

would cost a great deal of money. I have made a close study of the road lighting systems in other countries and I hope the suggestion I have made will be adopted. I support the motion.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. N. E. Baxter.

House adjourned at 9.30 p.m.

Legislative Assembly

Wednesday, the 14th August, 1968

The SPEAKER (Mr. Guthrie) took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTIONS (45): ON NOTICE

EMERGENT ACCOMMODATION

Provision

1. Mr. TONKIN asked the Minister for Housing:

- (1) How many emergent cases were provided with accommodation by the State Housing Commission during the months of May, June, and July this year respectively?
- (2) What is the anticipated number of emergent cases which will be provided with accommodation during the present month?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

- (1) Referring to metropolitan area only—
May, 1968—36.
June, 1968—40.
July, 1968—32.
- (2) In the metropolitan area over the last financial year an average of 37 emergent cases per month was offered accommodation. An average of 32 per month accepted the offer made. It is anticipated that the experience during this month will be closely related to the experience of the past.

CARNARVON KINDERGARTEN

Resumption of Reserve

2. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for Lands:

- (1) Is he aware that the Public Health Department has given notice to the Carnarvon Kindergarten Committee that it intends to resume Reserve No. 10921?
- (2) As Reserve No. 24807 is being used only as a storage area for electric light poles, will he change its purpose from "Recreation" to "Kindergarten Site"?

- (3) If the answer to (2) is "No," will he immediately make another kindergarten site available to the Carnarvon kindergarten as it is grossly overcrowded and has to refuse many children; if not, why not?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

- (1) No. However the Medical Department has requested the Lands Department to assist in providing another site for the Carnarvon kindergarten to enable the hospital authorities to acquire Reserve No. 10921 for future requirements.
- (2) Reserve No. 24807 has been suggested as an alternate site for the kindergarten and infant health centre and this is currently under consideration by the Shire of Carnarvon in conjunction with their town planning scheme for the area.
- (3) Will depend on the outcome of (2).

MAIN ROADS GRANT

Northern Shires: Allocations

3. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for Works:

What amount was made available by way of Main Roads grants for developmental and important secondary roads for the years 1965-66 to the following shires:—

- (a) Shark Bay;
- (b) Carnarvon;
- (c) Upper Gascoyne;
- (d) Murchison;
- (e) Exmouth?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Ross Hutchinson) replied:

Details of Main Roads grants for developmental and important secondary roads for the year 1965-66 in the shires of Shark Bay, Carnarvon, Upper Gascoyne, Murchison, and Exmouth are given on the following statement:—

1965-66

Allocations for Developmental and Important Secondary Roads Shires

Shark Bay	\$
Developmental roads ..	15,000
Developmental roads (Central Road Trust Fund) ..	896
Important secondary roads	45,000
	<hr/>
	\$60,896
Carnarvon	\$
Developmental roads ..	89,300
Developmental roads	

(Central Road Trust Fund)			63,742
Important roads	secondary		378,200
			<hr/> \$531,242
Upper Gascoyne			\$
Developmental roads ..			24,000
Developmental roads (Central Road Trust Fund) ..			2,621
Important roads	secondary		14,000
			<hr/> \$40,621
Murchison			\$
Developmental roads ..			17,000
Developmental roads (Central Road Trust Fund) ..			2,812
Important roads	secondary		23,000
			<hr/> \$42,812
Exmouth			\$
Developmental roads ..			116,703
Developmental roads (Central Road Trust Fund) ..			10,583
Important roads	secondary		—
			<hr/> \$127,286

CARNARVON KINDERGARTEN

Resumption of Reserve

4. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) Is he aware that the Public Health Department has given the Carnarvon Kindergarten Committee notice that it intends to resume Reserve No. 10921?
- (2) Has his department received a request from the Carnarvon Kindergarten Committee for an area of land in the old goods shed site facing Olivia Terrace for use by the Carnarvon kindergarten; if so, with what success?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Ross Hutchinson) replied:

- (1) No; but the Public Works Department is aware that Reserve No. 10921 will ultimately be required for extension of the hospital.
- (2) Yes. The old goods shed site is subject to comprehensive re-planning to meet future Government and local requirements which are still under consideration by the responsible authorities.

RIVER POLLUTION BY "NORWHALE"
Costs Involved

5. Mr. FLETCHER asked the Minister for Works:

Relevant to recent harbour and river oil pollution from the sunken *Norwhale*—

- (1) What was the final cost to the Fremantle Port Authority in the—
 - (a) raising and disposal of the vessel;
 - (b) removal of oil pollution from the harbour area?
- (2) Is there any prospect of recouping this cost from the owner or from insurance?
- (3) What was the cost to—
 - (a) each of the local authorities affected;
 - (b) yacht clubs or other affected persons or organisations?
- (4) With a view to preventing a possible repetition of such up-river oil contamination with incoming tides, will he—
 - (a) consider the installation of a suitably placed retractable; e.g., balsa wood, boom to span the river mouth for the purpose of isolating the harbour from the river when necessary;
 - (b) acquire suction equipment to retrieve oil arrested by the boom suggested?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Ross Hutchinson) replied:

- (1) (a) \$10,593.13.
(b) \$12,973.27.
- (2) Little prospect of recovering anything from the owner. The matter of possible recovery from insurance is being progressed by the authority's legal advisers.
- (3) (a) Councils—

	\$
Melville	57.45
Mosman Park	194.50
Claremont	80.22
Nedlands	180.82
South Perth	103.20
Fremantle City	184.82
	<hr/> \$801.01

- (b) No information is available.
- (4) (a) The use of the boom has already been tried in Fremantle without success because—
 - (i) it is difficult to place the boom in position quickly;

- (ii) when in place it completely blocks movement up and down river;
- (iii) it is not effective in the generally turbulent waters of the port.

Other methods of preventing up-river pollution more suitable to local conditions are being actively investigated.

- (b) World authorities have been studying the ways and means of recovering or removing spilt oil and they agree that the best method under conditions applying at Fremantle is by the application of detergent.

This method is currently in use at Fremantle and has been found quite effective.

DUMBLEYUNG-NEWDEGATE ROAD

Widening

6. Mr. YOUNG asked the Minister for Works:

What is the Main Roads Department's programme for the widening of the narrow sections of the main road between Dumbleyung and Newdegate?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Ross Hutchinson) replied:

The department has no current programme for the widening of the narrow sections of the main road between Dumbleyung and Newdegate.

Consideration will be given when preparing the 1969-70 programme to providing for the widening of some sections, subject to availability of funds.

SPECIALIST MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

Registration

7. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) Has the question of registration of medical specialist practitioners been considered by any State conference of Health Ministers in recent years?
- (2) If so, is any action proposed in this direction?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.

NOISE IN INDUSTRY

Controlling Legislation

8. Mr. T. D. EVANS asked the Premier:

- (1) Has the Government considered the introduction of legislation to control industrial noise in residential areas?
- (2) Will such legislation be introduced, and, if so, when?

Mr. BRAND replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Not this session.

ONION MARKETING BOARD

Reconstitution

9. Mr. GRAHAM asked the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Have any onion growers expressed dissatisfaction with present marketing conditions and asked for the Onion Marketing Board to be reconstituted?
- (2) If so, how many, who are they, and when were the requests made?
- (3) What are his impressions of the quantity, quality, availability, retail price, return to growers, importation, and export of onions since the abolition of the board, compared with the period immediately prior to that time?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1) No. A petition was under way, but was discontinued presumably because of the high prices for onions at that time.
- (2) Answered by (1).
- (3) Statistics are not yet available: Following the dissolution of the Onion Board, there was a reduction in the acreage planted to onions. The quality of onions produced was good and the short local supply coupled with the shortage of onions in the Eastern States, due to the drought, resulted in high prices being obtained. The local shortage is now being met by importations from the Eastern States, Spain, and Japan. No onions were available to meet earlier export demands from Japan and Singapore.

TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Amendment, and Advice to Landholders

10. Mr. CASH asked the Minister representing the Minister for Town Planning:

What are the certain circumstances for specific notification to landholders affected by any town planning scheme referred to in his reply to my question of the 1st August, 1968?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

Usually the circumstances in which individual notification is necessary and practicable occur when proposed schemes affect a comparatively limited number of owners. However, when schemes affect a great many owners—sometimes many thousands—it is not practicable to give individual notifications. Even in these latter circumstances, the likelihood of an owner not being aware of the proposals is slight, because of the wide coverage given to public notifications.

BUILDERS' REGISTRATION ACT

Amending Legislation

11. Mr. CASH asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) Has he made any recent comparison between the Builders' Registration Act for Western Australia and the Builders' Licensing Act for South Australia?
- (2) If so, does he consider that some amendments are needed to the Western Australian Act?
- (3) Does he intend to propose amendments to the existing legislation during this session?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Ross Hutchinson) replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) Answered by (1).
- (3) Yes.

EMPLOYMENT BROKERS

Licensing and Charges

12. Mr. HARMAN asked the Minister for Labour:

- (1) How many employment brokers were licensed under the Employment Brokers Act, 1918, as at the 30th June, 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968?
- (2) As at the 30th June, 1968, how many brokers so licensed had their office in—
 - (a) the metropolitan area;
 - (b) the country?
- (3) Are the firms Michael Downing, management consultants; W. D. Scott & Co. Pty. Ltd., management consultants; and J. P. Young and Associates Pty. Ltd., management consultants; Key Personnel Pty. Ltd.; licensed as employment brokers pursuant to the Act?
- (4) When was the Employment Brokers Act last amended?

(5) Is he satisfied that the requirements of sections 14, 15, 18, 19, and 20 of the Employment Brokers Act are being carried out by licensed brokers?

(6) Is it a practice of some brokers to charge as a fee to both parties 50 per cent., 75 per cent., and 100 per cent. of the first week's pay?

(7) Is it a practice for some brokers to charge more than 100 per cent. of the first week's pay?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

- (1) 1965—31.
1966—44.
1967—52.
1968—60.
- (2) (a) 57 metropolitan.
(b) 5 country.
- (3) Of the firms quoted, only Key Personnel Pty. Ltd. is registered.
- (4) 1918.
- (5) Regular inspections are made to ensure that the requirements are carried out.
- (6) Most brokers charge a fee equal to 50 per cent. of the first week's pay to both employer and employee. One charges 75 per cent. and none charge 100 per cent.
- (7) No.

13. *This question was postponed.*

SPASTIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF W.A.

Allocations by Lotteries Commission

14. Mr. HARMAN asked the Chief Secretary:

What was the total amount allocated by the Lotteries Commission to the Spastic Welfare Association of W.A. for the financial year ended the 30th June, 1968?

Mr. O'CONNOR (for Mr. Craig) replied:

Nil. No request received.

Treasury Grants

15. Mr. HARMAN asked the Treasurer: What grants of money were made available by the Treasury to the Spastic Welfare Association of W.A. for the financial year ended the 30th June, 1968, and for what purposes were they intended?

Mr. BRAND replied:

A grant of \$125,000 was made to the Spastic Welfare Association of W.A. for the year ended the 30th June, 1968, to assist with operating costs.

LOTTERIES COMMISSION

Turnover and Expenses

16. Mr. GRAYDEN asked the Chief Secretary:

- (1) For the 1967-68 financial year, what was the—
 - (a) annual net profit of the Lotteries Commission;
 - (b) sum total of expenses incurred by the commission;
 and how did these compare with the previous five years?
- (2) Have lottery agents' commissions increased or decreased for the years in question; if so, to what extent?
- (3) Has the turnover of the commission increased or decreased during the same period; if so, to what extent?
- (4) If expenses incurred by the commission have increased during recent years, what has caused the increase?
- (5) Has consideration been given to the publication of an annual Lotteries Commission report giving a detailed statement of accounts; if not, why not?

Mr. O'CONNOR (for Mr. Craig) replied:

		\$	%
(1) (a)	1,235,817		
(b)	3,114,000	71.5	
1963	2,753,000	70.5	
1964	2,767,000	71.0	
1965	2,637,000	70.7	
1966	2,879,000	71.5	
1967	3,458,000	72.4	
	\$	%	
(2) 1963	341,264	8.7	
1964	341,254	8.4	
1965	315,864	8.5	
1966	337,501	8.4	
1967	390,676	8.2	
1968	366,588	8.4	
	\$		
(3) 1963	3,900,000		
1964	3,925,000		
1965	3,725,000		
1966	4,025,000		
1967	4,775,000		
1968	4,350,000		

- (4) Expenses have remained relative to turnover during the period under review.
- (5) No. The Lotteries Control Act does not require such a report to be provided, and the rate of inquiry has not caused the commission to consider this possibility. Monthly and annual statements are provided to the Auditor-General for incorporation in his report, which is tabled in the House. Full financial comparative statements are provided to the

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, W.A. office. These figures are reproduced in its annual Statistical Register of W.A. and appear under Part III—Private Finance.

TOWN PLANNING

Lack of Sewerage in Swan Electorate: Restriction on Subdivisions

17. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) Is any restriction existing on subdivisions being made in the Swan View, Greenmount, Helena Valley areas due to sewerage not being available?
- (2) Have any subdivisions been approved during the last two years in the above areas for septic tanks or pan systems?
- (3) What method of disposal is approved for the Middle Swan area?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Ross Hutchinson) replied:

- (1) to (3) Question 17 is a town planning matter, and on reference to the Minister for Town Planning it was ascertained that an identical question (No. 18) was asked of the Minister representing him in this House who will give the reply.

18. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister representing the Minister for Town Planning:

- (1) Is any restriction existing on subdivisions being made in the Swan View, Greenmount, Helena Valley areas due to sewerage not being available?
- (2) Have any subdivisions been approved during the last two years in the above areas for septic tanks or pan system?
- (3) What method of disposal is approved for Middle Swan area?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

- (1) Yes, in Swan View. In Greenmount and Helena Valley there have been no subdivisional refusals based on a lack of sewerage, but the minimum lot size is usually half an acre.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) Septic tanks, subject to the normal requirements of the Public Health Department.

MIDLAND ABATTOIR

Land Held at Bushmead

19. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) What area of land is held by the abattoir, Bushmead, for holding paddocks?

- (2) In view of modern road and rail transport and the expansion of the abattoir, is the area of land likely to be reduced or increased?
- (3) What area of land is held by private companies in the vicinity of the abattoir?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1) 75 acres.
- (2) There is no intention at present to reduce or increase the holding paddock area.
- (3) 981 acres are held by the stock firms.

BRIDGES AT WEST MIDLAND

Completion

20. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) When is it expected the bridge over the Helena River at West Midland will be built?
- (2) When is it expected the bridge over the railway at West Midland will be built?
- (3) What is causing the delay in both the above bridges being completed?
- (4) Is he and the department aware that bottlenecks and accidents are regularly occurring in peak hours due to absence of bridges at West Midland?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Ross Hutchinson) replied:

- (1) As soon as is practicable, when problems of land acquisition have been overcome.
- (2) This is a long-term planning project only, at the present time.
- (3) Objections to land resumption in the case of the Helena River bridge.
Programming of construction of the second bridge is a matter of overall metropolitan planning priorities and availability of funds.
- (4) Congestion with attendant accidents are common occurrences today and are not peculiar to West Midland.

WATER RATES

Charges in the Metropolitan Area

21. Mr. W. A. MANNING asked the Minister for Water Supplies:

What are the water rates and charges in the metropolitan area applicable to—

- (a) home units with strata titles;
- (b) flats let to tenants;
- (c) houses occupied by owners;
- (d) houses let to tenants?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Ross Hutchinson) replied:

- (a) Owner occupied—4.25c in the dollar.
Leased or let to tenant—6.75c in the dollar.
- (b) 6.75c.
- (c) 4.25c.
- (d) 4.25c.

EXMOUTH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Science and Manual Training Centres

22. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for Education:

As Exmouth Junior High School is not expected to be raised to a five-year high school for a considerable time, if ever, when will home science, general science, and manual training centres be added to this school?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

The department is planning to provide these facilities, but, since finance is to be provided jointly by the Western Australian Government and the U.S. Navy, negotiations may be protracted.

TEACHERS

Furniture: Storage Costs

23. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for Education:

What is the average cost to his department per teacher per year for storing a teacher's furniture when such teacher is supplied with a furnished house by the Government Employees' Housing Authority?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

\$150.

PURCHASE AND RENTAL HOMES

Applications

24. Mr. CASH asked the Minister for Housing:

What applications for housing accommodation are now being dealt with by the State Housing Commission—

- (a) For purchase—
 - (i) Perth localities;
 - (ii) Fremantle;
 - (iii) Midland Junction;
 - (iv) Kwinana;
 - (v) country centres?
- (b) For rental—
 - (i) Perth localities;
 - (ii) Fremantle;
 - (iii) Midland Junction;
 - (iv) Kwinana;
 - (v) country centres?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

- (a) and (b) As at the 14th August, 1968, the commission is dealing with housing applications in the areas and categories as indicated hereunder.

Purchase Applications

Perth—June, 1965.

Fremantle—July, 1965.

Midland—July, 1965.

Kwinana—March, 1966.

Rental Applications

Perth—

Flats (Wandana): 1 bedroom

February, 1967; 2 bedroom

May, 1965.

Pensioner flats: December,

1965.

Other accommodation: 2 bedroom February, 1965; 3 bedroom April, 1965; 4 bedroom June, 1965.

Fremantle—

Flats: June, 1965.

Pensioner flats: November,

1966.

Other accommodation: 2 bedroom September, 1965; 3 bedroom August, 1965; 4 bedroom May, 1965.

Midland—

Pensioner flats: October, 1965.

Other accommodation: 2 bedroom February, 1966; 3 bedroom August, 1965; 4 bedroom January, 1965.

Kwinana—

Pensioner flats: December,

1966.

Other accommodation: 2 bedroom February, 1967; 3 bedroom June, 1966.

In country centres, dates vary from November, 1968, to immediate, depending on locality.

N.B.—These dates are those applicable to ordinary applications. Where an applicant's hardship warrants assistance ahead of turn, housing is being provided within three months of approval for such assistance.

MILK IN CARTONS

Cost

25. Mr. FLETCHER asked the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Has he received complaints from the W.A. Housewives Association arising from an April, 1968, annual meeting that cartons of milk cost 2c in excess of the same quantity in bottles and that carton material could flavour the milk?
- (2) Is the cartoned milk detrimentally affected in flavour?

- (3) If not, and since a carton should be cheaper to manufacture than a bottle, why does cartoned milk cost more than bottled milk?
- (4) In the event of milk not being affected in taste and since cartons are disposable, via the incinerator or rubbish bin, will he endeavour to see that cartoned milk is sold without any increase in price so that bottle nuisance—smashed and otherwise—is not caused to the community?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1) Yes.
 - (2) No.
 - (3) One pint milk cartons cost approximately 2c each at the milk treatment plant and can be used only once. One pint milk bottles cost 5.42c each and can be used up to 50 times or more.
 - (4) No. Action has been taken to prevent bottle wastage. With the increase in the price of one pint cartons of milk to 2c above the bottled price on the 15th July, 1968, sales of bottled milk were restricted to customers who return an empty bottle for every full one bought. As an alternative, customers can buy milk in nonreturnable one pint cartons. Householders who return bottles through their milkman in the usual way have not been affected. As a result of the action taken by the Milk Board and the milk treatment plants, the previous heavy bottle losses through shop sales and casual trade have been curbed since the 15th July and, as a consequence, the milk bottle nuisance—smashed and otherwise—has been averted.
- It is essential that empty milk bottles are returned to ensure that the existing price structure for bottled milk is maintained.

TOURISM

Derby Boab Inn Pty. Ltd.: Shareholders and Conditions of Loan

26. Mr. TONKIN asked the Minister for Tourists:

- (1) Who are the shareholders or owners of Derby Boab Inn Pty. Ltd. who have negotiated a loan of \$70,000 from the Tourist Development Authority?
- (2) What are the terms and conditions upon which the loan was granted?
- (3) Will he supply a list of organisations or persons with respective

amounts to whom the Tourist Development Authority has made loans since the 1st July, 1967?

Mr. BRAND replied:

- (1) On the 16th May, 1968, the following were shareholders in the Derby Boab Inn Pty. Ltd.:—

E. C. Angus.
D. Bickley.
B. L. Brind.
N. V. Dickson.
H. Doust.
G. Eyres.
T. E. Eyres.
N. S. Fletcher.
A. R. Hardie.
R. J. Homan.
N. L. Illidge.
V. P. Joy.
Lloyd Drilling Pty. Ltd.
Lowanna Holding Pty. Ltd.
F. B. Martin.
E. McLarty.
D. J. O'Keefe.
W. C. K. Pearse.
B. C. Prevost.
F. P. Ridge.
R. J. Rose.
M. C. Rossiter.
R. M. Rowell.
Rowell Pty. Ltd.
R. F. Shaw.
D. A. H. Shilling.
The Swan Brewery Coy. Ltd.
J. F. Walker.
M. R. Williams.
P. K. Woodcock.

- (2) The Tourist Development Authority has offered to make a loan to the Derby Boab Inn Pty. Ltd., on the following terms and conditions:—

- (a) \$70,000 at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. p.a. reducible to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. p.a. for prompt payment, for a period of ten years.
- (b) Repayment by 20 half yearly amounts of \$3,500.
- (c) Security—
 - (i) a first debenture over the assets of the company.
 - (ii) a second mortgage on the hotel freehold.
 - (iii) a first mortgage on other land owned by the company.
- (d) Special covenants: The company is to maintain policies of insurance acceptable to the authority and consult it prior to incurring major capital expenditure or declaring cash dividends.

- (3) Derby Boab Inn Pty. Ltd. \$70,000. (Negotiations still in course.)

IRON ORE AT KOOLYANOBING

Reduced Production and Loss of Revenue

27. Mr. TONKIN asked the Minister for Industrial Development:

- (1) Is it a fact, as published, that B.H.P. has not taken up an option for the State Housing Commission to build 30 more houses for the company at Koolyanobbing?
- (2) If "Yes," is it because activity at Koolyanobbing will be reduced because B.H.P. proposes to draw on supplies of ore from Mt. Newman in place of ore from Koolyanobbing?
- (3) Will this alteration of plans involve an appreciable reduction in the estimated amount of railway revenue expected from the use by B.H.P. of the standard gauge railway?
- (4) Is B.H.P. under any legal obligation to use the standard gauge railway for the transport of a minimum quantity of iron ore from Koolyanobbing?
- (5) If "Yes," what is the minimum quantity?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) Under the terms of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's Integrated Steel Works Agreement Act, 1960, the company may, subject to 12 months' notice, request the State to build at Koolyanobbing up to a maximum of 30 houses in each year until 1969. During the year 1967-1968 such a request was not made by the company. To date, 55 houses have been provided at Koolyanobbing by the State Housing Commission and six constructed by B.H.P. This number, together with single men's quarters, is adequate for the current level of production of 1,200,000 tons per annum, and would allow a production rate of 2,000,000 tons per annum without requesting additional housing facilities.
- (2) Iron ore shipped from Mt. Newman to B.H.P. at Kwinana will not replace Koolyanobbing ore, but will supplement an increasing demand by the company generally.
- (3) As there will be no reduction or alteration of plans involving Koolyanobbing ore, the estimated amount of revenue to the railways is not expected to be reduced.
- (4) B.H.P. is legally committed for a period of not less than 30 years (unless otherwise agreed in writing between the parties) to use the rail facilities provided under the terms of the agreement. This

agreement does not stipulate a minimum annual tonnage to be carried, but the freight schedule contained therein gives the incentive to haul greater quantities, as the rate per ton mile decreases as the tonnage increases. Also, the company's heavy and expanding investment at Kwinana to process iron ore is in itself a good reason for use of the railway at a high level.

(5) Answered by (4) above.

RIVERVALE SUBWAY

Completion, and Connection with Causeway

28. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister for Works:

When is it anticipated—

- (a) both roadways under the new Rivervale subway will be ready for traffic;
- (b) the new roadway connecting the subway with the Causeway will be completed?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Ross Hutchinson) replied:

- (a) In approximately one month two lanes of the second carriageway will be available for westbound traffic.
- (b) There are a number of technical problems including consolidation and drainage to be overcome, but it is hoped to have the work completed by the end of the year.

EMERGENT HOUSING COMMITTEE

Members

29. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister for Housing:

- (1) Who are the members of the committee that gives consideration to applications for "emergent" housing?
- (2) Are they State Housing Commission employees?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

- (1) The State Housing Commission has authorised the Officer-in-Charge, Sales and Tenancy Branch, and the Senior Clerk, Tenancy, to determine when an applicant may be assisted ahead of turn.
- (2) Yes.

METRIC SYSTEM

Future Policy

30. Mr. DAVIES asked the Premier:

- (1) Since the publication of the Senate Select Committee report on the metric system of weights and

measures, has there been any approach from the Commonwealth Government on this matter?

- (2) Has the State Government made any approach to the Federal Government?

Mr. BRAND replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) No.

LAND RESUMPTION

Governing Legislation

31. Mr. BERTRAM asked the Minister representing the Minister for Justice: Under what Statutes do Government, local government, and other statutory bodies possess power to compulsorily resume land, in each instance stating—

- (a) the relevant section or sections of the said Acts, regulations and by-laws;
- (b) the purposes for which the respective resumptions may be made?

Mr. COURT replied:

There is power under many Statutes, including Acts ratifying agreements, for the compulsory resumption of land mostly making applicable the provisions of the Public Works Act. No list of the relevant Statutes, sections, regulations and by-laws is separately kept or readily available. In order to give a detailed answer to the question there would be involved a perusal of all the Statutes in force in Western Australia in order to see whether the Statute itself confers such power or enables the making of regulations or by-laws for the purpose, in which event the latter would have to be perused in order to ascertain whether such power has been so conferred. Staff is not available for this purpose.

APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Determination

32. Mr. BERTRAM asked the Minister representing the Minister for Justice:

- (1) Is it intended to determine the existing right of appeal in last resort to the judicial committee of the Privy Council?
- (2) If "Yes," when and why?
- (3) If "No," why?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) to (3) This matter has not been placed on the agenda as a separate item for discussion by the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, although it was briefly

discussed in February, 1968. More States were against the proposal than in favour. The Minister for Justice would not wish to recommend unilateral action on the part of this State in the matter.

STATE HOUSING COMMISSION LAND

Sale at East Manning

33. Mr. MAY asked the Minister for Housing:

- (1) When were negotiations commenced and completed regarding the sale of 30 acres of State Housing Commission land at East Manning to the Director of War Service Homes?
- (2) Can it be assumed that financial assistance will be granted by the Commonwealth Government in connection with the provision of essential services for this area; e.g., roads, sewerage, drainage, etc.?
- (3) What was the price per acre paid for this land?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

- (1) Between May, 1966, and April, 1967, negotiations were entered into with the Director, War Service Homes, with respect to allocation of land for eligible ex-servicemen in the East Manning and other areas.
- (2) The Commonwealth is required to meet subdivisional and development costs which will be reflected in the cost of each lot to each ex-serviceman.
- (3) Approximately \$1,730 per broad acre.

ALBANY HIGHWAY, CANNINGTON

Traffic Accidents: Prevention

34. Mr. BATEMAN asked the Minister for Police:

In view of the continual accidents on Albany Highway in the proximity of Boans Waverley, Waverley Hotel, and the Cannington Primary School, has any consideration been given to an overway or some other method to relieve the problem?

Mr. O'CONNOR (for Mr. Craig) replied:

A congestion problem in Albany Highway in the vicinity of Boans Waverley is appreciated but to date no firm proposals have been developed for the area.

HOUSING IN CANNING ELECTORATE

Programme for 1968-69

35. Mr. BATEMAN asked the Minister for Housing:

(1) What is—

- (a) the number of State Housing Commission homes which are to be erected in the Canning electorate during 1968-69;
 - (b) the location of the proposed homes?
- (2) Is there any State Housing high density development proposed for the Canning electorate?
- (3) If so, what specific areas are concerned?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

Mr. Speaker, as a prelude to answering the question, I want to point out once again that the commission's information is not statistically recorded by electorates. However, I am able to answer the question because it contains matters relating to broad acres of land. However, it is extremely difficult to answer questions which relate to the number of housing units constructed by the commission in any one electorate.

- (1) to (3) Within the Canning electorate, the commission owns 1,112 acres in five major holdings, only one of which (totalling 106 acres) is currently classified urban.

A further 210 acres is subject to the Metropolitan Regional Planning Authority's recommendations concerning the Cannington-Armadale urban corridor, which has yet to be considered by Parliament.

The commission does not anticipate undertaking any dwelling construction during this financial year, as comprehensive planning has not yet been completed in respect of 210 acres to be known as Langford and situated between Cameron Street and Nicholson and Spencer Roads. It is anticipated, however, that the high costs of comprehensive drainage, deep sewerage, and other essential development will result in the commission designing this estate as well as the other urban area, for both single residential and medium density accommodation.

MIDLAND ABATTOIR

Treatment and Disposal of Trade Waste

36. Mr. BATEMAN asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) Is the trade waste at the Midland Abattoir treated?
- (2) Where is the trade waste from the Midland Abattoir disposed?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Converted into fertilizer.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Entitlement

37. Mr. BATEMAN asked the Premier:

- (1) Is long service leave a privilege or a right of civil servants?
- (2) Does long service leave extend *pro rata* to periods of employment after the first entitlement?

Mr. BRAND replied:

- (1) A right under section 56 of the Public Service Act, 1904-67.
- (2) Yes, but as a lump sum payment for *pro rata* long service leave only, in certain circumstances, to—
 - (a) officers who retire after attaining the age of 60 years or through ill-health;
 - (b) female officers who resign from the Public Service because of, or with a view to, marriage;
 - (c) female officers who continue to hold office after marriage;
 - (d) the death of an officer; and
 - (e) an officer who, not having resigned, is retired for any other cause.

BARRACKS ARCHWAY

Cost, and Completion of Work

38. Mr. GRAHAM asked the Premier:

- (1) What is the total sum which has been expended to date on what is referred to as the "Barracks Arch," including the extra cost at the time of demolition of adjoining masonry?
- (2) What is the estimated cost of work yet to be carried out?
- (3) When is it intended that the final work on this structure will be completed?

Mr. BRAND replied:

- (1) \$7,800.
- (2) \$20,000 to \$25,000.
- (3) It is anticipated that the work will be completed within the next four to six months.

LAND AT OSBORNE PARK

Zoning

39. Mr. GRAHAM asked the Minister representing the Minister for Town Planning:

Respecting the land adjoining the Osborne Park industrial area—

(a) What is the zoning at present of—

(i) the land immediately north of Scarborough Beach Road between King Edward Road and the route of the planned freeways to the north-west; and

(ii) the land north-east of Hector Street at its north-western end (including that in the elbow of Hector Street), and the route of the planned freeway to the north-east?

(b) Are either or both of these areas to be included in the industrial area, and, if so, when will the action be completed?

(c) If not to be included, what is to be its ultimate zoning?

(d) At the present time, would residential or industrial development be permitted on the land situated within those areas?

(e) If neither, what sort of development could be undertaken?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

(a) (i) and (ii) "urban" in Metropolitan Region Scheme and "residential" in Shire of Perth zoning by-law.

(b) Both areas are to be included in the industrial area. Gazetted is expected within a fortnight.

(c) Answered by (b).

(d) Industrial development will be permitted on gazetted by-law amendment.

(e) Answered by (d).

NICKEL PROCESSING IN CANADA

Deleterious Effects

40. Mr. TAYLOR asked the Minister for Industrial Development:

(1) Can he advise the House if the processing of nickel ores in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, has had any adverse effect on the native flora and private gardens; if so, what effect did it have?

(2) Does he know if it has had any effect on the town's water supplies by creating excessive algae and by tainting the water?

- (3) Has the processing of nickel ore created any difficulty in the controlling of fumes and/or dust; if so, has an effective method been developed to control these?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) It is understood that the processing of nickel ores has had an adverse effect on flora at Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

At Sudbury the process affecting flora is the smelting of nickel ores, which generates sulphurous fumes. In the wet climate these fumes form an acidic precipitation which is deleterious to flora.

A smelter built in Western Australia would operate under completely different climatic conditions. For example, equivalent quantities of sulphurous fumes arising from the roasting of gold concentrates at Kalgoorlie have had no visible adverse effect on flora or the health of the Kalgoorlie townsfolk over many years of operation.

- (2) No. In Western Australia, however, nickel processing will be remote from reservoirs.
- (3) As far as is known, the processing of nickel ores has not created any unusual problems in the control of fumes or dust.

In explanation of the above replies I would like to distinguish between the various processes used in nickel processing.

Also, I would like to make it clear the questions have been answered above without specifically relating them to the local scene.

At Kwinana, the Western Mining Corporation is building a refinery—and I emphasise "refinery," not "smelter"—and will be using the Sherritt Gordon process to produce nickel metal, and sulphurous fumes will not be evolved. In fact, sulphur in the ore will be recovered as sulphate of ammonia, a nitrogenous fertiliser.

The company is also investigating the installation of a smelter, with the likelihood of its being on the goldfields, to produce a higher nickel content feed to their Kwinana refinery. Sulphurous fumes are emitted from smelters. The emission of sulphurous fumes on the goldfields, however, has not been deleterious.

DRUNKEN DRIVING

Convictions, and Fines Received

41. Mr. JAMIESON asked the Minister for Police:

- (1) How many cases of drunken driving were recorded by convictions

during each of the five years preceding the introduction of breathalysers?

- (2) What was the amount received in fines from these offences in each of these five years?
- (3) How many drunken driving convictions have been recorded in each year since the introduction of breathalysers?
- (4) What was the amount of fines received in each of these years?

Mr. O'CONNOR (for Mr. Craig) replied:

- (1) and (2)

For year ended the

30th June	Convictions	Fines \$
1961	238	11,585
1962	219	10,465
1963	275	13,635
1964	333	16,026
1965	338	16,527
1966	367	44,010

- (3) and (4)

1967	441	103,345
1968	638	149,785

The increased amount of fines shown for the years 1966-67-68 is due primarily to increased penalties resulting from an amendment to section 32 of the Act during the 1965 session of Parliament.

MAIN ROADS GRANTS

Increases to Local Authorities

42. Mr. McPHARLIN asked the Minister for Transport:

By what amount did the Main Roads Department's general allocation to local authorities increase from the 1965-66 financial year to the 1967-68 financial year?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Ross Hutchinson) replied:

Mr. Speaker, this question has been redirected to the Minister for Works. The answer is as follows:—

The Main Roads Department's general allocation to local authorities remained unchanged from the 1965-66 financial year to the 1967-68 financial year.

PRINCESS MAY SCHOOL

Future Use

43. Mr. FLETCHER asked the Minister representing the Minister for Justice:

Can he state whether the Princess May State School buildings are to be adapted for use as the Fremantle courthouse?

Mr. COURT replied:

No decision has been reached whether the buildings are to be adapted for use as the Fremantle courthouse.

SOUTH-WEST HIGHWAY

Armada-le-Bunbury Section: Proposed Work

44. Mr. I. W. MANNING asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) Is it the intention of the Main Roads Department to undertake improvements or reconstruction work to the South-West Highway between Armadale and Bunbury during the current financial year?
- (2) If so, will he inform the House of the details of the work proposed?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Ross Hutchinson) replied:

(1) Yes.

(2) Armadale-Kelmscott Shire—

Section 18.5-19.5 miles—Construction and sealing of a second carriageway.

Section south of Byford—Renew a number of old culverts, together with associated drainage work.

Serpentine-Jarrahdale Shire—

Section 27.0-30.0 miles—Improvements to drainage and shoulders.

Murray Shire—

Section 45.0-50.0 miles—Improvements to drainage and shoulders.

Harvey Shire—

Section 82.55-87.1 miles—Reconstruct and seal 24-foot wide.

Brunswick River Bridge—

Construction of a footwalk and erection of guardrail on northern approach.

TEMPORARY RESERVES

Coolgardie Goldfields Area

45. Mr. T. D. EVANS asked the Minister representing the Minister for Mines:

How many temporary reserves have been granted in the Coolgardie and East Coolgardie goldfields since 1964, and how many of these have been granted without being subject to the condition of the holder relinquishing half of the area of the reserve after 12 months?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

During the period from the 1st January, 1964 to the 8th August, 1968, 208 temporary reserves were

approved in the Coolgardie and East Coolgardie goldfields, including—

39 for base metals.

1 for iron ore.

1 for salt.

167 for gold.

Of the 208, some are only partially within the goldfields mentioned.

Base Metals—

The 39 approved include five granted over areas which were severed from the reserve upon reductions of area from time to time and were given new numbers for identification purposes.

Of the 39 approved, 14 were made subject to the 50 per cent. drop-off upon the original approval, 19 are still in force and all of these are now subject to the relinquishment condition; it having been imposed upon subsequent renewals from time to time.

Iron Ore—

Iron ore reserves are approved for a maximum area of 50 square miles only—the one mentioned above is for three square miles—and it has not been the practice to impose the 50 per cent. drop-off condition.

The one reserve mentioned is not subject to 50 per cent. drop-off.

Gold—

The maximum area for a normal gold reserve is 300 acres and because of this small area, the 50 per cent. relinquishment condition is not imposed, but where a company has a block of these reserves, the condition is being imposed upon renewal, in respect of the block as a whole, and in complying with the condition, a company will usually relinquish half of the number of reserves it holds in the block.

Of the 167 granted, 50 are now in force and 31 of these are subject to the "block" relinquishment condition.

Base metals may be included in a gold reserve, providing the reserve does not exceed 300 acres in area. By subsequent approvals, base metals have been included in 31 of those still existing.

QUESTIONS (5): WITHOUT NOTICE

MERREDIN DERAILMENT

Cost of Damage, and Repairs to Wagons

1. Mr. DUNN asked the Minister for Railways:

This morning's newspaper quoted the damage in connection with

the Merredin derailment as being in excess of \$500,000. My question is—

- (1) Will the Minister advise if this is correct?
- (2) Can any of the wagons which were involved be placed back in service?

Mr. O'CONNOR replied:

I thank the member for Darling Range for some notice of this question, the answer to which is as follows:—

- (1) The figures quoted in this morning's Press are more than 100 per cent. inaccurate. At this stage the estimated cost associated with the derailment is \$225,000.
- (2) Eighteen of the wagons are already restored to traffic; sixteen are at present in the workshops, the repairs to which are 30 per cent. complete, and repairs to the remainder have not yet been commenced.

HOUSING: ADDITIONAL UNITS

Details

2. Mr. CASH asked the Minister for Housing:

Is he in a position to give the House further details of the latest decision by the Government to build another 5,000 homes?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

I thank the honourable member for having given me some notice of this question.

Mr. Graham: There seems to be some prospect of elections around the corner.

Mr. Brand: No, we have had them.

Mr. O'NEIL: A Press statement was released this morning, and the Stop Press of this evening's *Daily News* has some reference to the Government's plan. The best I can do, in making a reply to the honourable member's question is to read the statement that was issued this morning. It reads as follows:—

The State Government has approved a four-point programme designed to speed up housing development in the Kwinana area.

Under this programme—

The Government will establish a Revolving Fund of \$2,720,000 for water and sewerage extensions, road

construction and other complementary works to open up the new residential areas of Kwinana.

The State Housing Commission will introduce an incentive scheme under which project and contract builders will qualify for discounts on land purchases provided they meet stipulated housing programmes within 12 months of site allocations.

The State Housing Commission will progressively release 105 fully-serviced blocks to individuals who guarantee to begin building homes within 7 months of the sites being allocated.

I would here add that this is in the first phase of development. The statement continues—

The prices fixed for each fully-developed block will range from a minimum of \$2,000. to a maximum of \$2,250.

A new neighbourhood of Orelia will be the first of the two residential areas—the second will be known as Parmelia. With Medina and Calista these constitute the northern half of the Kwinana townsite. The 1,600 acres of Crown land set aside for this development—north of Wellard Road—will provide at least 5,000 home sites. About 70 per cent. of these will be designed for single dwellings. The remainder will be utilised for medium-density type housing, including flats, terrace and patio housing. Adequate space will be reserved for schools, recreation and shopping facilities, as well as other community requirements.

The first stage of development will provide for the release of 719 building lots.

Tentative allocations provide for the following:—

Project developers—330 sites.

Contract builders—170 sites.

Individuals—105 sites.

State Housing Commission—112 sites.

Homes for aged people—2 sites.

Current planning calls for most of these 719 lots to be utilised for home building before the end of the current financial year.

Over the next three years it is planned to develop at least half of the 5,000 potential home

sites in the area to the stage where they will have been allocated for housing.

This accelerated rate of release should relieve very considerably the shortage of fully serviced building blocks in the Kwinana area.

The funds of the Metropolitan Water Supply Board are fully committed. The Board could not at this stage—from its own resources—finance the construction of the proposed new water main between the Serpentine pipeline and Kwinana Townsite or establish the necessary sewerage treatment works and associated rising mains and pumps.

The Government has solved this problem by setting up its own Revolving Fund to finance these works ahead of the time when the Board will be in a position to provide the necessary water and sewerage extensions. It is planned to recoup the Fund from sales of building sites during the next three years.

To further encourage the high rate of building which the Government is aiming for, it has approved a special incentive scheme with discounts on land purchases by Project and Contract Builders.

For example, a builder who completes more than 100 dwelling units within 12 months of the allocation of the sites, will qualify for a 7½% discount. In cases where between 50 and 100 units are completed, the discount rate will be 6%; between 20 and 50 units completed, 4½%; between 10 and 20 units completed, 3%, and up to 10 dwelling units, 2%.

The discounts will apply only to those project and contract builders who have paid in advance 50% of the purchase price of the building sites allocated to them.

The initial release of 105 blocks to individuals will be on the basis that where terms are requested these will be available at 50% of the purchase price payable within 28 days of allocation. The balance by way of second mortgage repayable over three years at 5½% reducible interest.

The first land allocations will be made next month. Others will follow progressively as

water and sewerage extensions as well as road construction programmes are completed.

The initial release of 105 blocks to individuals will be sufficient only to satisfy firm enquiries which have already been lodged with the Housing Commission.

About 50 developers and building contractors have shown an interest in obtaining sites in the Orelia area.

The Government hopes to satisfy these and future demands by pushing ahead as quickly as possible by the successive opening up of additional land at Orelia and Parmelia through the provision of all the necessary services.

It is apparent from the current expansion which is taking place within the Kwinana Industrial Complex that further extensive housing will need to be provided as quickly as possible to accommodate the expanding work force.

The opening up of the Orelia and Parmelia neighbourhoods, together with the very extensive housing programmes being undertaken in the Rockingham-Safety Bay area by Project Developers and Contract Builders should help to relieve these pressures in the near future.

Restriction on Applicants

3. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister for Housing:

- (1) Will there be any restriction placed on the employment of applicants for these homes?

Eligibility of Kwinana Applicants

- (2) Will those persons who have been previously advised they cannot have a house at Kwinana now be eligible to take part in the housing scheme he has just announced?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

- (1) and (2) The member for Victoria Park did not listen very carefully to my proposal. The proposition I put forward was in respect of large scale land development and release. As to the actual programme relating to the commission's provision of housing, this has not yet been determined.

Application for Blocks

4. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister for Housing:

Will the persons I have referred to be able to apply for any of

the 105 blocks which were mentioned, or are they available only for project developers?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

I also indicated that the 105 blocks already earmarked for individuals will be sufficient only to satisfy firm inquiries already lodged with the Housing Commission.

Mr. Davies: Without restriction?

UNEXPENDED HOUSING FUNDS

Explanation by Government

5. Mr. GRAHAM asked the Minister for Housing:

I can assure the House this question is being asked without prior collaboration with the Minister.

In this morning's Press, in answer to a question, the Prime Minister is reported as having said that one of the principal reasons for refusing the application of the Government, for \$5,000,000 for housing was on account of the unexpended moneys the commission was holding for commitments and future programming. To me, this seems either a puerile excuse by the Prime Minister or an example of maladministration by the Government in this State.

My question is: Would he be good enough to elaborate or explain the situation which, *prima facie*, appears to be that there is an acute housing shortage because for some unexplained reason the Government did not spend moneys available to it?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

When the Treasurer raised the matter of an additional \$5,000,000 allocation to this State for housing at the Loan Council meeting, I think there were three major points upon which the Commonwealth desired to be satisfied before making the allocation.

One was an explanation of the reason for cash reserves being held at the end of the financial year by the State Housing Commission. The other was concern at the disturbing rate of increases in the prices of homes in Western Australia as compared with other States; and another was concern whether the Western Australian home building force had the capacity to undertake a \$5,000,000 programme without unduly increasing the price of houses.

When these queries were put to the Premier he contacted me and immediately the General Manager of the State Housing Commission and I flew to Canberra to discuss

the issue with the Commonwealth Minister for Housing, a representative of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration, and Commonwealth Treasury officers. Firstly, we explained to this group that the accounting procedures in this State are quite different from the Commonwealth accounting procedures, and that cash reserves are held by the State Treasury for the Housing Commission to meet contracts currently under way. I think this has been explained on a number of occasions in this House. At any point of time an examination will disclose that houses are under construction and cash reserves must be available to pay the contractors for those houses. This is necessary because the commission pays its builders under a scheme of progress payments. For example, if an inspector examines a house when 5 per cent. of the construction has been completed, the commission then pays out that proportion of the total contract price to the contractor to enable him to continue operating. So the commission would be very foolish indeed not to have certain reserves available to meet current commitments.

Mr. Graham: Would not that same argument apply to any public works or any other public undertaking?

Mr. O'NEIL: I know that in regard to the allocation made under the War Service Homes Act, any moneys that have not been expended from funds available are returned to Canberra to become part of next year's allocation, and the accounting systems in these two fields are a little different.

Mr. Graham: I am referring to this State's expenditure.

Mr. O'NEIL: Have I satisfied the honourable member, or would he like me to continue?

Mr. Graham: Not a bit! I can understand the Prime Minister rejecting the State Government's application for a further allocation for housing.

ADDRESS-IN-REPLY: SEVENTH DAY

Motion

Debate resumed, from the 13th August, on the following motion by Mr. Ridge:—

That the following Address-in-Reply to His Excellency's Speech be agreed to:—

May it please Your Excellency:
We the Legislative Assembly of
the Parliament of the State of

Western Australia in Parliament assembled, beg to express loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign, and to thank Your Excellency for the Speech you have been pleased to address to Parliament.

MR. MITCHELL (Stirling) [5.15 p.m.]: I would like to make a few comments on this motion, which was so ably moved by the member for Kimberley. I would first like to convey my sincere congratulations to you, Mr. Speaker, on your elevation to the high position you hold. At the same time I would like to say that while congratulating the member for Blackwood and welcoming him to this House, I have certain personal regrets that his entry here should be at the expense of the ex-Speaker of this Chamber, The Hon. John Hearman.

That honourable gentleman has been a friend of mine all his life, and during the short time I was a member of this House under his guidance, I received nothing but the greatest co-operation and assistance from him. I do very much wish to place on record my personal appreciation of the assistance he gave me during the years he was Speaker of this House and I was a new member.

I wish also to congratulate the new members on both sides of the House, and to indicate to them that the positions they occupy have been occupied by members who have made a great contribution indeed to the well-being and the progress of Western Australia. Naturally we would, of course, expect the new members to carry on and make a similar contribution to this State and to this Parliament.

There is one matter to which I would like to draw the attention of new members on the other side of the House. Despite what they might have heard from some of their fellow members, we on this side of the House have a very full appreciation of the problems confronting the people of Western Australia.

We have just as much interest as they have in the progress and development of the people of the State, and, as time goes by, I think those members will appreciate that we are not—as is suggested at odd times—here to represent a privileged section of the community.

Most of us on this side of the House have very distinct recollections, and an appreciation, of the problems that have been faced by many people in this State over the years, and we are imbued with the idea of trying to ensure that all people get a fair share of whatever is available in the way of progress. I think the position of the State today is the result of a very worth-while endeavour on the part of the Government to ensure the progress of the people in this State.

Before touching on a few matters of general interest I would like to mention a point raised by the Leader of the Opposition concerning the position of my own party in the House. He gave some figures which indicated that at the last election we secured only 4 per cent. of the valid votes cast and yet we occupy nine seats in this Assembly.

The Leader of the Opposition overlooked the fact, however, that more than 50 per cent. of the members of my particular party on this side were returned unopposed. I daresay we can rightly claim that we did in fact secure 5,000 votes in each of those five electorates. So there must have been some people who were satisfied with the work we were doing. Instead of the 16,000 votes he suggests we could have secured, we could justly claim that we secured 45,000 votes, for which we hold nine seats. This is a fair proportion. That would be as valid an argument as the one put forward by the Leader of the Opposition. Be that as it may, the honourable member will find that we will do our best to push on with the programme of the Government and the development of the State.

It has been said that the House meets in a historic situation, inasmuch as we are now masters of our own destiny and are no longer controlled by the Grants Commission. While this may have many advantages, I can also see certain disadvantages, particularly for the Treasurer, because in future he will not be able to say we cannot do this or that because the Grants Commission will not permit it. The problems that confront the Government in the future will have to be considered on their merits, and we may perhaps expect greater things than we did in the past.

I now wish to refer to one or two matters in connection with agriculture in this State. I would first like to say how much I appreciate the fact that during the last year an agricultural research station was established in my electorate. Most members will know and will recall that on a number of occasions I drew the attention of the House, and of the people generally, to the fact that the south coast area of Western Australia suffered severe problems because agricultural research was not being carried out there as it should be.

I pressed for the establishment of a research station in the area in an endeavour to find an answer to some of the difficulties that were confronting the farmers. I very much appreciate the fact that two properties were purchased some seven miles west of Mt. Barker, which involved the expenditure of about \$250,000 in cash.

I also appreciate the fact that the Treasurer was able to find that amount of cash. Quite often we hear that the Government pays for things from which

it gets no real value. In this case, however, for the money it has spent it has purchased property of real value, which will make a very valuable contribution to the south coast area, because of the research which can now be undertaken there. I look forward with interest and real enthusiasm to the progress of research and the work that will be done there. I did want to place on record my appreciation of the efforts of the department and of the Government in purchasing the properties to which I have referred.

Today, more than ever, one can I suppose be slightly depressed with the position of the farming community in this State and in Australia generally. I have been often referred to as a super optimist, but if ever I have felt pessimistic it is at the present time, particularly when I view the outlook that faces farmers generally, and, particularly, the small farmers in this State, and in Australia, as a whole.

It has been said that the only way to overcome this difficulty is for us to go in for larger units; for the small man to sell out, and for us to become better organised with large farms after the American style; that we should do away with what we might call the small farmer.

My contention is that if a man is fully employed on a property and is working to capacity, and the property has a reasonable chance of efficiency and of supplying the machinery necessary, the farmer concerned should expect to make a living from it. To my way of thinking, if he does not, it is perhaps due to the fact that those in authority at the Commonwealth level have not done sufficient to see that decent markets are provided for the produce which the farmer wins from his land.

I believe the stage can be reached where large farms can become uneconomical whereas the smaller farms, if properly worked, would have just as much chance of becoming economic units as the larger ones, particularly when one considers the problem of labour, overhead costs, and all the other features attendant on a large farm.

I do not subscribe to what is taking place even now in some of the better areas of the State where farm after farm has been purchased by large interests. This will eventually mean the breaking down of the small farming unit as we know it today. This is not a good thing, and it is certainly not in the interests of the State. The question, of course, is: What can we do about it?

To my mind there is something very wrong with the amount of money—money which should be channelled into the development and upkeep of our farming community—that is being channelled into

other forms of investment, such as buildings. One could go—as I did recently—from here to Queensland and back and find in the Eastern States and in our own State fences in a dilapidated condition, buildings run down, and all the other features which indicate that the farming community as a whole has not been provided with sufficient finance to keep the assets of the farms in a reasonable condition.

The Commonwealth Government recently announced that it would make \$25,000,000 available for the rehabilitation of the dairying industry. We will shortly have a repetition of the situation which existed in the wool industry, and in every other primary industry in Australia, as a result of our perhaps not having done enough to stabilise the market for wool, or to stabilise the market for other produce.

Unless some action is taken fairly soon to put the farming community on a reasonable footing, we will be continually faced with a most unsatisfactory position. In contrast to what we see in the farming areas, we find that in every large city in Australia there is a great deal of building taking place. All this money is, of course, actually being supplied from the income provided by the farming community. The insurance companies and the oil companies have all derived their income from the farming community. To my way of thinking far too much money is being channelled into the city. We should at least ensure that our farming assets are maintained in a better state.

I have always been one of the greatest advocates for the development of the iron ore industries, and I have appreciated the great industrial development that is taking place in Western Australia, but I do not want anyone to run away with the idea that we should sacrifice the farming industry for industrial development. The two should go hand in hand. I believe that industrial development is very necessary to enable the small farmers to obtain a better income from local markets, rather than their having to search for overseas markets for their produce, which could be better consumed by a well-equipped local work force.

This is another problem that confronts us and we, as a State, should do something about it. The problem of marketing is a very real one indeed, and I feel the Commonwealth Government has not taken sufficient initiative in the development, for example, of a satisfactory wool market. It is all very well for the Commonwealth Government to say it cannot do anything about it because the growers are not united in their desire for a wool marketing scheme; but I have known Governments to introduce legislation they thought necessary for the benefit of the country as a whole, but which was not

popular with a large section of the community for which it was introduced. I believe that as far as markets are concerned some action by the Commonwealth to stabilise the situation in Australia is necessary.

One thing that worries me, as well as a lot of other people, at the present moment, is the marketing of meat. For a long time, the marketing of meat caused no worry. Overseas markets were sought, they were profitable, and they were being serviced. But what do we find now? The other day I was told that in the coming off-season for fat sheep there will be no sales at all and that the export buyers will purchase what we call the out-of-condition canning types. All of a sudden the overseas markets for sheep have disappeared, so there will be no sales of fat sheep or shipping of sheep on a live-weight basis. So what the farmers in Western Australia will do in this coming off-season I do not know. The stage has been reached where stock numbers in many districts in the south coast area have been reduced and farmers have nothing to sell.

Therefore I believe we have some soul searching to do in regard to the marketing of our produce. The Government, and Government members in this House, must give serious consideration to this problem because it is going to affect the livelihood of so many of our farmers in the next 12 or 18 months.

As a result of the redistribution of seats which took place I was unfortunate in having the district of Denmark taken from my electorate. I would like to pay a tribute to the new member for Warren for the concise and careful remarks he made the other night in relation to the farming people in that area.

During the time I represented the Denmark district there were grave difficulties due to the fact that farmers were struggling on small properties. However, as a result of practical assistance to these farmers given at Government level many had an opportunity to expand the size of their properties and this placed the district in a sounder situation.

One of the things that has been bandied around quite a lot is that the Denmark Research Station will be closed down and no further use made of it. It is possible that I may have been accused of not being interested in seeing that the research station was kept open. In fact, it was said that as we were getting a new research station at Mt. Barker, I was not interested in seeing there was one at Denmark. That is not the position at all. The Denmark Research Station can stand on its own feet without having any connection with the Mt. Barker Research Station.

My particular interest in the matter was to see that the Denmark Research Station was being properly used and being fully

equipped in order to carry out the work it should do. I am of the opinion that it can continue to function usefully. However, I will say this: Some two years ago I was very disappointed with the amount of work that was being carried out at this station and at the efforts that were being made by those in charge to see that research was properly conducted. If the station continues to operate—and I believe it will—it has an important future in the lower south coastal area where there are many problems to be solved.

When Denmark was lost to my area, Spencer Park, in the Albany Town Council area, came into my electorate. It has been said that a member living in Mt. Barker cannot properly represent the Spencer Park area, but I believe I can.

One of the things I would like to touch on regarding this area is the activity of the State Housing Commission. I am pleased to see that the commission is making plans for modified high density housing as a trial in the Spencer Park area. I think this will be the answer to some of the problems in the Albany region. Nevertheless, I am disappointed with the standard of houses at present being built in the Spencer Park area as it is one of the nicest suburbs one could find anywhere in Western Australia. There are many blocks of land that have sea views for which one would pay \$7,000 or \$8,000 at Scarborough.

I do not think the design of the houses there is worthy of the area. I have expressed to the Housing Commission officials my disappointment that the design of the houses is so old fashioned and out of date. I suppose there are problems in this regard, but it must be remembered that this is one of the most attractive suburbs in Western Australia and houses of a better design should be provided.

Mr. Graham: You realise they must be low-cost houses?

Mr. MITCHELL: That may be so, but surely it is possible to design low-cost houses without their looking awful. At any rate an attempt is now being made to get away from that position by providing high density housing which, I think, will be an improvement and an added attraction to the area.

I want to congratulate the Minister for Housing for this, and also because it is one place in Western Australia where at least we are keeping pace with housing needs. It is nice to know that people can be attracted to the area and that they will have houses which they can occupy. If sufficient houses are provided in country areas it will, with respect to decentralisation, be a step in the right direction, as people will be attracted to those areas.

While on the subject of housing, there is another matter which has been talked about quite a lot. I refer to the provision

of houses on farms, particularly on conditional purchase blocks. I know there are problems of finance, of first mortgages, and the like, but, as I said when I was first elected to this House, if a person on a farm wants to sell his property or pass it over to his son, he can go into a town where some Government agency or organisation will provide him with finance to build a home. However, these institutions will not finance a person to build a home on a farm. The reason for this has never successfully been explained to me.

As far as the south coastal area and my electorate are concerned, the institution that has made the greatest contribution towards the provision of houses on farms is the Commonwealth Development Bank. Over 50 per cent. of the houses on farms have been built with assistance from the Commonwealth Development Bank; and, if that institution can provide finance for this purpose, I think some of the other organisations should be prepared to do likewise in order to overcome the present situation of housing on farms which, in many cases, is a disgrace to the community. It is dreadful that people have to live under the conditions that now exist.

I would like to say a few words in connection with a matter that I have often mentioned in this House: native welfare. It is gratifying and pleasing to know that at least the Commonwealth Government is prepared to accept some responsibility in relation to native welfare; and it is more than pleasing to see that in the Budget brought down last evening, quite a substantial amount of money has been set aside for assistance to the States.

I think I made this point last year, and I wish to make it again: It is my belief that the only way we will overcome the problem we have in regard to our aboriginal people is to provide them with houses. This, I think, is the most necessary of all things that should be done. Once the natives have houses, it is evident to anyone who has studied the problem that they will have a desire for self improvement.

I therefore believe that housing is one of the initial necessities in the matter of the advancement of the aborigines. A great number of people have come to me wanting to know if they could do something about developing industries in the country for the express purpose of providing employment for aboriginal people. I have given quite a lot of consideration to this matter, and I have studied many plans. As a result, I have one suggestion to make.

Now that the Commonwealth has evinced some interest in the problems of the aboriginal people, perhaps it might be persuaded to allow some concession by way of a reduction in payroll tax for those people who are prepared to employ natives. I have always advocated that we

should not make special laws, or give special consideration to aborigines—they are, and should be, part of the community—but a precedent has been established in the matter of taxation concessions. The Commonwealth Government allows large taxation concessions on export earnings, because such concessions are given to firms that export portion of their manufactured products.

I believe that many local authorities that pay payroll tax would take advantage of such a provision. The amount of wages paid to the native people would not be altered, and they would not be placed in any inferior position. The local authorities employing the natives would receive the concession on their payroll tax, and would be following a precedent already set by the Commonwealth Government. I believe this could be quite a useful means of encouraging the employment of native people.

Mr. Graham: But a refund of payroll tax would not be any worth-while sum.

Mr. MITCHELL: It would make a considerable difference. A lot of people growl about paying payroll tax, and if it was of no consideration they would not be growling. I know many people who would like to see the payroll tax abolished.

Mr. Graham: It is only 2½ per cent., which is insignificant.

Mr. MITCHELL: Anyway, it is just a thought, but I believe it is worth while. I am pleased that the Commonwealth has at last recognised its responsibilities towards the native population. With the number of aborigines that we have in Western Australia we have a serious problem in trying to house them and find employment for them. I was indeed pleased to see that the Minister presented such a good case to the Commonwealth for assistance, and I am hopeful that this assistance will be forthcoming.

One of the major achievements in this State has been the completion of the standard gauge railway. For what it is worth, I would like to relate an experience I had last year to convey a warning to the Minister for Railways. If combined passenger and goods trains are to run from here to the Eastern States—as was the case with the Commonwealth railways last year—I hope that better provision will be made for the coupling of the passenger section to the goods section of the train.

I experienced the most hair-raising journey I have ever known when I travelled to the Eastern States by train. I was in the coach next to the goods wagon and the noise was deafening. I wrote to the Chief Commissioner for the Commonwealth Railways and, as is the case with most matters Commonwealth, I received a very nice letter acknowledging

my complaint, but I did not hear anything further. I told the commissioner that my trip to the Eastern States was the worst experience I had ever had; and, considering the fact that I spend 50 nights a year travelling on the Western Australian railways, I consider myself to be a good judge.

I appeal to the Minister for Railways to make sure that combined goods and passenger trains do not run from Western Australia to Sydney. If passengers had the same experience as I had, they would not stand it for three nights. The most I could stand it was for one night; it was such a hair-raising experience that I needed to be strapped into my bunk. I realised that by having combined trains, costs must be cut, but if passenger business is desired then the passengers should receive first consideration.

Whilst I appreciate all that the Education Department has done for my electorate I still believe serious consideration should be given to the establishment of a five-year high school in the Mt. Barker district. Several times we have been promised that a five-year high school would be established. As most members would know, many years ago we purchased a very attractive farm for the establishment of a high school with an agricultural bias. We have all the facilities, such as manual training rooms, and everything else that is necessary, but we have only a three-year high school.

The Education Department, of course, says that it cannot establish a five-year high school until there are enough pupils. However, we cannot get enough pupils until we have a five-year high school to offer them. The Albany five-year high school is reaching the stage where it is considered by some people to be too big. It accommodates 1,150 pupils, and many of them are drawn from the Mt. Barker area.

This indicates to me that serious consideration must be given to the provision of a five-year high school in Mt. Barker so that, for the time being, it will be unnecessary to build a second high school in the Albany district.

Before I conclude my speech I want to mention again the value of some of the flora and fauna reserves. I refer particularly to the Stirling National Park which should be fenced so that the flora and fauna could be controlled and developed.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member has five more minutes.

Mr. MITCHELL: The reserve would become a greater boost to tourism than it is today. I maintain that many of the smaller reserves serve no useful purpose, and it is my considered opinion that if

some of the smaller and less useful reserves were sold, the money obtained could be used to develop the major reserves. The sale of such areas would bring high prices. The development of the larger reserves would mean they would play a greater part in the development of tourism.

Finally, I want to mention road safety, and the 65 mile per hour speed limit. Some people claim that this speed limit has been a failure and should be done away with; that the faster one drives the safer one is, and all that sort of rubbish. However, I believe the 65 mile per hour speed limit should be given a fair go and that eventually we will see a more rational method of driving adopted by the average motorist. This will help to reduce the incidence of road accidents and road deaths in Western Australia.

A necessity which exists on the major roads is the provision of a third lane on the uphill grade. This applies in the Eastern States and it prevents a big build-up of congested traffic because of the slow movement of a few vehicles. I was not aware that this problem could be overcome as simply as it has been overcome in the Eastern States. It would be of great benefit on some of our roads if we could have a third lane provided on the uphill grade. I believe that eventually some of the major roads will have to be divided so that the traffic will not meet head on.

With those comments I would like again to congratulate the executive members of the Government. The Government is often criticised for the amount of executive action it takes, but I would like to congratulate it for what it has done. The Government has brought the State to the point where it has been able to get away from the Grants Commission, and the State is probably progressing more rapidly now than it has even done before.

MR. BATEMAN (Canning) [5.58 p.m.]: Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the House for the courtesy accorded me here today. In my short term in Parliament it would appear that I had better make the most of this speech, because it is quite obvious I will not be immune from interjection when I speak on any future occasion. I would like to join with previous speakers in congratulating you, Mr. Speaker, on your appointment. Your seat, Sir, a marginal one, is very similar to mine—very difficult to win. We will both have to work hard to hold them.

I want to express my appreciation to the other candidates in the Canning electorate for the manner in which they conducted their campaigns. At no time was there any friction or misunderstanding, and all parties showed political decorum throughout.

I would like to endorse the remarks made by previous speakers, and thank the staff of Parliament House for their assistance and co-operation. I know, for my own part, I was like a babe in the woods when I first came here, but I was soon made very welcome.

I thank the electors of Canning who showed their confidence and trust by electing me to represent them in Parliament. I assure them that I will not break the confidence which they have placed in me and I shall, at all times, work hard in their interests and in the interests of the Canning electorate, as a whole.

I would now like to refer to the electorate of Canning, generally. The seat of Canning has been given many different names over the years. Some of the names are unmentionable, especially those given to the electorate by candidates who have lost. It has been previously called a hoodoo seat, a hot seat, a doubtful seat, and so on. However, I would like to refer to it in the same terms as did a former member for that area, and now a Minister in the Government, as being a training ground for politicians. It is my fervent wish and desire that this is how the seat will turn out as far as my own political ambitions are concerned.

The electorate of Canning has many problems—too many, of course, to mention here tonight. However, I will refer to three or four of them. One of the main problems is that of drainage. From Queens Park to Gosnells, and north-east of the Canning River, there are thousands of acres of clay country, and ever since there has been settlement in these areas there have been drainage problems. The shire councils concerned have allowed development so that they could receive revenue in the form of rates and taxes, and so that, in turn, they could develop drainage projects and provide for the general maintenance of their areas.

That is fair enough, but in my view the only answer to the problem of drainage is the provision of deep sewerage. The area to which I have referred is composed of clay country, and millions of gallons of scheme water have been poured in there—into an area which is unable to drain the natural rainwater.

Talking about sewerage and drainage brings me to the question of the sewerage problem as it affects Lynwood and Canning Vale. It is obvious now that the department will install a sewage treatment plant in Canning Vale, and it is also obvious that the department will discharge the treated effluent from this treatment plant onto the 80 acres of land owned by the State Housing Commission in Canning Vale.

Only yesterday I, in company with two of the shire councillors from the Canning Shire Council, made an inspection of this area. At the moment it is a swamp and

the swamp runs through the properties of many of the people who live in Canning Vale, and the water eventually finds its way into the Canning River. Therefore, whichever way we look at it, when the treated effluent from the treatment works is discharged onto the 80 acres of Housing Commission land it will find its way to the Canning River.

I often wonder whether the department has any idea of the effect of installing a treatment plant in the area to which I have just referred, and the effect this plant would have on the values of the properties there. Here we have a situation where the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board has declared an area for half a mile around the proposed treatment plant as a danger area, and no subdivision or development will be permitted. In my view this is unfair, and it will definitely have an effect on the values of properties in that vicinity. But it will certainly not have any effect on the rates and taxes which are collected in respect of those properties!

To my mind there is only one solution to this problem—not that I am knocking the building of a treatment plant, because I believe the only answer is to provide package treatment plants as it is obvious the Government has insufficient funds to install deep sewerage—and I would appeal through you, Mr. Speaker, to the Government, and I appeal also to members on this side of the House, to try to get everybody concerned together to see if some sort of committee can be appointed to approach the Swan River Conservation Board with a view to having the treated effluent discharged into the Canning River.

The only objection which the Swan River Conservation Board could have at this stage to discharging treated effluent into the Canning River is the effect it may have on the marine life or the marine growth in the river. Indeed, there is one element in the treated effluent which has an effect on pond weed, which is a nuisance in the river at the moment. Therefore, surely in this day and age, with the technical skills available to us, we can find some means of overcoming a problem of this type.

If that is the only objection to discharging treated effluent into the Canning River, surely the problem is secondary to the problems confronting the people in that district. I realise we cannot stand in the way of progress, nor do we want to do that; but too often progress ignores the right of the individual. We all know we have a nickel boom at the moment, but it must always be remembered that the wealth of our State is in our people.

The Swan River Conservation Board has no control over what is discharged into the river south of the Nicholson Road Bridge, and there we find a poultry processing plant which discharges 10,000 gallons of water a day—this is water that has

been used for washing out the stomachs of fowls—onto the swampy area to which I previously made reference, and eventually it finds its way back into the Canning River.

A little further south there are two piggeries, and the water which is used at those piggeries, and which contains pig manure and the like, eventually finds its way into the Canning River, too. When dead animals, manure, and the like are washed into the river, surely this constitutes a greater health hazard than the treated effluent would do if it were discharged into the Canning River from the sewage treatment works.

With the knowledge that the proposed Cannington-Armadale corridor plan will be presented to this House in due course, I strongly recommend that before there is any future development in the area, or subdivisions are permitted, a thorough investigation be made and the Swan River Conservation Board approached with a view to permitting effluent to be discharged into the Canning River.

This brings me to the point that the question of sewerage in Lynwood has brought about many problems and I think the Premier has had a letter from the progress association at Lynwood in regard to it. I, too, have had a letter, and the people there are rather concerned about the fact that, like me, they bought their houses in that district in good faith.

The owners of those houses bought them with a septic tank system or leach drain already installed, which puts an additional value of \$300 or \$400 onto the cost of the house, and now they are to be faced with the prospect of paying out a further \$300 or \$400 to be connected to the sewerage main. In Lynwood there is a particularly good type of residence, many of the people residing there being immigrants, and they are forming themselves into a modern society serviced by good schools, good roads, and good houses, together with excellent amenities. Nevertheless the soil in the Lynwood area reminds me of a lady wearing a pretty floral frock with a dirty petticoat underneath, because in Lynwood are to be found all the resultant problems of bad subdivision.

I cannot emphasise this strongly enough and would suggest that in any future development in the metropolitan area, particularly in a district similar to Lynwood, a thorough examination should be made of the type of soil in the area, underground water streams, and so on, before subdivision takes place.

I now wish to make some mention of the housing problem existing in my electorate, which problem is as controversial as sewerage and drainage. Whilst there is an abundance of houses being built by private builders and large-scale development companies, there are those people in my electorate who, by virtue of their

employment, or as a result of circumstances beyond their control, cannot afford to pay the high prices demanded by the land developers. Too often in my short term in Parliament have I appealed to the bailiff to wait just another week to give the family that is being turned out on the street an opportunity to find alternative accommodation.

In the four months and 22 days I have been in Parliament I have had 47 applications for State Housing Commission homes, and of that number I have been fortunate enough to have granted to my constituents two houses. To me it seems a great shame that in a district such as Canning, which has 1,000-odd acres of land within its boundaries, and many hundreds of acres acquired by the State Housing Commission in recent years, not one commission home has been erected.

I shall now speak on the subject of town planning. As a result of several complaints by people in built-up areas that the values of their properties are being affected by noise, air pollution, trade wastes, and other nuisance factors, I decided to make a personal inspection of the areas and sites which were the subject of these complaints. I was appalled to find modern homes adjoining factories. Generally speaking, along Albany Highway, factory sites will be found intermingled with housing development. As this highway is a main artery from the city, these factory sites, which naturally attract business interests and also cause parking problems, should be situated away from the main highway and residential sites—some place where the noises, smells, and trade wastes can be confined to the one area—and thus cause no concern to the occupants of private dwellings.

In one part of the area I can cite, as an example, a poultry processing plant which has been in operation for many years. Recently a subdivision was granted to a developer who established quite a large housing settlement on land adjoining this processing factory, but as a result of the smells emanating from it the nearby residents have signed a petition and presented it to the local shire council. Such a situation should never have been allowed to develop, and it would not have developed if a more careful watch and greater thought had been given to this type of development. I would recommend that there should be greater liaison between the shires concerned, the Town Planning Department, and the Minister for Town Planning, before approval is granted to erect factories such as the one to which I have just referred.

My electorate is progressing so rapidly that almost daily or weekly new subdivisions are being granted which must be given a name. In most instances these new areas are named without the approval of the Nomenclature Committee or the

shire council first being obtained. Last week I was reading the minutes of the local shire council in my electorate, and briefly I will paraphrase an extract from them which supports what I have outlined to the House. In correspondence that was received it was pointed out that the reason for using an estate name was that if it were not used, a certain degree of stigma would be attached to the name of a certain district and thus it would be difficult to make sales of houses to a good class of people, etc.

In my opinion gimmick names are being used purely for this purpose and replacing those names given to honour the pioneers of the respective districts. It is a great shame to find modern names being used—if one can call them that—in place of the names of pioneers, and when this is done the postal authorities become confused because they are not acquainted with the new names of the districts to which letters must be delivered. In the last fortnight I have made representations to those concerned requesting that if the names of pioneers cannot be used to name new suburbs we should at least use aboriginal names because they are truly Australian.

In conclusion I mention that it would appear I am doing nothing but criticising, but I assure the House I would not live anywhere else but in Canning Vale. I have lived there for 18 years, during which time I have seen much development, such as the extension of bus services; scheme water mains laid; high schools and primary schools built; extremely active parents and citizens' associations, girl guides and boy scouts movements formed; and the formation of sporting clubs, including junior football and cricket teams. In fact my district has every known sporting facility, and I can assure members all of them are used to capacity.

Finally I take this opportunity to compliment the Government on its progress and world-wide public relations, but in doing so I am sure that all members will agree with me there are certain parts of the north of Western Australia where we, as Australian citizens, are not permitted to set foot. In my opinion, therefore, we have lost part of our heritage, and in the name of every Australian citizen, both old and new, I ask the members of this House to take steps to ensure that we never lose our identity. I support the motion.

Sitting suspended from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m.

MR. GRAYDEN (South Perth) [7.30 p.m.]: In speaking on the Address-in-Reply debate I want, firstly, to congratulate you, Mr. Speaker on your election to the high office which you hold. Members of this House know you extremely well; they know your ability and your impartiality. In those circumstances I am quite certain that all members wish you well, and realise that while you are occupying

the Chair they will have the right to rise and put forward what they have to say quite freely. It is a wonderful thing to have a completely impartial Speaker, and I am quite certain you will fill the high office with dignity and fairness.

I did not intend to speak this evening, because I have a number of matters to put forward which affect my electorate and Western Australia. However, when I read *The West Australian* this morning I was so incensed with a headline and the story below it that I decided at a very late stage this evening to say something about the matter.

The report to which I am referring concerns a debate which took place in this Chamber last night. Perhaps I should read it, so that it is recorded in *Hansard* and people will be able to turn up the relevant pages to see how inaccurate is the newspaper report. It is as follows:—

Labor Says Govt. Gave Untruthful Answers.

Labor members in the Legislative Assembly last night accused the government of having given untruthful answers to questions on control of the port of Dampier and on credit betting with the Totalisator Agency Board.

Mr. Bickerton (Lab., Pilbara) moved a censure motion which charged ministers with having deliberately misled parliament on certain questions.

The motion said that the questions had been submitted in accordance with standing orders and the answers had been calculated to bring parliament into contempt.

Opposition leader Tonkin said that there were cases where ministers had been obliged to resign for having given untruthful answers.

"With a full appreciation of the seriousness of this charge we direct ourselves to the obligation of proving it," Mr. Tonkin said.

He said that Mr. Bickerton had asked for a plan to be tabled showing the area under the control of Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd. at the port of Dampier.

Works Minister Hutchinson had replied that the area had not been defined.

Mr. Tonkin produced a plan which he said was issued by Hamersley and which defined the port area. Document.

He also produced a document which he said was a photostat copy of the regulations issued on October 14, 1965. The regulations included a definition of the port of King Bay.

He said that Mr. Bickerton had also asked whether it was necessary to get permission from the company to enter the port area.

"To this question he got an untruthful answer," Mr. Tonkin said.

Mr. Tonkin read a document which said that Hamersley had the right to exclude people and vessels from entering the port.

He said that objections to the company's regulations had been made to various departments because the regulations were onerous.

They should have been tabled in Parliament and gazetted.

If the regulations had not been approved by the government the company should be prosecuted for making what purported to be laws of authority.

Mr. Tonkin also accused Transport Minister O'Connor of having given him an untruthful answer to a question on credit betting in T.A.B. shops.

He said that Mr. O'Connor, replying on behalf of Police Minister Craig, had said that the T.A.B. did not allow over-the-counter betting in agencies where the bet was made with cash lent to the bettor by the agent.

A couple of substantial credit-betting punters had since told him that they were still betting on credit the way they had for years.

That part of the report occupied four-fifths of the column. In the remaining part of about four inches of that column the following appears:—

Court Replies

Industrial Development Minister Court said that Mr. Hutchinson had said that the port of Dampier was not controlled by by-laws. The Government and Hamersley Iron had not agreed on some points to be included in the by-laws.

The Government realised that the company would be operating at Dampier before the by-laws had been completed.

The port had been run on similar lines to other ports while the by-laws were being completed.

Because the by-laws had not been completed, the area of the port had not been defined.

The Government had the right to take over the port at any time.

Transport Minister O'Connor said that he had not lied to the House.

The motion was lost 22-18.

My objection to the report is this: Under a heading such as that the newspaper published a great deal in criticism of the Ministers concerned, but instead of publishing the full explanations given by the Ministers the newspaper condensed their remarks and tagged it at the bottom of the column. I would point out that in

the newspaper report the only reference to the Minister for Transport is that he said he had not lied to the House.

I realise the difficulties which confront newspapers, and the importance of free speech. That is vital in a democracy; but there is an equal obligation on a newspaper to publish a reasonable account of events, particularly those which take place in the State Parliament.

There is another aspect to this question. The charges were made by the Opposition fairly early in the evening, and no doubt *The West Australian* built a story based on those charges. The Ministers concerned spoke late in the evening, and this could have been why the report of their remarks appeared in the form I have mentioned.

I hope that somewhere along the line *The West Australian* will publish a much more comprehensive report of the explanations given by the Ministers. One of the reasons for my bringing this matter up is to provide that newspaper with the opportunity to do so, if possible. I do not know whether the Ministers have been in touch with *The West Australian* today with a request to publish more fully the explanations they gave to the House last evening. If they have, then no doubt we will see a report in that newspaper tomorrow morning. If a report does not appear, then I hope the newspaper will publish some reference to the pages of *Hansard* where the debate can be read in full so that people can find out what did take place. At the moment the people of Western Australia would read that headline and report, and, without question, they would get the impression that the Ministers did, in fact, give untruthful answers.

Mr. Tonkin: That is the correct position.

Mr. GRAYDEN: That is not the position. I cannot understand the Leader of the Opposition trying to maintain that is the position at this juncture.

Mr. Tonkin: Then you are impervious to logic.

Mr. GRAYDEN: Am I? Just wait and see! I would bend over backwards to be fair to the Opposition, and I would go so far as to say that after the Leader of the Opposition had asked his question of the Minister for Transport, and the member for Pilbara had asked his question of the Minister for Works, and the replies had been given, the members concerned would be justified in making an allegation that the Ministers had supplied them with incorrect information. Possibly they could have gone further and said it was misleading information. At that particular stage, when they had been supplied with the answers, they could have said it was misleading information, because the Leader of the Opposition had before him a map of an area which defined the port

area. He also had before him some regulations. He had asked the Minister a specific question, and he got what he believed to be an untruthful reply; but that was only a conclusion arrived at at first glance.

The member for Pilbara asked the following question of the Minister for Works on the 7th August:—

- (1) Will he table a plan showing the port area under the control of the company at Dampier?
- (2) What is the area in terms of square miles considered to come under the control of the company as a port?

To that question the member for Pilbara received the following answer:—

- (1) and (2) The area has not yet been defined, but the company has control over the areas covered by leases for dredging and wharf structures.

A plan showing such areas is being prepared for the honourable member's information.

In the reply the Minister said that the area had not yet been defined; but the Leader of the Opposition had in his possession a map prepared by the iron ore company in that locality, which defined the port area. In those circumstances it would be reasonable for the Leader of the Opposition to jump to the conclusion that he had been given an untruthful answer. At that stage he could have assumed it was not a correct answer.

Mr. Tonkin: I said so at the time.

Mr. GRAYDEN: The honourable member certainly did, but later on when the real situation was pointed out to him he should have retracted his statement and apologised.

Mr. Tonkin: What is the real situation?

Mr. GRAYDEN: Every member in this House knows the real situation.

Mr. Tonkin: You tell us what it is.

Mr. GRAYDEN: Quite obviously the situation is this: Here is an iron ore company which has established a port, and it has published what it calls regulations. Under those regulations it defined the port area; but just because the company defines the area and puts out a document which it claims to be regulations, that does not necessarily make them regulations.

In his reply to the question, the Minister pointed out that the Government was negotiating with the company in respect of the regulations because there were points of difference, and that when the points of difference were settled the regulations would be gazetted and laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Tonkin: It would be interesting to know on what date these negotiations started.

Mr. GRAYDEN: That is a side issue. The point is that the iron ore company has put forward what purport to be regulations, and has defined the port area. In replying to the question the Minister was not referring to that aspect, but to the fact that in his eyes there were no regulations in existence.

Mr. Tonkin: The Government had its eyes closed!

Mr. GRAYDEN: How could they be regulations? The same situation applied in respect of the definition of the port area. Until such time as these regulations are gazetted and tabled there is no port area.

Mr. Bickerton: Do you think the Government may have had a purpose in not explaining that in its answers?

Mr. GRAYDEN: Let us get back to the questions asked of the Minister for Works. The first two were—

- (1) Will he table a plan showing the port area under the control of the company at Dampier?
- (2) What is the area in terms of square miles considered to come under the control of the company as a port?

Let us consider again the answer by the Minister, and it was this—

- (1) and (2) The area has not yet been defined, but the company has control over the areas covered by leases for dredging and wharf structures.

But that does not make it the port area.

Mr. Tonkin: We will see, in due course, if it has been defined for the purpose of the Customs Department.

Mr. GRAYDEN: I do not care who defines it. I can give a comparable situation. If one goes to the Murchison one will see everywhere signs such as "Trespassers prosecuted" and "Do not go beyond this point." Those signs are to be seen everywhere because pastoralists do not want shooters, trespassers, or visitors. They put those signs up, but that does not make them legal. They cannot sue anyone for trespassing, but they still continue to erect the signs. Here we have an iron ore company issuing certain regulations obviously believing it has the power to do so under clause 10 (2) (f) of the relevant agreement. It could well be that it has the power. I do not want to go into that question.

The point is that only a court of law could decide the matter. The company believes it has the power, and therefore it has issued the regulations; and, as I have said, it might well be that these regulations have the force of law under the provision to which I have referred.

We still come back to the fact that the Government has answered the question as truthfully as would be possible under the circumstances, and the Minister simply

could not go beyond that answer because if he had given any other answer it would have been untrue; and there is absolutely no question about that. Another question asked of the Minister was—

Mr. Tonkin: Why didn't you say all this last night.

Mr. GRAYDEN: I was waiting for the opportunity, but unfortunately the debate closed too soon. I heard the member for Victoria Park make the statement that the two Ministers concerned were the only two members on this side of the House who had spoken. The member for Victoria Park wanted to know why more members did not get up to speak.

Mr. Tonkin: Who stopped you?

Mr. GRAYDEN: This matter was raised only yesterday. The Opposition had ample time in which to prepare its case, but the only time Government members had was after the matter had been raised. It concerns an area in a remote part of Western Australia, and it is one with which most members on this side of the House would not be conversant. However, I assure the Leader of the Opposition that I have done no research into it. I am saying now what I could have said last night because the conclusions were obvious to me after I had listened to the debate.

Mr. Tonkin: I suggest you get in touch with the Merchant Service Guild to find out whether a port area has been defined.

Mr. GRAYDEN: I do not care whether or not there is a port area in the opinion of the Leader of the Opposition, or any authority, because as far as I am concerned there is no port area defined until those regulations are tabled and gazetted.

Mr. Tonkin: As far as you are concerned!

Mr. GRAYDEN: That is the situation. The third question asked of the Minister for Works was—

- (3) Is there an area in the vicinity of Rosemary Island which is considered a reasonably safe anchorage during cyclones; if so, would it be necessary for a ship to obtain permission from the company to anchor there during a cyclone or at any other time?

In respect of this the Minister said—

- (3) Anchorage in the vicinity of Rosemary Island is not considered safe for other than small craft with knowledge of local waters. Anchorage in Mermaid Strait is considered reasonably safe. Ships are not required to obtain permission.

The Leader of the Opposition said that this was a lie; but as far as the Government is concerned it is not a lie; because ships do not have to obtain permission until such time as the regulations are gazetted and tabled.

Mr. Tonkin: Yes; you try it. You just go up there and try it!

Mr. GRAYDEN: The company has put forward what are purported to be regulations and, as I mentioned, it is quite possible they are legal; but as far as the Government is concerned, at this stage they are not legal until the regulations are gazetted and tabled; and I will keep on repeating that because that is the important point. In those circumstances any other answer to that specific question would have been untruthful.

I want to refer to the second part of the Minister's reply to the first question. The Minister for Works went much further than the portion I have already quoted. He went on to say—

A plan showing such areas is being prepared for the honourable member's information.

Mr. Bickerton: How can that be true, when it has not been defined?

Mr. Court: You are just splitting hairs!

Mr. GRAYDEN: In reply to that interjection, let us again quote the Minister's answer to the question. He said—

- (1) and (2) The area has not yet been defined, but the company has control over the areas covered by leases for dredging and wharf structures.

Therefore those are the areas which were obviously to be covered by the plan which was being drawn up by the Minister.

Mr. Jamieson: The company had no right to make temporary regulations.

Mr. GRAYDEN: I do not want to go into that.

Mr. Bovell: That was not the point at issue last night.

Mr. Court: It was a question of whether the Minister had told the truth; and that is where your leader let the whole of Parliament down with great discredit to himself.

Mr. Jamieson: No he did not.

Mr. Court: He has no principles as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Jamieson: You have no principles as far as we are concerned; so that makes us even.

Mr. GRAYDEN: I want to say that I do not go along with any iron ore company submitting regulations which do not have the force of law, any more than I go along with pastoralists who, without any rights whatever, erect signs such as I have mentioned.

Mr. Jamieson: That is a good point!

Mr. GRAYDEN: I am not suggesting for one moment that the company has not the legal power to do this under clause 10 of the agreement. This is not

a question we can decide. As far as I am concerned it could be established only in a court of law. Obviously the company thinks it has the power, and in those circumstances it is rather futile for us to talk about it very much.

However, I want to get back to an important point. When speaking earlier I said the Opposition had a *prima facie* case for making the allegation that the information given was incorrect. The Opposition could possibly have gone further and said it was misleading because it had a *prima facie* case to say so. However, the explanation of the Ministers made it quite obvious that the Opposition had a *prima facie* case only and nothing else.

Let us examine the meaning of *prima facie*. We know it means "at first view; on the first appearance." That is the meaning. At first view and on the first appearance, the Opposition said that the answer given was untruthful. Incidentally, it should not have said it was untruthful; it should have said it was incorrect. However, when further information was made available it became patently obvious that there was no foundation at all for the charges made because the explanation gave the lie to those charges; and there is absolutely no question about that.

I would say further that if any member of the Opposition really feels justified in making allegations of that kind in respect of the questions to which we have referred, that member should make those allegations outside this House; because if a member did go outside and say that the Ministers had given untruthful answers—

Mr. O'Connor: They would not be game.

Mr. GRAYDEN:—a court would soon decide whether or not those questions had been untruthful.

Mr. Tonkin: You are sure of that, are you?

Mr. GRAYDEN: Very sure! The Leader of the Opposition ought to try it. Any court in Australia would immediately say that had the Ministers said anything else in the circumstances they would have been guilty of being untruthful.

Mr. Tonkin: Rome was not built in a day! We will see!

Mr. GRAYDEN: Rome was certainly not built in a day; and it is not a question of saying, "We will see," because we could sit here till doomsday and still come to the same conclusion. We have looked at the questions and seen the replies, and the replies are correct and truthful.

Mr. Tonkin: Don't be too cocksure!

Mr. Jamieson: The Ministers here want to take a leaf out of the Federal Ministers' book in regard to answering questions.

Mr. GRAYDEN: I want to emphasise the fact that in this particular case there was absolutely no doubt about the answers given by the Ministers being anything other than truthful.

I want now to refer to another accusation made by the Leader of the Opposition. This does not concern the port of Dampier; it concerns the T.A.B. The Leader of the Opposition made the same sort of allegations in respect of the Minister for Transport. Let me quote from the speech. There were a number of interjections, and the report reads—

Mr. TONKIN: The answer the Minister gave me was untruthful.

Mr. O'Connor: Which one?

Mr. TONKIN: With regard to credit betting in the T.A.B.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member has another five minutes.

Mr. TONKIN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I now propose to conclude.

Mr. O'Connor: In that one I asked you to give me any information you had, and I said I would make investigations in connection with it.

Mr. TONKIN: That is so.

Mr. O'Connor: It was not an untruthful answer.

Mr. TONKIN: Oh yes, the Minister's answer was untruthful, and if I have an opportunity I shall prove it.

There we have the Leader of the Opposition saying in unequivocal terms that an answer given by the Minister for Transport was untruthful. Later on the Minister for Transport explained at length how, when he was asked the question, he was acting on behalf of the Minister for Police, who was absent from the Chamber and who would be absent for some time. The Minister for Transport, when asked the question, went to the Chairman of the T.A.B. on two or three occasions and asked him the position. The Chairman of the T.A.B. told him what the situation was, and then the Minister came back to this Chamber and relayed the information for the benefit of the Leader of the Opposition.

In return for the trouble the Minister went to, the Leader of the Opposition got up and said that the Minister for Transport had given him an untruthful answer. In actual fact, as with the other questions we referred to earlier, it was not an untruthful answer; it was completely truthful.

Mr. Tonkin: How do you know?

Mr. GRAYDEN: I will establish it in a moment. Then we shall see whether the Leader of the Opposition can continue to maintain it is an untruthful answer.

Again, it is a question of *prima facie* evidence; that is, evidence of first view and first appearance. When the Leader

of the Opposition asked if certain things were happening in respect of the T.A.B., the Minister for Transport said that they were not happening, or something to that effect. I will read the actual question shortly. However, because the Leader of the Opposition had certain information in his possession, he jumped to the conclusion that what the Minister for Transport was saying was untrue. When a further explanation was given, we found, as is the case with a lot of *prima facie* evidence, that it was not infallible. In this case it was very fallible. The answer which the Minister gave clarified the situation completely.

Mr. Tonkin: How do you know?

Mr. GRAYDEN: I know, because I listened to the Minister for Transport.

Mr. O'Connor: It was a truthful answer.

Mr. Tonkin: We will see.

Mr. GRAYDEN: Let us look at the question to which the Leader of the Opposition took exception. It appears on page 266 of *Hansard*. Part (2) of the question reads as follows:—

- (2) Does the T.A.B. still countenance telephone betting where the bets are made by the bettors from loans from agents who have agreed to keep bettors deposit accounts in credit?

Mr. Tonkin: That is right. Does it, do you know?

Mr. GRAYDEN: I am going to tell the Leader of the Opposition. Before I proceed any further, let us look at what the Leader of the Opposition said about it; namely—

The answer to the first part of my question was, "No." I do not dispute that, because I do not know whether the answer is right. The answer of the Minister to the second part of the question was also, "No." This is the part of the answer which is definitely untruthful, because I have checked with some bettors—and they are the ones who bet in a very big way—and find they are still betting in precisely the same way as they have been doing for years; that is, without putting in any money beforehand, and settling the account the following week.

The Leader of the Opposition asked specific questions to which the reply was, "No"; yet he said that it was an untruthful answer.

Mr. Tonkin: That is right; so it is.

Mr. O'Connor: I challenge the Leader of the Opposition to say that outside the House.

Mr. GRAYDEN: The Minister has challenged the Leader of the Opposition to say that outside the House. Courts have repeatedly established whether truthful answers have been given.

Mr. Tonkin: It was an untruthful answer.

Mr. Jamieson: I do not think you would get a court to indulge in any interpretation of political arguments. They are not that important.

Mr. GRAYDEN: I will save the Leader of the Opposition the trouble of going outside and having the matter settled in a court of law; I will show that it can be settled in the House.

Mr. Jamieson: Courts usually say that the argument should be taken back to Parliament.

Mr. GRAYDEN: I refer members to the actual question; namely—

- (2) Does the T.A.B. still countenance telephone betting where the bets are made by the bettors from loans from agents who have agreed to keep bettors deposit accounts in credit?

That is the question that was asked and the answer which was given was "No." I have here an operating instruction of the T.A.B.

Mr. Tonkin: That proves nothing.

Mr. GRAYDEN: I ask the Leader of the Opposition to wait and see what is contained in the instruction.

Mr. Tonkin: We had operating instructions even before the Royal Commission. I ask the member for South Perth to read the report of the Royal Commission.

Mr. GRAYDEN: I ask the Leader of the Opposition to listen to what I have to say. The Leader of the Opposition cannot make any such comment until he hears what is contained in the instruction. The only way for him to hear it is to listen intently to every word; because it gives the complete lie to every allegation he has made.

Mr. Tonkin: That is poppycock.

Mr. GRAYDEN: I believe the Leader of the Opposition will be big enough, when he hears the instruction, to realise he has made a mistake on this occasion. I think he will probably go further and apologise to the Minister for Transport.

I ask the House to listen to the details of the operating instruction, which is No. 279/68, dated the 4th June, 1968. The subject of the instruction is "Deposit (Credit) Betting & Cash Betting". That was the subject of the screeed which was sent in roneod form to every agent of the T.A.B. in Western Australia shortly after the 4th June, 1968. It issued specific instructions on the very questions raised by the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Tonkin: That is only for the purpose of safeguarding the chairman.

Mr. GRAYDEN: It is certainly safeguarding, because the T.A.B., which has agents all over Western Australia, has issued specific instructions on the subject

of betting and the conduct of agencies. It states very specifically that it must be done a certain way. It is very important that I read the instruction to the House—

Mr. Tonkin: My word it is.

Mr. GRAYDEN: —because it will be of tremendous benefit to the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Tonkin: It will; more than you realise.

Mr. GRAYDEN: It will make plain to every member of the House, and everybody else who wishes to read it, that there is no truth in the allegation which the Leader of the Opposition made in respect of the reply given to him by the Minister for Transport. The instruction reads as follows:—

It has now been decided that any money previously paid into the credit of an investor's deposit account by an Agent of the Board, whether supported by a cheque or not, (see Operating Instruction 271/68), is to be withdrawn by not later than the 30th June, 1968.

Thus, after that date, the so-called "credit" betting will disappear completely and all betting will be conducted either by way of—

- (a) Cash over the counter; or
- (b) against a Deposit Account; or
- (c) against cash deposited without requiring the opening of a Deposit Account.

As several Operating Instructions have been issued on these matters in recent months, it has now been decided to incorporate the main provisions in one Operating Instruction not only as a matter of convenience, but also to clear up any areas of doubt which might still remain.

Cash Betting—Over the Counter.

"Cash" as defined in the Regulations means bank notes and coins and thus cheques do not rank as cash. *The cash must be deposited by the person making the bet.*

Deposit Account Betting.

This is something in which the Leader of the Opposition will be extremely interested. To continue—

- (a) Opening the account.

At the time of opening the account—

- (1) the applicant must personally sign the application form and pay the whole of the deposit amount which is to be not less than \$2;
- (2) an acknowledgement is to be given for the amount deposited;

- (3) the account is to be consecutively numbered, prefixed by the agency number and an oblique stroke (thus 23/4);

- (4) a form 117 is to be completed and sent to Head Office.

- (b) The Acceptance and Recording of bets against a Deposit Account.

- (1) A bet is not to be accepted against a Deposit Account unless the credit in the account is sufficient to pay for the amount of the bet;

- (2) when the bet is accepted, it is to be entered on the Deposit Account Betting Sheet (Form 91) or such other record as is approved by the Board from time to time;

- (3) a totalisator ticket, in duplicate, is to be issued for the bet in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 23. (NOTE: Particular attention is drawn to the two warranties given under Regulation 23(3) on the issuing of the ticket).

- (c) The Keeping of the Account.

- (1) A separate record, in duplicate, is to be kept of each account on Form 128. The original (blue) is the investor's copy and the duplicate (white), which is to be maintained in the Agency for at least six (6) months, is the actual record of the Deposit Account itself;

I have here both a blue form and a white form. These forms were pinned to the roneoed screed which, I repeat, went out to every agency in Western Australia shortly after the 4th June, 1968, instructing what should be done at the agency. Under the same heading the instruction continues—

- (2) the Deposit Account is to be a complete record of bets placed against the account, including the tax paid thereon, the payments into and out of the account and credits by way of dividends and refunds;

- (3) official receipts are to be issued for all amounts paid in by investors and as far as possible, receipts obtained for monies paid out of the account to an investor. Where for any reason, however, receipts are not issued to or received from an investor, it is important that the investor receives the original of the

Form 128. (NOTE: Attention is drawn to Regulation 27(3) which reads:—

"27(3). Where the Board has delivered to a depositor or sent to him by post a statement of the depositor's account with the Board, if the depositor claims that there is an alleged inaccurate entry in the statement he shall within seven days after the statement has been received or is deemed to be received by him notify in writing the person in charge of the totalisator agency where the account is kept, of the claim."

(d) The Closing of an Account.

On the closing of an Account—

- (1) any credit balance is to be disposed of as requested by the investor; and
- (2) Head Office is to be notified of the closure.

There is not very much more. The instruction goes on—

Betting against Cash Deposited without requiring the Opening of a Deposit Account.

It is quite lawful and in accordance with the Board policy for an Agent of the Board, acting on behalf of an investor, as the result of a request made either over the telephone or from within the Agency, to place a cash bet on behalf of the investor provided that—

- (a) sufficient cash to pay for the bet has first been lodged by the investor seeking the bet; or
- (b) a totalisator ticket for a cash bet is held in the agency on behalf of the investor on which a dividend or refund is payable for a sufficient amount to pay for the bet being sought.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member has another five minutes.

Mr. GRAYDEN: To continue—

In either case, it should be made clear to the investor that—

- (a) the bet is not accepted until such time as the totalisator ticket is issued; and
- (b) the bet is a cash bet and not a bet against a Deposit Account and thus the investor has not the same protection as is afforded a Deposit Account investor under Regulation 26(5) when the bet has been recorded in writing on the Deposit Account Betting Sheet (Form 91) or other form provided by the Board; and

(c) the only contract, or bet, with the board, is that evidenced in the totalisator ticket itself.

Agents to Act in a Responsible Manner.

Although in carrying out cash audits, the Board will not allow cheques to form part of the cash on hand, it is appreciated that some circumstances could exist under which it might be proper for an Agent to cash a cheque out of his own funds. However, a cheque should never be accepted if—

- (a) it is likely to encourage the drawer to bet or cause him to bet beyond his means;
- (b) there is the slightest possibility that the cheque will not be met on presentation;
- (c) the acceptance of the cheque, if it became known, could possibly be open to fair criticism by the public and/or the press.

Agents must at all times concern themselves, not only with the legal issues, but also with the moral issues involved.

The Board will not go as far as to say that a minor technical breach of its policy, if known, must result in the termination of an Agent's Contract. However, it is to be understood that should it become known that an Agent has acted in an irresponsible manner, the Board must take very positive action even though the law might not have been transgressed.

In this connection, it is perhaps appropriate to mention that something which might be regarded as a relatively minor breach of no consequence when dealing with a person engaged in the business of betting, such as a professional gambler, a turf commission agent, a bookmaker, or an owner or a trainer, could well be regarded as most serious in the case of an ordinary citizen, particularly when the breach of policy could cause harm to an investor or those he supports.

Thus, in accepting bets, Agents are asked to at all times act in a responsible manner. If for any reason, there is a doubt about the acceptance of a bet, reference should be made to the Control Centre and/or the District Office before the bet is accepted.

Mr. Jamieson: Read the footnote.

Mr. GRAYDEN: Two things emerge from what I have said tonight. Firstly, there is no justification at all for the charges that have been made by members of the Opposition. Secondly, although the Opposition had a *prima facie* case the explanations given by the Minister for Transport and the Minister for Works

unquestionably give the lie to the charges which were made by the Opposition.

Mr. Jamieson: Read the postscript; it is too important not to read.

Mr. GRAYDEN: The Opposition made charges of untruthful replies. I would be the first to applaud the Opposition if that had been the case; but it is definitely not the case. Certain questions were asked of the Minister by the Opposition and very good answers were given to those questions. The Opposition simply turned around and said that the answers were completely untruthful. There is no foundation whatsoever for the charges made.

I would just like to add that since the opening of Parliament, virtually every day we have had a spate of questions—probably 50 at least—in this House. I personally have been impressed with the way Ministers have gone out of their way to obtain full and complete answers to the questions. Most of them were asked by members of the Opposition, and in the circumstances I imagine they should feel extremely grateful for the way Ministers have gone out of their way to answer them fully.

In the light of the surrounding circumstances I also think that, on reflection, the wisest thing the Leader of the Opposition can do is to admit that, although he had a *prima facie* case, the conclusions he drew from it were unfounded and he should therefore apologise to the two Ministers concerned.

Mr. Graham: Terrific!

MR. T. D. EVANS (Kalgoorlie) [8.16 p.m.]: I take the opportunity to seek refuge in calmer waters, because I make the observation that you, Mr. Speaker, have been the recipient of many good wishes and congratulations from those members who have spoken, and I wish to make the same gesture to you. In doing so, I feel confident you will bring to your task—an onerous one at any time—of carrying out the duties of your high office the characteristics of tolerance, courage, and perspicacity. I am confident, too, that your profound legal training which has been long and varied will give a unique dimension to your holding of this high office, and better enable you to give firm and fair adjudication on the debates that are heard in this House, and bring great credit to yourself.

Likewise I wish the Chairman of Committees and his deputies well in the execution of their exacting duties. I also say welcome to the new members, and I welcome back those members who have been re-elected. Finally, I thank the people of Kalgoorlie for showing their renewed confidence in me as their representative in this Chamber, and I hope, by effort and application, I can prove worthy of their confidence and the challenge that has been held out to me.

Advocacy of any reform must come from those at the bottom of the ladder. One cannot expect a man who has been dealt four aces to call for a new hand. I therefore take this opportunity to advocate certain reforms in the fields of education, traffic control, prospecting for the elusive yellow metal, and the goldmining industry in general. In the field of education, two matters concern me. One relates to an administrative act whereby, earlier this year, the Minister concerned awarded a fortnight's vacation to the primary schools to bring them into line with the secondary schools which had been granted an extension of the holiday for that period.

The effect on school teachers on the goldfields is that under this new arrangement a week's holiday in May has been taken from them. No doubt the schools on the goldfields were granted an extra week in the May vacation as were all the schools in the north-west. The benefit of this holiday extension is obvious to schools in the metropolitan area, because they have gained a week. Apparently school teachers on the goldfields were given the benefit of an extra week's holiday in May, but they were deprived of a week of their Christmas holidays. This is a week which has been sacrificed on the altar of uniformity, and on behalf of the members of the goldfields branch of the State School Teachers' Union I implore the Minister to give some consideration to restoring to the goldfields school teachers something they have enjoyed for many years.

They do not mind falling into line with other schools, but they do object to having some of the privileges they have enjoyed in past years, and for very good reason, taken from them.

Mr. O'Neil: I thought the holidays were for the benefit of the children and not the teachers.

Mr. T. D. EVANS: They are, but the children do not have votes. The other matter to which I would draw attention is one that greatly concerns the members of the teaching profession. Those teachers who are appointed by the department to take up their duties in certain remote areas are the ones that are affected. Under the Commonwealth income tax legislation the Commonwealth has seen fit to grant zone allowances to residents in remote areas provided they qualify under the true term of residence.

The relevant section of the Act is section 79A, which provides that a resident who spends more than half of the year in which income is earned in any remote area set out in the Act becomes eligible for the zone allowance for that area. However, school teachers who take up appointments in schools situated in such areas in February do not qualify for this zone allowance, because they are not employed in that area for half of the income tax

year. In fact, they would still not be eligible for the zone allowance if they served at a school in a remote area from February to December.

If a teacher continues in the same appointment for two years in a remote area it is only then that he becomes entitled to the allowance for one year only. I asked questions on this matter and was disappointed to find that the Commonwealth Government, having been made aware of the problem, had not acted in accordance with reason and justice as I think it should have done. I asked the Premier the following questions:—

- (1) Has the Government made any recent representations to its Commonwealth counterpart for relief to be rendered to teachers, under section 79A of the Commonwealth income tax legislation, who are required to serve in zone allowance areas but who do not qualify for a zone allowance due to not having resided in the area for more than one half of the year of income?
- (2) If not, will such representations now be made?

However, I might have saved my time in asking the last question because, in view of the Premier's reply, as follows, it was quite superfluous:—

- (1) (2) and (3) Yes. Representations were made in 1966 and in his reply the Federal Treasurer stated that the Commonwealth is keeping section 79A under review.

Apparently the Commonwealth Government was keeping it under review for a long time. The Premier continued his answer, as follows:—

In subsequent correspondence the Federal Treasurer has stated that the matter was carefully considered during this year's budget deliberations but it was found impracticable to amend the law in this direction. However, he did state that arrangements had been made for an amendment to be noted for future consideration.

Mr. Lewis: Have you any suggestions to make in regard to this problem other than making an approach to the Commonwealth?

Mr. T. D. EVANS: Yes. I suggest that the Education Department should pay close attention, and give earnest consideration, to a study of the areas in question where normal residents would qualify for the income tax zone allowance. Then, in determining the appointments of teachers, or in making transfers to these areas, the department should make the appointments and transfers during the May vacation. This may interfere with school routine, but I cannot see the interference would be more in May than it would be in February.

If teachers were appointed to schools in remote areas in May and served right through to December in that year they would qualify under the income tax legislation for a zone allowance for the full year.

Mr. Lewis: There would be objection by the parents to such a move, of course; that is, breaking up the school year into two different periods so far as the appointments of teachers were concerned.

Mr. T. D. EVANS: That often happens: I know that when I was a school teacher I was appointed to schools in the middle of the year, and I am sure there are many other teachers who are similarly affected.

Mr. Lewis: But if your suggestion were put into effect it would aggravate such a disability.

Mr. T. D. EVANS: Well, in that case, I ask the Minister to make every endeavour to influence the Commonwealth Government to do the right thing for the teachers serving in remote areas.

Leaving the field of education I would now like to touch upon some aspects of traffic control. Firstly, I refer to the give-way-to-the-right rule, under the traffic law; and I am sure that you, Mr. Speaker, will be interested in this matter. In my opinion all traffic regulations should be reasonable and also understandable. Furthermore, a traffic law should be worthy of observance and, finally, worthy of enforcement. If one makes a study of the Australian Road Traffic Code one can find several instances where these cardinal features of a good traffic law are lacking.

I will mention only two, and I will mention them only briefly. They are the give-way-to-the-right rule, and the rule which relates to the conduct of a driver at a stop sign. I submit that neither of those rules meets the requirements of a good traffic law—that is a law which is reasonable, easily understood, easily observed, and worthy of enforcement.

In essence, regulation 602 provides that the driver of a vehicle that is approaching, or has arrived at an intersection, shall give way to a vehicle on his right that is approaching, or which has arrived at an intersection by or from another road. Members will know from their own experience that this rule is cloaked with absolute liability.

The previous give-way-to-the-right rule which prevailed in Western Australia was one which required a driver to give way to the right at intersections, but it was qualified by another rule; namely, that the driver of a vehicle changing direction at an intersection must give way to all vehicles travelling directly along the road into which that driver wished to turn. That old give-way-to-the-right rule was worthy of observance and enforcement, because it

conformed with the natural reactions and natural anticipations of a driver approaching an intersection.

The defence of the present give-way-to-the-right rule is that although it purports to be cloaked with absolute liability, it would seem to be a law that is easy to obey, because it is easy to understand.

This defence would be tenable if the will of a driver under all circumstances at an intersection was the natural reaction to the situation called forth by this rule; and I claim that when a person approaches an intersection and desires to change direction at that intersection, then such absolute liability imposed upon the driver at the intersection is not the natural reaction of that driver and, in many cases, by following the give-way-to-the-right rule it would not be the acknowledged acceptance of any other driver at that intersection.

As you would know, Sir, the High Court of Australia recently upheld a decision of the Supreme Court of Western Australia in a damages claim to the effect that a motorist exercising reasonable care for his own safety must not only give way to the right at an intersection, but must also be prepared to give way to his left if it appears that the driver of a vehicle on his left is not going to concede to him the right which regulation 602 purports to give.

In my view, this decision is the correct one, but it will have the effect of further eroding this mythical will of all drivers at all intersections to obey this all-embracing 100 per cent. law of absolute liability.

The second justification for the present rule would seem to be that without it a motorist would find it difficult to change direction at certain intersections. I would say that even now, with the rule, a driver finds it difficult to change direction at certain intersections; and I particularly refer to intersections along Canning Highway and Stirling Highway in the metropolitan area.

It would be an act of madness for a driver under the present rule to try to take the right of way which the law purports to give him. I would ask the Minister and his advisers to give some consideration to retracing their steps, and going back, in terms of the rule requiring drivers to give way to the right; that it should embody a new rule that a driver who, having approached an intersection and wishing to change direction, shall wait until it is safe for him to do so.

I would like to return to the thought I mentioned when introducing the question of the give-way-to-the-right rule. I do not intend to consider the other rule mentioned—that relating to the conduct of a driver at a stop sign. I feel that a good traffic rule, if it is to secure general acceptance, should be one which is naturally consonant with the behaviour and

expectation of motorists. In my view, regulation 602—our present give-way-to-the-right rule—does not assure general acceptance by the motoring public.

In further referring to the question of traffic control, I would like to draw attention to section 32, and the associated sections, of the Traffic Act. These sections deal with the offence of one driving a vehicle whilst one is under the influence of liquor or drugs to such an extent as to be unable to effect proper control of the vehicle.

By way of providing evidence that an offence has been committed, the law provides for tests of alcohol in the breath and in the blood of a suspected person.

On the question of testing the blood alcohol level, provision is made for a suspected person to have a sample of his blood taken by a doctor. The regulations provide that the doctor, having taken the sample, shall, himself, put half the blood into one small bottle provided in the kit, while the other half of the blood is placed in another bottle and given to the accused person. The first bottle is sent for analysis to provide the police with whatever evidence it may offer.

The Traffic Act provides that the blood analysis which has been analysed by a person who is held to be competent by the Director of the Government Chemical Laboratories shall be *prima facie* proof of its contents and acceptable in the court on the production of a certificate of such analysis.

The question often arises as to what the accused person is to do with his sample. I studied this question earlier this year, and wrote to the Minister for Police asking him what other persons—persons other than those qualified under the provisions of the Traffic Act to analyse on behalf of the police, the blood of suspected persons—were permitted to analyse such sample of an accused's blood.

The Minister wrote back and gave me the names of 11 persons. I was informed that all these people are employed by the Government Chemical Laboratories—that they are the ones who carry out the analyses on behalf of the police.

I would suggest that here is a *prima facie* case where justice does not appear to be done; in fact, there is little doubt that it is not done at all. An accused person is deprived of the opportunity of having his blood analysed so that he can check on the analysis brought to the court by the police, which analysis was obtained at the Government Chemical Laboratories.

I took this matter further with the Minister and he said that although the legislation requires an analyst to be qualified and approved by the Director of the Government Chemical Laboratories, no other doctors had applied for registration.

This is most undesirable. I do not suggest that other doctors should be compelled to become registered, but I would ask the Minister representing the Minister for Health to make representations to the Australian Medical Association suggesting it would be desirable if certain doctors applied to be registered, so that they could be available to carry out the purport of the blood alcohol regulation, in order that an accused person could at least have an independent authority analyse his sample of blood as a check against the analysis made by the Government Chemical Laboratories.

Dr. Henn: A pathologist could do that.

Mr. T. D. EVANS: He would have to be registered and approved by the Director of the Government Chemical Laboratories, and in April, this year, the only persons so registered were those named by the Minister; and they were all employed by the Government Chemical Laboratories.

A further part of the Traffic Act deals with the person whose blood sample is taken by a doctor at the request of a police officer. The law is such that where a police officer has power to require a test to be taken he shall require the person to submit himself to a breathalyser test.

The law provides that it shall be a defence to a charge of refusing to take the breathalyser test if an accused person submits himself for a blood test. If a person so submits himself for a blood test in preference to having a breathalyser test, he has the right to select his own doctor in certain circumstances.

If, however, his own doctor is not available, or is unwilling to attend, then a person, having elected to take a blood test as against a breathalyser test, is required to submit himself to a doctor nominated by the police.

It is on this point that I raise the objection that where the police require a doctor to take a blood test, use is made in the Traffic Act of a certain form D. It is headed, "Regulation 15: Blood Sampling Analysis Regulations, 1966, Form D," and provision is made for the name and address of the doctor on the form which states—

Acting pursuant to the provisions of section 32B (4) of the Traffic Act, 1919, as amended—

That is the essence of the section I have just related—

—the undersigned member of the Police Force, hereby request you the said—

Then follows the doctor's name—

—to take a sample of the blood of—

The name of the accused is then given—

—presently at—

wherever he may be—

—in accordance with the abovementioned regulations.

My objection to this form is that there is a gentle suggestion—to put it mildly—of an element of compulsion on the doctor to take such blood test; whereas the Act does not purport to place any compulsion on the doctor. The doctor has certain civil rights, and if he refuses to attend, there is no sanction of the law that can be directed against him. I feel that *prima facie* a doctor who is unacquainted with the regulation could feel that the law required him to take such a blood sample, whereas that is not the case at all.

I took the question up with the Minister and he very rightly gave me an explanation which I thought was a very clever reply indeed. I later commended the draftsman for the clever reply he had given. The reply was that this particular form was used to indemnify the doctor against any action of trespass to the body, or any action at law which the accused person could have against the doctor, and the doctor could avail himself of the provisions of the Act when taking the blood sample, and he would be free from any liability for so doing.

I feel the form could be so worded as to indicate to the doctor that he was authorised to take a blood sample, and if he took a sample he would come under the provisions of the Act and would not be liable. There should be no implication that the doctor is compelled by law to take a sample. The words, "You are hereby required to take a sample," should be changed to, "You are hereby authorised to take a sample." This would be more fitting and in keeping with the spirit of the legislation.

Before leaving the question of traffic control, I would like to say a few words about the serious situation which is facing the community on our roads, in our hospitals, and in our courts. I refer to the question of drunken driving, as it is so loosely called. There has been much in the Press about this question and certain experts have loudly proclaimed that the Government should amend the legislation in order to reduce the limits of the chemical evidence of alcohol in a person's blood, and the level of alcohol as revealed by a breathalyser test, in order to prove that a *prima facie* offence has been committed under section 32 of the Traffic Act.

I would implore the Government to travel very slowly in this direction, and I ask it not to become a victim of panic legislation, because I feel in certain regards the legislation we now have on the Statute book is designed to punish the wrongdoer, but I do not feel that in all cases it is punishing only the wrongdoer. This is a question which is of great social significance and the community is rightly empowered to try to legislate in order to protect itself against the drunken driver.

I am of the opinion that the law, as designed by Parliament, should be strictly enforced, and the submission of the proof required in court should also be strictly enforced, so that if a person is convicted we can feel that he was at least guilty of the offence.

In regard to the concentration of alcohol in the blood, it is not the amount of alcohol that one consumes which affects one's ability to drive, it is the rate of absorption that ultimately affects the capacity of a person to carry out certain manual operations, including driving.

It is clearly evidenced, and this can be substantiated, that the rate of absorption of alcohol into the blood stream depends upon many factors. For example, it depends upon the state of health of the subject; upon whether the subject has eaten food; the type of food eaten; and the time that has elapsed since the food was eaten. These are the factors which influence the rate of absorption of alcohol into the blood. A person who has had an operation involving the removal of portion of the stomach, usually for an ulcer—a gastrectomy—absorbs alcohol at a terrific rate. Therefore if such a person decided to have a breathalyzer test, or a blood sample taken, we would find he would record a high reading despite the fact that he may not have consumed a great deal of alcohol.

These are matters which I think are not being recognised in the taking of our present tests to record the level of alcohol in the blood and the content of alcohol in the breath. As I said previously, I urge the Government not to become a victim of panic legislation simply because many experts have been advocating a reduction in the standards provided in the Act.

We also find that when experts give reasons, they vary greatly. I quote one instance from *The West Australian* of the 6th August. We find that ridiculous statements are being made; and here is one by a doctor—I will not mention his name—who is advocating a reduction in the standards and calling for an amendment to the legislation.

Mr. O'Connor: What was the date?

Mr. T. D. EVANS: Tuesday, the 6th August. I quote as follows:—

The build of the person made little difference to the effect. All adults had about the same amount of blood and it was the blood level which counted.

This is nonsense, because the blood content varies from human being to human being according to weight and body build. We find these opinions being put forward to bolster up a case so that Governments will rush in and introduce panic legislation. We should hasten slowly and carefully in this regard.

I will now leave the field of traffic and enter into the field of gold. Recently on the goldfields we had two well-attended meet-

ings of prospectors. In recent years, prospectors have not been known to be meeting-minded; they are prospectors because they are interested in getting into the field to look for gold or other minerals. However, we have had two well-attended meetings in recent weeks. Obviously these men had some reason for meeting; and it was because of the recent upsurge in mineral development in the Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and other mineral field areas. We find that a large amount of land has been taken up by companies, corporations, individuals, and syndicates, as they have applied for and been granted temporary reserves.

I do not wish to encompass the question of temporary reserves to any great extent other than to say that when a person is granted a temporary reserve he is given the sole and exclusive right of occupancy to look for minerals and gold for a period of 12 months, after which time he can apply for a renewal, which can be granted. Under the Act, the Minister is required to lay on the Table of this House the names of applicants and the conditions under which the leases are renewed.

We find that large areas have been taken up by way of temporary reserves, so giving to the holders of these areas an exclusive right. This has had the effect of keeping prospectors out. Secondly, we have the problem of mineral claims becoming popular and well sought after. A few years ago in the goldfields area, mining tenements were practically unheard of. The most popular and well known tenement was the F.A. or prospector's area. However, today large parcels of land—areas of 300 acres—which have escaped being selected as temporary reserves are taken by way of mineral claims. As a result of all this the prospector is being squeezed out. These are the things that have caused the prospectors to complain in recent times. Prospectors are able to show that the amount of ore being treated at the various State batteries over the last few years has dropped considerably.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member has another five minutes.

Mr. T. D. EVANS: Accordingly, the prospectors held their meetings and called for an amendment to the Mining Act; and, in due course, an approach will be made by all goldfields members to the Minister to have the Mining Act amended in such a way as to provide, for a genuine gold prospector, an entree into a mineral claim. In my opinion after a certain amount of time has expired the holder of a mineral claim should allow a gold prospector to go in and look for gold, provided he does not seriously interfere with the mineral claim holder.

Kalgoorlie has recently been in the news, and I am speaking nickel-wise, not otherwise. Wonderful things have been happening in and around Kalgoorlie, but the

basic problem confronting the gold industry still remains unsolved. I am speaking of the question of obtaining for producers a price commensurate with present day costs. It was heartening to read that some relief has been offered to the gold producer by way of the present Federal Budget; but, in my opinion, it is not sufficient, although it is better than nothing.

However, the present two tier system does offer some relief and hope and completely abolishes the argument that the price of gold can be valued only on the basis of the American dollar. With the introduction of the two tier system it can no longer be said that an increase in the price of gold will have the effect of devaluing the American dollar. I do not think it will be a long time before an increase in the price of gold will be forthcoming. In the meantime the people in the goldfields look forward to the future with a feeling that they have a great rendezvous with destiny and that they are people on the move.

In conclusion I hope the Government and its advisers will give some consideration to the reforms I have advocated. I hope the Government will pay heed to my humble petition and have the courage and capacity to tolerate the things it cannot change, the courage to change the things it can, and the wisdom to know the difference between them.

MR. BRADY (Swan) [8.59 p.m.]: I wish to say a few words in regard to the adoption of the Address-in-Reply, and raise a number of matters which are topical at the moment. However, before doing so, I would, like other members, like to take this opportunity of congratulating you, Sir, on your appointment as Speaker. I hardly think it is necessary for me to dilate on this subject owing to the fact that you are in the position as a result of the unanimous vote of the House.

While on the matter of the House, and your appointment as Speaker, I want to say I feel that one of the most disappointing aspects of being a member of Parliament is the absence of people in the public gallery when important debates are taking place and when Parliament is discussing major problems affecting the welfare of the citizens of Western Australia. Somehow the general public has got the feeling that they are not actually wanted here, and they are not encouraged to come to the House.

I feel we should probably show the people that they are wanted and that they should come to listen to members. We should revise the way we set ourselves out to welcome people into the public gallery. For example, I think 99 per cent. of the people who come to the gallery do not know where the various members are sitting, who they are, or what area they

represent. I suggest that consideration be given to having a plan of the seating placed at the entrance to Parliament House and around the various corridors so that people will know who the speakers are.

We have a plan of seating presented to members on opening day, and it is quite clear. This same plan could be a valuable help to people sitting in the gallery and would give them some indication of who is speaking. People visiting the gallery should not have to ask the constable who is speaking.

Mr. W. A. Manning: Why not give them one of those cards?

Mr. BRADY: As the honourable member has interjected: Why not give them one of these cards? I would be in favour of that, but I would also go further. I cannot see any reason why the members of the public who come to this House should not receive a copy of the *Notices and Orders of the Day*. After all, we represent those people, and the least we can do is to give them a copy of our notice paper.

People come to this House and sit for hours, but they do not know what the procedure is in regard to the Bills on the notice paper. They do not know whether they should come back in an hour's time to hear discussion on a particular Bill which interests them.

Mr. Graham: They hear the answers but they do not hear the questions.

Mr. BRADY: As the honourable member has just interjected, they hear the answers but they do not hear the questions. The whole procedure must be bewildering. I can say quite honestly that the procedure was bewildering to me for many years after I came to this House. I was not able to follow the activities taking place.

We, as members, represent something like 800,000 or 900,000 people and I think the least we can do is to have 50 or 100 extra copies of our notice paper made available for the general public. If they are not used, the extra cost would not amount to very much.

Another matter is that we have complete strangers coming to this House—men and women—and they do not know where the toilets are. They have to ask directions from complete strangers because there is no indication in the public gallery where these conveniences are situated. These facilities should be readily available to people who visit this Parliament. We should welcome people here and the more we welcome them the more they will become interested, and that will be to the benefit of the general public.

You know, Mr. Speaker, and other members know, that I have some other pet subjects regarding Parliament. I hope to ask you, Mr. Speaker, a series of questions

in regard to these matters on a future occasion. However, I do want to see the public visit the gallery as much as possible.

It may come as a complete surprise to members of this Parliament to know that in the Parliament of Wellington in New Zealand, the general public is encouraged to use the library as a public library. I would not have any objection to our library being made available, if not for all the public, then for certain members of the public.

I think it is dangerous that the public is not interested in coming along and taking some notice of the activities of Parliament. I do not like this lack of interest and I would like to see the gallery half full from time to time, and full on other occasions.

Mr. Gayfer: Have you a sign at the Ashfield station showing where the toilets are situated?

Mr. BRADY: That is a most interesting interjection, and in answer I would say that 90 per cent. of the people who patronise the railways in the metropolitan area would welcome a sign pointing to a toilet. As members know, the only toilets that are available to the general public are those at Midland, Fremantle, and Perth.

Elderly men and women go to the stations; children go to the stations; and invalids go to the stations. Many of them travel to the Royal Perth Hospital to receive treatment for diabetes, bowel complaints, and other disabilities, but there are no toilets available for them. On more than one occasion I have had elderly women ask me if I can do something about it. I have asked questions in this House to ascertain whether something can be done about the problem. It is not good enough for the general public, which is helping to maintain the railways, to be without these facilities.

I can go to some country areas where there are two men and a dog, and these facilities are available. One can go to Bunbury, and they are available there, as they are available in other country towns. Whilst the matter might be treated lightly by some members, it is rather a serious one to certain people in the community.

Recently I heard that the railways arranged for, I think, 4,000 people to go to Toodyay on a tourist run, and there were no toilets. It is a disgrace to the Railways Department and a disgrace to the Government for this sort of thing to happen.

Mr. Graham: No toilets on the railway station?

Mr. BRADY: I was told none were available at the station for the convenience of the people. I have heard that the Railways Department intends to cut the figure down to a maximum of 1,200, and perhaps it will cater for them in providing the necessary toilets.

Whilst I intend to refer, only in passing, to the housing problem, I do not want the Minister for Housing to think it is not a serious matter. I can go to my office at the moment and bring out no less than 35 files concerning people who are in urgent need of housing. Some of them are on the point of being evicted, and some of them have actually been evicted. But the majority are under notice to get out of their houses and obtain other accommodation, although they have not received eviction notices yet.

I would like the Minister to give consideration to that matter, which concerns only one part of the eastern suburbs. I suppose that the member for Bayswater, the member for Maylands, and the member for Mt. Lawley—and other members—have quite as many cases to deal with.

Whilst in tonight's *Daily News*, the point is made that the Government anticipates that 5,000 homes will be built in the Kwinana area in the near future, I would be most grateful if the Minister could, in the next 12 months, build 100 homes in my electorate to house the people who are working in the area. Those people work in industry, commerce, and the railways, and some of the businesses concerned have been functioning in the electorate for 50 years. Some of the people who want houses have been reared and educated in the area; so do not let the Government rush to Kwinana and provide all the services such as water supplies, sewerage, electricity, and housing, to the disadvantage of the suburbs which have been waiting patiently for the past 20 years for the housing position to be solved.

So I ask the Minister not to think that, because I do not go through the whole 35 files and tell him about the woman who shifted out with seven children to a house in West Perth, who is paying \$23 a week rent, and who is putting up with people coming to the door every second day because the house is for sale, I am not concerned. It cost that woman \$119 to shift. I will not go through the details of that harrowing story on this occasion but I will state that some of these people who are being evicted have no house to go to.

One case concerns a native family. A woman named Mrs. Dodd was evicted in Swan View a month or six weeks ago. Her furniture was put out of the house and no other house was available for her. The member for the district was not even available to assist, and nobody knew where he was at the time. That is only another one of the 35 cases I have.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thought I would refer to housing because it is a major problem. However, there are other problems, and one which concerns me greatly—as it does the member for Kalgoorlie and other members—is the step-up in the number of traffic accidents. Government departments are

now accepting that the accidents are inevitable. I asked a question today regarding my own electorate, and the concluding part of the answer is to the effect that accidents are taking place as a consequence of congestion all over the metropolitan area. To me it is a shocking commentary on the Government department concerned, and on everyone else concerned, including myself, that we are now accepting as inevitable that these things should happen.

The reason I mention traffic accidents is that in my own area at Midland the number of traffic accidents occurring is colossal. Last year I asked the following question of the Minister for Police:—

- (1) How many accidents have been reported between motor vehicles at the junction of Terrace Road and East Street, East Guildford (near rail crossing), in the past two years?

That crossing is right opposite the Guildford Grammar School. Mr. Craig replied to my question as follows:—

- (1) Thirty-four accidents have been reported for the two-year period ended the 31st March, 1967.

I then asked—

- (2) Has consideration been given to warning motorists or erecting warning signs to indicate danger at this junction?

The Minister replied—

- (2) Consideration is being given to the erection of warning signs. Additionally, a study is being made by the Main Roads Department with a view to minimising the hazards associated with the nearby rail crossing.

The Minister said that consideration was being given to this matter, but in 12 months nothing has been done. Also, another spate of accidents has occurred. This seems to be the pattern with regard to traffic accidents right throughout the metropolitan area, and to me it is a standing disgrace.

In many cases recommendations which are of no value so far as the prevention of accidents is concerned are being made, and the latest proposal of the Minister for Police is to have reflectorised number plates. What the deuce can they do to save accidents during the 16 hours of daylight? Maybe an odd accident will be prevented during the evening, but I would remind members that today 90 per cent. of our motorcars have brilliant lighting effects, and at night-time they can be seen very easily. The chromium strips and the bright lights on a car can be picked up much easier than reflectorised number plates, and I believe the Minister could have introduced some better safety proposal than these plates.

We have to appreciate that 304,000 reflectorised number plates will be sold over the next year or two and motorists will be charged \$1.50 for a set of plates. Yet in my opinion so far as a safety measure is concerned they will add up to nothing. All that will happen is that some concern will get a lucrative contract to make them.

If I had my way I would insist on everybody carrying a first-aid kit in his car—a miniature first-aid kit—and these kits could be used in the case of accidents on the road. They could also be used for accidents in the home. I have arrived at the scene of half a dozen accidents over the last two years but the average car has not been fitted with any emergency facilities. There were no facilities in any of them for providing the person who was lying on his back with a broken leg, a broken arm or wrist, with a cup of water. In my opinion this is not good enough.

I was pleased to hear that first-aid classes in St. John Ambulance work were recently started at Parliament House with a view to encouraging members of the staff to participate. As I said, I have arrived at the scene of five or six accidents over the last couple of years and invariably there has not been a person present who had any first-aid knowledge.

On Sunday night last I was returning from Clackline and near Red Hill, at about the 26 mile peg, I saw in the distance a sign which read, "Slow. Accident. Danger." This was erected about 50 yards from where an accident had occurred. A car had overturned and several people had been badly injured. I was about to stop to see whether I could render any assistance from the limited knowledge I have of first-aid, when I noticed a St. John Ambulance vehicle arriving on the scene. As a result I continued on my way because I felt that the officer in charge could do much more to help than I could do. There were already a number of people at the scene and, as members probably know, one of the first things one is taught at first-aid classes is to make sure that the traffic lanes are kept clear otherwise other people can be skittled.

I travelled on for about 50 to 75 yards and I happened to look back and I saw the same sign, "Slow. Accident. Danger." facing the direction in which I was travelling. This is the sort of thing which should be done to assist the travelling public. Signs such as those would be of far more help than reflectorised number plates in the prevention of accidents.

I am concerned about the matter because there does not seem to be any co-operation or liaison between the three bodies mainly concerned to try to prevent accidents. At West Midland no fewer than 400 to 500 cars are now turning off the main road opposite the Railway Hotel and travelling round to the workshops because the usual crossing near the Midland

station has been closed to allow work on the standard gauge railway and the new Midland station to proceed. These 400 or 500 cars are travelling to the workshops, to the abattoirs, or to the Helena Valley area, and they are causing a tremendous traffic hazard in the early mornings and late at night. The result is that accident after accident is taking place and yet nothing has been done by the Main Roads Department, the Police Department, or the local town council, to have warning signs placed 40 or 50 yards away in order to advise people that there is a danger.

So I believe the time is overdue for a committee to be appointed by the Government composed of representatives from the three organisations I have mentioned, as well as two other people, with a view to having a look at the colossal number of traffic accidents in our State. I have here a cutting from the newspaper which refers to the fact that a man had died and the road toll had now risen to 206, 66 more than at the same time last year.

Mr. Graham: It is 207 now.

Mr. BRADY: I know the Minister for Police has gone overseas, and I understand one of the main reasons for his visit is to study new gaols, and what can be done in the provision of new gaols for our State. I think the Premier should also ask him to have a look at what can be done to avoid traffic accidents. The Premier should ask the Minister to see what has been done in overseas countries to reduce the carnage on the roads.

Mr. Brand: As Minister for Traffic he will also have a look at the traffic problems.

Mr. Bickerton: Don't they have as many deaths, in proportion, as we do?

Mr. Brand: They have relatively more.

Mr. BRADY: I have read a good deal of information which has been published in America—I have some journals in a cabinet in my office in the House—and I am inclined to think that the American authorities are far ahead of us in regard to the provision of facilities to warn people about traffic hazards.

We have only to look at what has happened in this State. One can go anywhere in the State and see warning signs which are 12 or 14 feet off the ground. What good are they in the night-time? None at all, because the average car's lights shine about nine or 10 feet ahead of the car. However, to give credit where it is due I have seen others which are erected seven or eight feet off the ground and they can be picked up at night.

When we see things like that going on, and we read of the number of people being killed, it makes us wonder. Probably we could say it was all right if an adult was killed because that would have been his own fault and he should have been more careful, but in my electorate

over the last two or three years two children have been killed at one crossing. So far as the local parents and citizens' association and a number of other interested bodies are concerned, the solution to the problem is an overhead bridge. For 10 or 15 years, when speaking in this Parliament, I have advocated the provision of overhead bridges and I am pleased to see that the Railways Department and the Main Roads Department have agreed to share the cost of building an overhead bridge in Ashfield where some 500 or 600 children cross a main road. In addition to the children, a number of other people will be using this overhead bridge and we will see the results of it. We may be able to do what has been done in Tasmania and Victoria in regard to the number of overhead bridges. I think this is the solution, provided ramps instead of steps are built.

With the provision of overhead bridges the traffic is not held up. Approximately 1,500 to 1,600 children attend the Governor Stirling High School and in the mornings and evenings a large number of buses are used to convey these children to and from school. While the buses are picking up or setting down passengers cars bank up behind them, and as many as 20 or 30 cars are held up. However, some drivers take the risk and go round the traffic that is held up and this constitutes a danger. If an overhead bridge was built in that area it would serve two purposes: It would protect the children going to and from school, and it would also protect those who were wanting to go over the road to catch a train.

My main reason for discussing traffic this evening is because at the East Street crossing, East Guildford, there have been 34 accidents in two years. The number is continuing to grow but nothing has been done by the Main Roads Department, the Police Department, or the local shire to erect warning signs, and I do not think that is good enough. If a committee comprising representatives from the three organisations to which I have referred, plus two or three other people, was formed, it could probably go into the matter and come up with the reason our young people are being killed in ever-increasing numbers.

I have here a paper which in the last week or so has been issued to members of Parliament, and no doubt many of them have read it. This paper shows that between 1956 and 1960 the number of accidents, including deaths, involving teenage people under the age of 20, increased by 100 per cent. That was in a four-year period. Between 1954 and 1964 the number increased by 225 per cent., and between 1956 and 1965, the number increased by 300 per cent. If the committee to which I have referred did nothing else but have a look at the problem to see if it could find the

solution it would serve its purpose. I am sure it could save the lives of some of our young people in the next decade.

I think the Government must do something to reduce the carnage on the road. Some people say that the large number of deaths is caused by Sunday drivers. Others say it is caused by Sunday drinkers, but nobody knows for sure. Only today, in the justices of the peace journal there is an article about a man who was charged with drunken driving. He was picked up in the hospital about two hours after an accident and was given a test. This happened in Western Australia and the magistrate held that whilst his breath may have smelt of alcohol the fact that he was unsteady on his feet was no doubt caused by the accident which had occurred on the Causeway at 2 a.m. So it is not always correct to say that because one's breath smells of alcohol, alcohol is the cause of the accident.

As I said before, the parents and citizens' association of Guildford have made every endeavour to have an overhead bridge installed for the children in that district. This bridge would serve not only the children going to and from the school, near which it would be erected, but it would also be used by adults and by the children who are attending a kindergarten which has recently been built in that vicinity.

While talking about crossings, I think the time is overdue for us to have a uniform system of warning lights. In Perth there are about four different types of warnings, and yesterday I was in St. George's Terrace and I wanted to cross Milligan Street. I found that I had the green light to cross the road but no fewer than three vehicles were in my way. They were waiting to cross the road at Milligan Street. What happened was that they had all started to move when they had the green light, but they had to stop when it switched over to red. Because they were in the lane, however, they remained there and waited. There was some hesitancy on the part of pedestrians who had the green light to cross Milligan Street, because they were uncertain about crossing the road between the vehicles which were standing there.

In today's newspaper there is a warning to motorists that in future they must not drive to the centre of a crossing if they wish to turn to the right, otherwise they will be breaking the traffic regulations and will be prosecuted. In the city we find "Don't Walk" signs, "Walk" signs, green lights, amber lights and red lights; yet around Royal Perth Hospital there are no warning lights of any description. This is a locality where these warning devices are needed, because old people, invalids, cripples, children, and sick people use this section frequently. It is shocking that there

is not some uniformity, because the elderly people are not expected to know the finer points of the traffic regulations.

In recent weeks Radio Station 6IX has, from 8.30 a.m. to 9 a.m., been broadcasting a warning on traffic hazards to motorists travelling into Perth. I am very seldom up between 6.30 a.m. and 7 a.m., so I do not know whether that station broadcasts similar warnings at that time. The National Safety Council should be encouraged by the Government to cause traffic warnings to be broadcast over all radio stations in the early morning and in the early evening, until such time as the road carnage is reduced considerably. I have made all the points I wish to in regard to traffic, and I consider this matter to be next in importance to housing.

I now turn to the question of native welfare, and I am pleased the Minister is in his seat. I will do something quite unusual in this House by paying a tribute to the Minister for Native Welfare for the work that his department has been doing for the welfare of the natives. As an ex-Minister for Native Welfare, I can see a tremendous improvement in the overall treatment of, and general attitude towards, natives.

I am afraid that something else is taking place, and this is a disgrace: At Allawah Grove no fewer than 14 families have been told to shift. In the majority of these families there are between five and eight children; and in the case of about half, the husbands have left their wives. The committee administering this settlement has established a kindergarten, and there are shops nearby. The remarkable thing is that the Minister told us the other evening that the Department of Civil Aviation is not pressing the Department of Native Welfare for the return of this area; yet these people have been told to move to Meekatharra, Quairading, York, and other country centres. Nine out of 10 menfolk have jobs in the Belmont Shire or in brickworks. There are no jobs available in the country areas for these people should they move out.

Here is something which the Minister may not be aware of. Two of the women at Allawah Grove have told me they would lose their children if they did not comply with the order to shift. There is nothing dearer to native parents than their children. On Monday night last I saw one woman in the settlement. She was sitting outside her hut, which has no electricity, in front of a kerosene stove with her six children around her. They did not know what to do. In my opinion the best pilot settlement in Western Australia is the one operating at Allawah Grove, but the department has passed the responsibility on to a committee to do the tremendous job of administering it. Now that this committee can no longer handle the situation the Department of Native Welfare

has asked the settlers to go to Meekatharra, Quairading, York, Corrigin, or somewhere else.

Mr. Lewis: The department did not pass on the responsibility; the Allawah Grove committee approached the department and asked it to take over the administration. I would point out that the department pays for the supply of electricity.

Mr. BRADY: The Minister might say that this was one of the things which his Government took over from the previous Labor Government. The committee administering the settlement has done a tremendous job: it has provided a kindergarten, and arranged for the services of doctors and social workers.

Mr. Lewis: How many people there have been offered houses in other localities?

Mr. BRADY: There is no reason why these people should be shifted to country areas.

Mr. Lewis: We have to find houses for them.

Mr. BRADY: They are not keen to go to the country areas. Some of them were born and educated here, and they should be allowed to remain. The people in Perth are taking an interest in those natives. The other evening two white women contacted me by telephone over a problem which had arisen in that settlement. The case concerned a woman with seven children who had been ordered to shift to the country. This woman had been paying rent for five or six years, and she had built up a credit to enable her to obtain a house. I contacted the Minister by letter and asked him to receive a deputation on behalf of this woman. Up to date I have not had any advice from him. I know the Minister is a busy man.

What I would like to happen is for this woman and others in her position to be permitted to live at Allawah Grove until the Government can provide them with houses elsewhere. The Minister should not blot his copy book; because he has been doing a very good job. He should be patient with these people; and he should provide them with decent houses, and thus build a monument to Edgar Lewis, the Minister for Native Welfare in Western Australia.

Another aspect of native welfare is that a regular newsletter is now being published, and this reflects great credit on Mr. Gare and on the Minister. It would be well for members to read it. One of the articles tells of a young aboriginal girl from Geraldton who is on the verge of becoming qualified as a pilot. The newsletter also contains photographs of some native girls making their debut at various balls. There is nothing better than photographs and illustrations to get the story over. I have spoken previously in the House on this aspect of teaching the natives.

I am sure the member for Belmont will remember, as he tittered when I said this previously, that the Minister has fallen down on the job by extending the right to natives to consume liquor, but failing to teach them how to drink it sensibly. By publishing pictures, such as the ones which have appeared in the newsletter I have mentioned, he could do a lot to teach the natives. The department has done a good job in bringing about the publication of the newsletter, and I would like to see credit being given to the departmental officers for this, just as I am giving the Minister credit for the work he has done on native welfare. I hope that eventually thousands of these booklets will be published each month.

When I was Minister for Native Welfare I advocated the publication of a similar booklet, but the then Commissioner for Native Welfare (Mr. Middleton) said he did not have an officer in the department who was suitable to do the job. Apparently Mr. Gare has been able to find someone.

Many of the natives are making great strides in the community, and Miss Scott, the young lady from Geraldton who is about to become qualified as a pilot is one example. Many of them are proving to be a credit to themselves.

Mr. Lewis: There is also a native medical student at the University.

Mr. BRADY: I do not know how I am going for time.

The ACTING SPEAKER (Mr. Mitchell): The honourable member has another five minutes.

Mr. BRADY: I now refer to the question of housing, and the announcement that the Government proposes to build 5,000 houses at Kwinana. The Premier and the other Ministers should have regard for the fact that in the eastern suburbs there are potential areas for the establishment of 5,000 houses, but there is no sewerage scheme and only an inadequate water service. Today I asked a series of questions in regard to this matter in relation to the Middle Swan district, in which the Swan District Hospital is located.

At the moment these people have septic tanks installed on their properties. I have seen some of these septic tanks around the Midland area and they are an absolute disgrace. It is a shocking reflection on any community that they should exist.

I said tonight that because some of these districts had been settled for anything from 50 to 80 years it is about time the sewerage was extended into them so that subdivisions could be carried out in order that 8,000 to 10,000 homes might be built alongside the railway systems, the shopping centres, the hospitals, the schools and other necessary facilities.

Before I conclude I feel I ought again to point out that there has been a blanket cover over about 2,000 acres in the areas of Swan View, Greenmount, and Helena Valley. Answers given me to questions I asked tonight do indicate that building can be carried out in the Greenmount and Helena Valley area, but there is still a blanket cover restricting building in Swan View.

Mr. Lewis: What about Eden Hill?

Mr. BRADY: The sewerage system goes as far as Guildford, and I have heard there is likely to be an extension to Eden Hill.

Mr. Lewis: The residents are protesting about houses being built there.

Mr. BRADY: I would point out to the Minister that the natives were living in that area before the people who are now complaining. One woman showed me the title deeds to her property at Eden Hill, and they go back at least 20 years; to a time when there were no houses at Eden Hill at all.

I think it was the Labor Government which built four or five brand new houses for natives at Eden Hill; and even Sir Charles Gairdner, our respected ex-Governor, took the trouble to inspect these houses. Some of the natives in that area have been accepted, though others have moved on. I feel sure that anyone would complain if a dump of a house were built in front of his property, whether the people who occupied it were black or white.

If the Minister provides decent houses he will have no problem, because the majority of the people there are in favour of houses being built in that area. I will admit that some of the families are not yet quite up to the standard required of a modern home; I must be fair to the Minister in that regard.

I would, however, like the Government to build some of the Geraldton type houses in order that these people might have a roof over their heads. We must get away from mia mias and humpies which generally accumulate all the filth around the place.

Mr. Lewis: There will be no mia mias.

Mr. BRADY: We must appreciate that the families concerned will have children going to school, and that these children are entitled to return home and do their homework under decent conditions.

As I have pointed out, many of the natives are making the grade: one girl has become a triple certificated nurse, while others have entered the teaching profession. If we encourage these people we will help them to do a good job.

Now that a sum of money is to be made available from the Commonwealth I hope the Minister will keep in mind what Dr.

Schapper, and I, have been advocating—that we must have houses before we can lift the standard of natives. It is no use at all our talking about education, health, and other things, if we have not the basic requirement of housing to offer these people.

Mr. Lewis: Do you go along with Dr. Schapper's ideas?

Mr. BRADY: I have not read all he has said, but he does advocate that the basic requirement for the average native family is housing.

Mr. Lewis: That is not new.

Mr. BRADY: I certainly go along with that idea of Dr. Schapper's. Now that the Minister has some encouragement from the Commonwealth in the shape of extra finance, I hope that when the distribution takes place he will have his plans ready to house these people in the various parts of the metropolitan area. I hope he receives a tidy sum for this purpose. We have one-third of the Commonwealth to look after, and our native problem is greater than that of any other State; apart from which Western Australia has a large percentage of natives to look after.

On Monday night I met eight families living at Allawah Grove, and three of the husbands were away shearing. These men are doing a good and responsible job as fathers, and they deserve all the consideration we can give them. I will leave the matter there and conclude by supporting the motion.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Burt.

House adjourned at 9.46 p.m.

Legislative Council

Thursday, the 15th August, 1968

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver) took the Chair at 2.30 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTIONS (7): ON NOTICE

SCHOOL AT SOUTH SCARBOROUGH

Provision

1. The Hon R. F. CLAUGHTON asked the Minister for Mines:

- (1) Is a new primary school proposed for South Scarborough or west of Wembley Downs?
- (2) If the reply to (1) is "Yes," when is it proposed to commence construction?

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH replied:

- (1) Yes, negotiations are in hand to acquire a composite high and primary school site for this area.
- (2) It is not known at present.