same tactics. In fact, in a remarkable paradox, the people sent to Cundeelee by the Liberal Party went to the National Aboriginal Congress delegate in Kalgoorlie (Aubrey Lynch) and complained that the Liberal Party had not paid them the wages it had promised.

These questions in relation to Murchison-Eyre should be answered, and by one person—the member of the Legislative Council for the Lower North Province (Mr Norman Moore). Norman Moore took it upon himself to become involved in this campaign. In fact, the member for Murchison-Eyre stood aside and was quite prepared to see Norman Moore taking these steps. The member for Murchison-Eyre had to be convinced that he should run for that seat, because he thought he had no chance of winning.

Of course, Norman Moore knew better than that, because he knew that, given the right tactics as far as the Aboriginal people were concerned, he could make sure that they did not have the opportunity of voting. That is an abysmal act on the part of a member of this Parliament.

If people think that is not beyond the pale, I should like now to show to this House the sort of action the Liberal Party is prepared to take to influence Aborigines and influence them in the most despicable manner one could think of. I have here a copy of a pamphlet put out in the central reserve by people associated with the Liberal Party. This pamphlet says, "Your own land becomes your own State". It is suggested that, if Aborigines are given land rights, as a result, they

will have no policemen, no medicine, no aid in the form of unemployment benefits, no pensions, no child endowment, and no maternity allowances. It is suggested that, if the Aboriginal people are given land rights, they will be left to themselves and ignored by the State. As far as I am concerned, that is about as low as one can go in terms of trying to divide black and white in our community.

The Liberal Party is seeking to divide black and white in our community. The Liberal Party is trying to make sure that the white people in our community do not understand, in the most fundamental manner, the relationship between the Aboriginal people and their land and the fact that Aboriginal people, particularly in the central reserve area, have a right to some sort of land rights as far as this Government is concerned. As long as the Liberal Party is prepared to issue unauthorised pamphlets such as this despicable pamphlet, a great gap will exist in our community.

Mr Hassell: Who put out the pamphlet?

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: As I understand it, this pamphlet was put out with the knowledge of the Liberal Party in this State. It is responsible for the contents of this pamphlet and it is quite outrageous.

Mr Hassell: Do you have any evidence of that?

Mr Wilson: You support it!

Mr Tonkin: Who benefited from it?

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: Only one party could benefit from that sort of breaking down of the re-

lationship which could exist between blacks and whites.

Mr Hassell: Land rights will break down relationships!

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: Land rights will not break down relationships.

Mr Hassell: Land rights are racist!

Mr I. F. TAYLOR: In 1982 we saw in the Claremont Showgrounds a group of Aboriginal people from the central reserve who showed the people of the Perth metropolitan area their close ties to the land. Those people were as genuine as anyone could be. They felt as much for that land as we feel for our own backyards, and certainly as much as we feel for Karrakatta Cemetery where our ancestors are buried or a churchyard where we may go to church, and that should be recognised by the people of Western Australia.

Mr Hassell: No-one has denied that, but it has nothing to do with land rights.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr Tonkin (Leader of the House).

#### ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE: SPECIAL

MR TONKIN (Morley-Swan—Leader of the House) [5.42 p.m.]: I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn until Tuesday, 13 September.

Question put and passed.

*House adjourned at 5.43 p.m.*