

Legislative Assembly

Wednesday, the 7th April, 1976

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

QUESTIONS (94): ON NOTICE

1. ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

Power Line: Wood Chipping Industry

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Fuel and Energy:

With reference to part (5) of question 28 of 22nd October, 1975:

- (1) Who paid for the installation of the Muja woodchip powerline?
- (2) How much is the W.A. Chip and Pulp Company paying for power and how does this compare with other rates?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) The State Energy Commission.
- (2) In accordance with standard tariff table "E" of the State Energy Commission's tariff schedule No. 1 which I shall table with your permission, Mr Speaker.

The schedule was tabled (see paper No. 153).

2. HEALTH

Atmospheric Pollution: Monitoring Stations

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

Have any of the mobile air purity monitoring stations established by the Australian Government in 1974 or 1975 been to Western Australia; if so, what are the details, in particular—

- (a) what sites were used;
- (b) what substances were monitored;
- (c) what were the results of such monitoring?

Mr RIDGE replied:

No mobile air purity monitoring stations established by the Commonwealth Government have been to Western Australia.

3. HEALTH

Atmospheric Pollution: Lead Content

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) What has been the result of monitoring of the atmosphere in the Perth metropolitan area for lead content during 1973, 1974 and 1975?

- (2) What sites were monitored and what readings were made?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) The results of monitoring of the atmosphere in Perth for lead content are as follows—

Yearly average,
micrograms per
cubic metre.

1973	....	....	1.4
1974	....	....	1.0
1975	....	....	0.8

- (2) Twenty-four hour readings measured at 57 Murray Street, Perth.

4.

HEALTH

Fish: Polychlorinated Biphenyl Compounds

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) Has there been any testing of fish in 1974 or 1975 for residues of polychlorinated biphenyls compounds being carried out locally on wet and canned fish?
- (2) If so, will he table the results of such testing?
- (3) Have any restrictions been placed upon the sale of these compounds in Western Australia since 1971?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) Answered by (1).
- (3) No. It has not been found necessary. Import is restricted by Customs regulations.

5.

HEALTH

DDT and Chlorinated Hydrocarbons: Use

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Agriculture:

Has a decision been made by the Australian Agricultural Council or by any other body to phase out the use of DDT or any other chlorinated hydrocarbons?

Mr OLD replied:

Yes, as suitable alternatives become available.

There are currently sixteen minor and two major approved agricultural uses for DDT in Western Australia.

As far as aldrin/dieldrin is concerned there is one approved agricultural use.

With lindane there are two minor approved agricultural uses; and with heptachlor/chlordane there are two major approved agricultural uses.

6. **MOTOR FUEL***Substitution of Tetraethyl Lead*

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Traffic:

- (1) Is he aware of research by Professor H. Bloom of the University of Tasmania to substitute methanol for tetraethyl lead in motor fuel?
- (2) Is there substance in the claim that methanol can be used in future burners?
- (3) Is there any intention to require the use of afterburners in Australia, so as to reduce the emission of lead?
- (4) What is the permissible level of lead contained in petrol per cubic metre?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) The methanol can be used as a fuel for industrial burners if they are specially designed for the fuel. Use in vehicle engines would require modifications.
- (3) Afterburners are used to reduce emission of unburned and partially combusted hydro carbons and not to reduce lead. As lead is a poison to the catalysts used in these devices it is necessary to remove the lead from motor spirit to achieve a satisfactory performance life of the afterburners. There is no intention at present to require the use of afterburners in Western Australian motor vehicles.
- (4) The permissible level of lead in any motor spirits in Western Australia is 0.83 grams per litre.

7. **TELEVISION***Advertisements: Control*

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister representing the Chief Secretary:

- (1) What power does the Minister have to prevent the screening of undesirable commercial material in television?
- (2) Is the Minister aware that there has been considerable public disquiet at the lurid nature of advertisements screened on television connected with the film "The Strangler of Rillington Place"?
- (3) If not, will he make inquiries?
- (4) Will he make representations to his colleague in the Australian Government so as to prevent a repetition of the presentation of such frightening material on television?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- (1) None.
- (2) No complaints have been received by the Minister or his department.
- (3) and (4) The control over all television material is vested in the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, to which all complaints will be directed.

8. **NATIONAL PARKS BOARD**
Membership and Powers

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Conservation and the Environment:

- (1) Who are the members of the National Parks Board at the present time, and what "interests" do they represent?
- (2) What is the number of the regulations pursuant to the Parks and Reserves Act which regulates the powers and composition of the present board?
- (3) Will he table those regulations?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

- (1) The present members of the National Parks Board are as follows—

Messrs C. F. H. Jenkins,
C. R. Bunning,
B. K. Bowen,
C. R. L. Gibson,
G. R. W. Meadly,
J. F. Morgan,
N. J. Semmens,
H. W. Sorenson,
D. W. G. Treloar.

The members do not officially represent specific interests but have been appointed by the Minister as a board of management under the Parks and Reserves Act.

- (2) The duty of the board is covered by section 4 of the Parks and Reserves Act. The present by-laws do not relate to the composition of the board but a copy of the Act and the by-laws are tabled herewith. The powers of the board are spelt out in several by-laws.

- (3) Answered by (2).

The Act and by-laws were tabled (see paper No. 154).

9. **SOUTH METROPOLITAN LAKES**
Water Quality Measurements

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) What measurements of water quality have been taken of Lake Coogee, Davilak (Lake Manning), Market Garden Swamps 1, 2 and 3 and at other lakes in the chain, and of the private lake at Watson Foods in Hamilton Road?

(2) Will he table the results?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

(1) The Metropolitan Water Board has been sampling Lake Coogee twice yearly since 1970 for 13 parameters and a group of students from Murdoch University recently took samples from the other lakes and swamps referred to. These were analysed in the board's laboratory and the results made available to the group.

Regular samples are not taken from Watsons Foods.

(2) Yes.

The document was tabled (see paper No. 155).

10. ELECTORAL DISTRICTS AND PROVINCES

Enrolments

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Justice:

(1) What is the present enrolment in each of the proposed 55 Legislative Assembly electorates and in each of the proposed Legislative Council electorates?

(2) What is presently the quota for each category of seats?

(3) Are any electorates outside of the quota limitations; if so, which ones?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

(1) to (3) Electoral rolls are at present maintained in existing districts and provinces, and no figures are at present available for the proposed 55 Legislative Assembly districts and the proposed 16 Legislative Council provinces other than the figures published in the proposals of the Electoral Commissioners published in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd January, 1976, in which the figures were calculated as at 30th September, 1975.

The boundaries of proposed electoral districts and provinces are not final and in these circumstances it is considered that the considerable additional work and expense in the calculation of the figures requested is not justified. The figures will be available as early as circumstances permit following the commissioners' final report.

11. ART GALLERY

New Structure

Mr DAVIES, to the Premier:

Referring to question 59 of 1st April, 1976, as the answer to part (2) is only a repetition of the question asked under (1), would

he please appreciate and understand that, if available, some details of the public appeal are sought and therefore answer the question accordingly?

Mr O'Neill (for Sir CHARLES COURT) replied:

Details of the proposed appeal have not been finalised.

However, an announcement is expected shortly from the Western Australian Art Gallery Society.

It is anticipated that accommodation within the new Art Gallery administration centre will be used as fund raising campaign headquarters.

12. TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Driver's Licence: Presentation

Mr FLETCHER, to the Minister for Traffic:

(1) Is he aware that my question 67 on 1st April, 1976 arose as the result of the following experience:

(a) that the minor offender alluded to in the question was redirected with his licence for viewing, from the headquarters of the Road Traffic Authority at No. 22 Mount Street, Perth, to a branch of the authority said to exist at the Rural & Industries Bank Building, Barrack Street, Perth;

(b) as there was presumably no Road Traffic Authority branch at this address, the minor offender was again redirected—complete with licence for viewing—to an alleged branch at Boan's, Murray Street, Perth;

(c) after exhaustive enquiries at this address the intrepid and persistent minor offender, still with licence for showing, was again redirected to the Bank of New South Wales centre, where Crown Law is situated and at which the Road Traffic Authority presumably has, or had a branch?

(2) As I have not heard since from the minor offender can I only assume that his licence was finally accepted for viewing at the last-mentioned address?

(3) Since the notice served on the the minor offender has printed on the back thereof, words which say in effect that "a licence may be viewed at any Branch" etc., will he with a view to preventing similar inconvenience and exasperation to the public, ensure that if branches of the Road

Traffic Authority are in future shifted from one address to another—particularly in the city area—that the shifting and relocation of the branch will receive wide publicity?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) and (2) I am not aware of the circumstances. It is considered that the persons redirecting the minor offender were under the impression that he wished to make payment and not that he wished to have his motor driver's licence endorsed on the infringement notice.

There is no branch of the authority in the Bank of New South Wales centre but payment of an infringement notice may be made to Crown Law in that building.

- (3) Traffic infringement regulations provide for endorsement of the particulars of the offender's motor driver's licence to be made by a patrolman (including a police officer).

Not all branches of the Road Traffic Authority include patrol staff but it will be recommended that the regulations be amended to include endorsement by an officer of the authority.

Yes, publicity will continue to be given in the same manner as when the R. & I. Bank branch was closed and the branch in Boans Limited altered. This was dealt with by the following means—

- (a) "Hand outs" advising of the change were available at the R. & I. Bank some three weeks before the changeover.
- (b) Prominent notices were published in *The West Australian*, *The Sunday Times* and *Sunday Independent* newspapers on the weekend 27th and 28th March.
- (c) Notices are being inserted with every vehicle and driver's licence renewal despatched.

13.

HOUSING

Single Unit Accommodation: Criteria

Mr T. J. BURKE, to the Minister for Housing:

- (1) Would he advise details of the criteria at present applying for State Housing Commission single unit assistance?
- (2) How many such units are available in—
 - (a) the metropolitan area;
 - (b) country areas?

- (3) How many applications are at present outstanding—

- (a) from women;
- (b) from men?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

- (1) (a) A single aged or invalid pensioner
or
A class "B" widow (aged 50 years or over without dependent children)
or
A Service pensioner.
- (b) With income not exceeding the pension plus the supplementary rent allowance (i.e. \$43.75).
- (c) Having liquid assets not exceeding \$600.
- (2) (a) 808.
(b) 45.
- (3) (a) 724.
(b) 75.

14.

EDUCATION

Pre-primary Centres: Number and Location

Mr MOILER, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) How many pre-primary centres have been built by the present State Government and where are they located?
- (2) How many pre-primary centres have been absorbed into the State education system and where are they located?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) At 7th April, 1976, a total of 32 pre-primary centres have been built, are under construction or at tender. These centres are located at the following schools—

Allenswood Primary School (Greenwood).
Balingup Primary School.
Bentley Junior Primary School.
Brookman Primary School (Langford).
Brookton District High School.
Burrendah Primary School (South Willetton).
Dudley Park Primary School (Mandurah).
East Carnarvon Primary School.
Eneabba Primary School.
Girrawheen Primary School.
Grass Patch Primary School.
Greenbushes Primary School.
Jarrahdale Primary School.
Kardinya (on site of proposed Kardinya Primary School).
Karratha Junior Primary School.
Koondoola Primary School.

Montrose Primary School.
 Narembeen District High School.
 North Lake Primary School.
 North Scarborough Junior Primary School.
 Nulsen Primary School (Esperance).
 Phoenix Primary School (Hamilton Hill).
 Queen's Park Primary School.
 South Kalgoorlie Primary School.
 South Thornlie Primary School.
 Southwell Primary School (Hamilton Hill).
 Spearwood Primary School.
 Three Springs Primary School.
 Warnbro Primary School.
 West Busselton Primary School.
 Williams District High School.
 Winterford Primary School (Hamilton Hill).

- (2) At 7th April, 1976, a total of fifty kindergartens previously affiliated with the W.A. Pre-School Board have transferred to the Education Department. These centres are as follows—

Alfred Cove.
 Attadale-Bicton.
 Birrallee No. 1 (Bunbury).
 Brookton.
 Boyup Brook.
 Buntine.
 Carlisle.
 Carilla (Pickering Brook).
 Carnarvon.
 Castletown (Esperance).
 Chapman Valley (Nabawa).
 Chowerup.
 Cranbrook.
 Dampier.
 Darkan.
 Eaton.
 Embleton.
 Esperance.
 Exmouth.
 Frankland.
 Floreat Park.
 Grass Patch.
 Happy Days (Rivervale).
 Johnston Memorial (Serpentine).
 Karratha.
 Many Peaks.
 Melville.
 Mingenew.
 Morawa.
 Mount Pleasant.
 Narembeen.
 North Floreat Park.
 North Innaloo.
 Pingelly.
 Pinjarra.
 Plantagenet (plus annexe) (Mt. Barker).
 Qualtrading.
 Rockingham Park.
 Rocky Gully.
 Safety Bay.
 Salmon Gums.

Scarborough.
 South Bentley.
 Southern Cross.
 Tom Price No. 1 (Church Centre).
 Tom Price No. 2 (Scout Hall).
 Wattleup.
 Williams.
 Woodlands.
 Yuna.

15.

TOURISM

Mr Denford: Accommodation Tours

Mr MOILER, to the Minister for Transport:

- (1) With reference to his correspondence to me dated 22nd March relative to the granting of a licence to Mr L. A. Denford to open tourist accommodation tours within Western Australia, would he advise why it is necessary for Mr Denford to restrict his accommodation to hotels or guest houses?
- (2) Does he consider that the opposition by the Transport Commission for Mr Denford to be issued with an annual licence to operate pensioner accommodation tours is in accordance with the Liberal Party policy, particularly those sections covering the travel industry and helping the small business?
- (3) Has he discussed those sections of the Premier's policy speech covered under the heading, expanding the travel industry and helping the small business, with the Commissioner of Transport?
- (4) If "Yes" could he claim that the commissioner is acting within the context of the sections listed?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) At the present time the availability of individual extended tours to the general public is adequately catered for by the existing licensees and the basis of Mr Denford's last application for a licence was that he would offer to a restricted income group, such as pensioners, a low cost tour which they are unable to obtain individually from the present tour operators.

To ensure that the tour is kept at a low cost, a licence to Mr Denford would be conditional to using the cheaper hotel or guest house type of accommodation.

- (2) The issue of a temporary licence, as distinct from an annual licence, is made for no reason other than to ensure at this stage a measure of control considered necessary over such operations and as such is not opposed to Liberal Party policy in this regard.
- (3) Yes.

- (4) The Transport Commission works closely with the Department of Tourism in ensuring that licences issued for general tourist operations are in accordance with the guidelines laid down for the promotion of this type of activity. In this regard particular emphasis is laid to the stability of such operations for the tourist must be assured of a standard of service that is reliable, efficient and backed by the necessary financial resources to undertake such work.

16. HIGH SCHOOL AT WILLETTON

Commencement

Mr BATEMAN, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

In view of the overcrowding at the Rossmoyne Senior High School will the Minister advise when it is anticipated the Willetton High School will be built to ease the current pressure on the Rossmoyne Senior High School?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

Willetton High School is currently under construction. It is scheduled to open in February, 1977.

17. ROSSMOYNE HIGH SCHOOL

Overcrowding

Mr BATEMAN, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) Is the Minister aware of the overcrowding of students at Rossmoyne Senior High School?
- (2) If "Yes" what is he doing about it?
- (3) Is the Minister also aware there are over 1 400 students attending the Rossmoyne Senior High School?
- (4) If "Yes" is he aware the changeroom facilities only cater for less than 400 students?
- (5) In view of this situation will he take immediate steps to enlarge the changeroom facilities to cater for the school?
- (6) If not, why not?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) (3) and (4) Yes—these matters were brought to the Minister's attention when he visited Rossmoyne Senior High School at the invitation of the Hon. C. E. Griffiths and in the company of the member for Canning.
- (2) (5) and (6) Rossmoyne High School will be relieved with the opening of Willetton High in 1977. There are no proposals in hand for extending the existing changerooms.

18. NORTH KALGURLI MINES LTD.

Financial Assistance

Mr T. D. EVANS, to the Treasurer:

- (1) Since the application for financial assistance by North Kalgurli Mines Ltd. mining company for a development programme believed to be in the range of \$250 000, has a request for such or any other assistance been made by the said company to the State Government?
- (2) If "Yes" would he please elaborate as regards the present situation?

Mr O'Neil (for Sir CHARLES COURT) replied:

- (1) North Kalgurli Ltd. has made application to both the Commonwealth Government and the State Government to finance a \$250 000 programme.
- (2) Neither Government has provided funds, and the company has restricted activities to a care and maintenance level.

19. GOLDMINING

Fimiston Leases: Water Levels

Mr T. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Mines:

- (1) Has his department conducted an on-the-site check of the water-levels in mining shafts on the Fimiston leases, since mining activities ceased in February last?
- (2) How frequently is it intended for such checks to be undertaken?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) No, but inspectors of mines are aware of the water levels in the shafts and other workings where salvage operations are in progress.
- (2) As required.

20. MINING

Fatal Accidents: Kalgoorlie, Scotia, and Kambalda

Mr T. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Mines:

Would he please list the recorded number of fatalities that have occurred each year since and including 1968 on Kalgoorlie, Scotia and Kambalda mine operations?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

	Kalgoorlie	Scotia	Kambalda
1968	7	Nil	Nil
1969	4	Nil	1
1970	3	Nil	3
1971	1	Nil	2
1972	3	Nil	2
1973	1	Nil	2
1974	1	1	Nil
1975	1	Nil	3
1976	Nil	Nil	1
Total	21	1	14

21. HEALTH

Abrolhos Islands: Chemical Toilets

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) What tests have been made of the sea water surrounding the various Abrolhos Islands to test whether the introduction of chemical toilets has decreased the level of pollution in the water?
- (2) What evidence is available to establish that the chemical agents involved do not themselves have a pollutant effect?
- (3) On how many occasions since the introduction of chemical toilets have Health Department officers visited the Abrolhos Islands to assess the situation?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) Representative bacteriological examination.
- (2) Chemical closets and chemicals are tested by the department before approval by the Commissioner of Public Health.
- (3) Twice.

22. EDUCATION

Abrolhos Islands: Correspondence Schools

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) What is the enrolment in each of the private correspondence schools presently operating at the Abrolhos Islands?
- (2) What assistance, if any, is the State Government providing towards the operation of these schools?
- (3) Has any officer of the Education Department ever visited any of these schools to assess what assistance is warranted?
- (4) If "Yes" on how many occasions, and when was the last occasion?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) Enrolments in the four communities of students on the Abrolhos islands, as at 31st March, 1976, are—

Little Rat Island ..	5
Rat Island ..	9
North Island ..	15
Big Pigeon Island ..	9

Total 38

- (2) These communities of students are not schools. There are no schools on the Islands. The Education Department's W.A. Correspondence School has different arrangements with each community. Each

community of students receives reading materials, rods, pads, pencils and study papers in a range of subjects.

Each community has notified the Correspondence School of the presence of a qualified supervisor. On Rat Island the supervisor forwards student study papers to Perth for marking at the Correspondence School. The other community supervisors mark the study papers themselves.

- (3) and (4) No officer of the Education Department has visited these islands in recent years in an official capacity.

23.

FISHERIES

West Wallaby Island: Huts

Mr CARR, to the Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife:

With regard to his department's policy of not allowing new fishermen's huts to be built on West Wallaby Island and of requiring existing huts to be demolished when a fisherman sells his licence, does this latter provision apply in the case of a fisherman handing his licence down to his son?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

Yes.

24.

JOHN WILLCOCK
HIGH SCHOOL
Status After 1977

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

Is it intended that John Willcock High School will proceed directly to senior high school status, by accepting year 11 students in 1978 and year 12 students in 1979, or is it intended to remain as a three year high school for some years after 1977?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

No decision has been made. This matter will be considered during 1977.

25.

EDUCATION

Pre-primary Centres: List

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

With reference to his answer to question 55 of 1st April, which of the schools listed were new schools built at the same time as their pre-primary centres, and which were constructed prior to their pre-primary centres?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (a) Those built in conjunction with new schools were—

Allenswood;
Brookman;
Burrendah;
Dudley Park;
Karratha;
Phoenix;
South Thornlie.

- (b) All the rest were built subsequent to the opening of the primary school.

26. EDUCATION

Guidance Officer: Geraldton

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) Is it a fact that the guidance officer who was transferred from the Geraldton area at the end of 1975 has not been replaced?
- (2) Is it a fact that in his stead the department is sending guidance officers from the metropolitan area to Geraldton on a basis of two weeks per term, or some such temporary arrangement?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) The guidance officer was not transferred but applied for an advertised vacancy to which he was entitled. This vacancy was in a country district where there was no guidance officer.
- (2) Services are being provided from the metropolitan area while a suitable appointee is being sought.

27. EDUCATION

Guidance Officers: Number and Location

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) How many guidance officers are employed by the Education Department?
- (2) How many of these guidance officers are located in the country and where are they located?
- (3) What is the desired ratio of guidance officers to students?
- (4) How many students are involved in the area covered by the guidance officer who was stationed in Geraldton last year?
- (5) How many children are involved in the area which would be served if a guidance officer was stationed in Kalgoorlie?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) The equivalent of 132 full time guidance officers are employed.

- (2) Sixteen as follows—

- (a) Pilbara and Kimberley—2.
- (b) Geraldton and Midlands—2.
- (c) Central and Murchison—2.
- (d) Eastern Goldfields—1.
- (e) Upper Great Southern—1.
- (f) South West—6
- (g) Lower Great Southern—2.

- (3) Appointments are dependent upon need not on a statistical ratio.

- (4) Geraldton:

Government—8 351,
non-government—2 441.

- (5) Goldfields:

Government—7 783.
Non-government—1 063.

28. EDUCATION

Guidance Officers: Appointments

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) How many guidance officer positions did the department advertise for the 1976 school year?
- (2) Were all of the positions advertised filled?
- (3) Were there any applicants for guidance officer positions who were not appointed?
- (4) If the answer to (3) is "Yes"—
 - (a) how many were not appointed;
 - (b) how many of those were adequately qualified for appointment;
 - (c) why were they not appointed in view of the need?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) All 94 promotional positions were advertised. In addition, an unspecified number of counselling assistant positions were advertised.
- (2) No.
- (3) No qualified applicant was refused.
- (4) Not applicable.

29. HOUSING

Geraldton: Hot Water Systems

Mr CARR, to the Minister for Housing:

- (1) What stage has the State Housing Commission reached in Geraldton with its programme to upgrade its existing houses, with particular reference to provision of hot water systems?
- (2) How many SHC homes in Geraldton are still without a hot water system?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

- (1) The upgrading programme provides, amongst other items, for the installation of hot water systems to those dwellings without such a provision.
Of the 412 dwellings identified for upgrading, 90 units have been contracted for the work and a further 23 dwellings are scheduled for tendering in August 1976.
- (2) Some 170 dwellings have yet to be provided with a hot water system.

30. EDUCATION

Small Private Schools: Departmental Control

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) What control does the Education Department hold over the establishment of small new private schools?
- (2) What steps to gain approval should be taken by a person wishing to establish a small private school?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) The control the Education Department has over private schools is detailed in sections 32-34 of the Education Act.
- (2) Any person may establish a private school but in order to have the school classified as "Efficient" must comply with Section 32A (1) of the Education Act which states—

The proprietor, headmaster or principal teacher of any school which provides instruction up to and including the final year of secondary education, shall apply to the Minister, within one month . . . of . . . the establishment of the school, to have the school registered in the register of efficient schools kept in the Education Department for the purpose.

31. HOUSING

Limitations on Purchase

Mr CARR, to the Minister for Housing:

- (1) What limitations are placed on State Housing Commission tenants purchasing their home?
- (2) Do any restrictions prevent a widow SHC tenant from purchasing her home?
- (3) If "Yes" how does he justify this situation?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

- (1) to (3) Generally the tenant-in-occupation does not have any automatic right to purchase, but the commission is prepared to consider any application; provided the proposed sale is not for speculative purposes, the area is not marked down for re-development, the home is to be used for maximum family advantage and the rental pool is not unduly affected by the sale, it will be allowed to proceed.

In addition the commission insists the tenant has an acceptable paying history and that the income situation indicates an ability to meet the purchase commitment.

Duplex units and other multi unit type of housing are not available for sale to tenants-in-occupation.

32. CONSUMER PROTECTION

Prices in Kimberley and the North-west

Mr CARR, to the Minister for Consumer Affairs:

With reference to the index of retail prices of food in certain localities, a copy of which was tabled by him in connection with his answer to question 65 of 8th May, 1975—

- (a) are more recent figures available;
- (b) if so, will he please provide them?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (a) Yes. The Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics usually releases the results of each current year's survey early in October of that year.
- (b) A copy of the 1976 figures is not yet available but the 1975 figures are submitted for tabling.

The paper was tabled (see paper No. 156).

33. HOSPITALS

Nurses: Training

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

Is a girl seeking to do nursing training only able to apply for acceptance at one hospital at a time, or is she able to apply simultaneously for admittance to several hospitals and then decide from the replies which hospital she will train at?

Mr RIDGE replied:

There is freedom of choice for applicants who chose to enter general training to apply simultaneously to all the general training schools if they so wish.

34.

LAND

Coastal Area: Geraldton

Mr CARR, to the Minister for Lands:

- (1) Is his department responsible for the land lying between Willcock Drive and the sea at Point Moore, Geraldton?
- (2) If not, can he advise who is responsible?
- (3) If "Yes" to (1), what action is contemplated to halt the continuing coastal erosion along this stretch of coastline?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) Yes. The area between low water mark and high water mark is Crown land and between high water mark and Willcock Drive is portion of unvested Class "A" Reserve No. 2562 "Esplanade and Recreation".
- (2) Answered by (1).
- (3) The department has not become aware of the situation reported by the Member but will institute inquiries with a view to referring the problem to the Government's committee on coastal erosion.

35.

EDUCATION

Television Sets: Repair

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) Is it a fact that television sets in schools are repaired when necessary at Education Department expense?
- (2) Is it a fact that television sets in school hostels are not repaired at Education Department expense, but must be paid for by the hostel itself?
- (3) If this is a true outline of the position—
 - (a) does the Minister agree that an anomaly exists;
 - (b) will the Minister take the necessary steps to see that the Education Department pays for repairs to hostel television sets?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) Yes, television sets used for educational purposes in government schools are covered by a maintenance contract taken out annually by the Education Department.
- (2) Yes.

- (3) (a) and (b) No. The television sets provided at hostels are essentially for the recreation of the boarders at the hostels. Since these television sets do not form part of the school curriculum of the boarders the request cannot be acceded to.

36.

EDUCATION

Sports Grounds: Maintenance and Development

Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

What assistance does the Education Department provide to established schools to help with the maintenance and further development of their grounds and ovals?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) The department provides appropriate gardening staff.
- (2) Fertiliser, tools and lawn mowers are supplied.
- (3) A lawn mowing service is provided in the metropolitan area and contractors are engaged in some country schools.
- (4) Ovals are top dressed and levelled where necessary and as funds become available.
- (5) There is also departmental supervisory staff available for advice to schools.
- (6) Arrangements are made with the landscape section of the Public Works Department to prepare school landscape plans. This service is dependent on the availability of staff in the landscape section.
- (7) A dollar for dollar subsidy is available for approved ground development projects in primary schools and district high schools.

37.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Wool-tops Plant

Mr MAY, to the Minister for Industrial Development:

- (1) Following his return from overseas has he received any representations from overseas companies seeking to establish an integrated wool-tops plant in Western Australia?
- (2) If not, what is the present position regarding the possible establishment of such an industry in this State?
- (3) Will he detail the incentives which were offered to overseas companies to become established in Western Australia?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) and (2) Discussions on the establishment of wool-tops plants in Western Australia have been held

between representatives of overseas companies and the Department of Industrial Development in recent weeks. These emanated from my meetings with major wool-tops producers during my visit to Europe.

- (3) Overseas companies were informed that the Government would give its full backing to proposals to expand the wool-processing industry in Western Australia. The nature of any assistance would be largely dependent on the specific needs and circumstances of each individual proposal.

38.

GOLDMINING***Financial Assistance and Guarantees***

Mr MAY, to the Premier:

- (1) Will he advise details of direct financial aid and guarantees extended to individual goldmining companies in the Eastern Goldfields during the Government's present term of office?
- (2) Will he advise details of direct financial aid and guarantees extended to Hill 50 at Mt. Magnet during the Government's present term of office?
- (3) What portion of the guarantees extended to Hill 50 has been utilised and what is the Government's present direct financial commitment?

Mr O'Neil (for Sir CHARLES COURT) replied:

- (1) The State Government provided a loan of \$441 600 to Kalgoorlie Lake View to support the retention of employees engaged on initial development work underground at the Finiston leases.
- (2) A guarantee to support Hill 50 development work at Mt. Magnet during a 10-week period while awaiting a Commonwealth decision on financial aid to the industry.
- (3) Final figures are being audited but the guarantee was for a maximum sum of \$300 000, of which approximately \$250 000 has been committed.

39.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES***Goldfields Area***

Mr MAY, to the Minister for Fuel and Energy:

- (1) Has any firm decision been made on the future power supplies for the goldfields and for Kalgoorlie in particular?
- (2) If so, will he advise particulars of the discussions between the commission and the Kalgoorlie Council?

- (3) When can a decision be expected regarding the possibility of constructing a major transmission line from the main SEC system to the Kalgoorlie area?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) Answered by (1).
- (3) The transmission line proposal is under review and the decision is dependent on the realisation of plans of the various mining companies in the area.

40.

SOLAR ENERGY***Research: Subsidies***

Mr MAY, to the Minister for Agriculture:

As promised by his party in election speeches for the 1974 State elections, what action has been taken to provide Government subsidies for companies doing research and development on the use of solar energy?

Mr OLD replied:

The whole question of solar research is currently under review by the State Energy Commission. A special committee of their Energy Advisory Council is also being set up to study the matter and contribute to the study.

The Government will make a decision on financial assistance for research when the present study is complete.

41.

GAS***Fremantle Area: Price***

Mr MAY, to the Minister for Fuel and Energy:

- (1) Has any progress been achieved in resolving the gas prices being paid by consumers in the Fremantle area?
- (2) If not, will he advise if the commission intends to resume negotiations with the Fremantle Gas & Coke Company regarding the acquisition of that company?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) Acquisition of the Fremantle Gas & Coke Company is not being contemplated at this time.

42.

MINING***Winding Operations: Signals Code***

Mr MAY, to the Minister for Mines:

- (1) Has the matter of a uniform code of signals for winding operations in mine shafts been resolved?
- (2) If not, will he advise the organisations opposed to the proposal?

- (3) When is it anticipated the necessary regulations will be tabled in Parliament?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) and (2) As yet, complete agreement on a new uniform code of signals has not been reached but negotiations are continuing with the Chamber of Mines of Western Australia (Incorporated), the Australian Workers' Union, Western Australian Branch—Mining Division, and the Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen's Union of Workers of Western Australia.
- (3) The new regulations under the Mines Regulation Act, 1946, were promulgated in the *Government Gazette* of the 1st April, 1976, and I understand the Crown Law Department is taking action to have the regulations tabled without delay. In fact, they have been tabled today.

43 SOLAR ENERGY *Laboratory*

Mr MAY, to the Minister for Fuel and Energy:

- (1) Has a feasibility study been conducted with a view to establishing a solar energy laboratory in Western Australia?
- (2) If so, did the study report favourably on the establishment of such a laboratory?
- (3) Is it the intention of the Government to take early action to establish the laboratory?
- (4) Would he indicate the possible location of the laboratory?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) The State Energy Commission retained Merz & McLellan and Partners to prepare a design proposal for a solar energy laboratory.
- (2) The report was not of a nature which made recommendations but rather assessed the implications and costs involved in such an undertaking.
- (3) The overall policy relating to solar research in Western Australia is currently being examined by the State Energy Commission and a committee of the Energy Advisory Council is in process of being set up to assist in this assessment.
- (4) The location of any laboratory facilities which may ultimately be recommended has not yet been resolved and would be part of the study referred to in (3).

44. *This question was postponed.*

45.

SCHOOLS

South Kalgoorlie: Sports Ground Reticulation

Mr T. D. EVANS, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

Will the Minister give me an assurance that the project of piping treated sewerage effluent to water the recreation site to be shared by the four schools in the South Kalgoorlie area, will be accorded a high priority in the 1976-77 works programme?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

The matter of establishment of a grassed recreation ground in this area is still under consideration. Sources of funding are also being explored. The Education Department cannot guarantee this project in the 1976-77 financial year as priority must be given to the erection of new classroom accommodation to house increasing enrolments.

46. KALGOORLIE HIGH SCHOOL *Stage IV*

Mr T. D. EVANS, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) What priority has been accorded the commencement of stage IV of the new senior high school at Kalgoorlie?
- (2) When is it expected stage IV will commence and what would be the expected completion date?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) and (2) No decision on the building of stage 4 of the Eastern Goldfields Senior High School has yet been made. Until the full extent of the loan funds available to the Education Department becomes known later this year no firm indication of this job can be given.

47. EDUCATION

Guidance Officers: Kalgoorlie

Mr T. D. EVANS, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) What criteria, including population of a given area, are adopted for the appointment of one guidance officer?
- (2) Should not a centre such as Kalgoorlie and its environs be served by at least two such officers?
- (3) Why has there been no appointment of any guidance officers to Eastern Goldfields Senior High School this year?

- (4) What steps will the Minister take to alleviate the situation for the balance of this year and to ensure full staffing next year of a full-time district guidance officer, a full-time guidance officer attached to the senior high school, and a full-time social worker?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) Guidance officers are appointed to high schools, to district offices and to head office specialist sections. Such appointments are dependent upon need rather than on a statistical ratio.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) No applications were received for the advertised positions.
- (4) Teams from the metropolitan area will attempt to provide a service but this is less satisfactory than having resident officers. Vacancies will be advertised during 1976 for 1977.

48. TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Devices for Apprehension

Mr JAMIESON, to the Minister for Traffic:

- (1) How many varieties of electronic or electrically powered devices are used by the Road Traffic Authority in apprehending traffic offenders?
- (2) Which of these devices are governed by regulations as to their use?
- (3) Which of the devices are subject to departmental rules as to their use?
- (4) Would he table a copy of the regulations or departmental rules governing the use of each device?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) (a) Radar—two types: JF 100 Speed gun and Digital Dopler speed gun, Model S5.
 (b) Amphometer: Automobile-miles-per-hour ometer.
 (c) Breathalyser: Smith & Wesson, Models 900 and 900(A).
- (2) The breathalyser by virtue of the Road Traffic (Breath Analysis) Regulations, 1975.
- (3) Radar, amphometer and breathalyser.
- (4) Yes.
 (i) Road Traffic (Breath Analysis) Regulations, 1975.
 (ii) Instructions on use of amphometer.
 (iii) Manual for electro-matic radar speed meter.

- (iv) Instructions and use of JF 100 Speedgun.
 (v) Speedgun, concept — tactics and training.
 (vi) Instructions on use of amphometer.
 (vii) Breathalyser operators' manual.

The paper was tabled (see paper No. 157).

49.

WESFARMERS

Karratha Store: Monopoly

Mr JAMIESON, to the Minister for the North-West:

- (1) Have Wesfarmers a monopoly concession as to the sale of groceries, etc., at its Karratha store?
- (2) If not, would the Government give consideration to the provision of a site to any other firm desiring to set up in opposition to Wesfarmers?
- (3) What are the terms and concessions applying to the Wesfarmers establishment at Karratha?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- (1) to (3) The terms and concessions applying to the development of a staged shopping centre complex at Karratha by Wesfarmers are set out in an agreement negotiated between the State and the company which was executed in June, 1972.

The agreement stemmed from negotiations with the company which was the only firm applicant when the shopping centre site was advertised throughout Australia.

The company immediately provides temporary shopping facilities in Karratha and has since proceeded with staged development of the permanent shopping centre. Currently the company is well in advance of the development conditions provided by the agreement—a copy of which is made available to the member.

Attention is drawn to clause 6 of the conditions of the agreement, page 8, and the signatory thereto.

50. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Coastal Areas: Protection Policy

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Conservation and the Environment:

Will he table a copy of the Environmental Protection Authority's draft policy on the protection of the coast?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

Yes. However, the member should note that the title of the document is actually "Preliminary Working Draft of Guidelines for an Environmental Policy on the Coastal Zones in Western Australia". I seek leave to table the document.

The document was tabled (see paper No. 158).

51. MINING

State Forests: Kirup-Grimwade

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Mines:

With respect to the application for a mining tenement in the State forest between Kirup and Grimwade:

- (1) What is the mineral for which a claim is made?
- (2) What is the present status of the application?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

- (1) It is presumed the member is referring to applications by Valuemets Pty. Ltd. and others. The minerals applied for are: Ilmenite, monazite, rutile, zircon, xenotime, leucosene, kaolin, nickel, copper, silver, zinc, tin, tantalite, cobalt, chromium, platinum, osmium, asbestos, talc and rare earth.

- (2) The applications are under consideration.

52. MINING

State Forests: Kirup-Grimwade

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Forests:

With respect to the application for a mining tenement in the State forest between Kirup and Grimwade, what part of the area referred to above is in the proposed quarantine area?

Mr RIDGE replied:

Assuming the question relates to claims 70/14170, 70/14171, 70/14173, 70/14222, 70/14278, 70/15600 and 70/15601 applied for by Valuemets Pty. Ltd. and others, the answer is—

Claims 70/17173, 70/14222, 70/14278, 70/15600, 70/15601 lie entirely within the area proclaimed on the 16th January, 1976, as a forest disease risk area.

Approximately 10% of mineral claim 70/14170 and approximately 90% of 70/14171 fall within the forest disease risk area.

53. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

Public Reports: Supply

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Premier:

- (1) Will he instruct all Ministers in Government departments to provide as a matter of courtesy, the Leader of the Opposition with copies of public reports such as the Scott report and the steel consortium report?
- (2) Is he aware of the Opposition's proper and constructive role in the community being hampered by the fact that such reports are not sent to it at a time when Government departments and the Press have access to them?

Mr O'Neil (for Sir CHARLES COURT) replied:

- (1) I understand that the normal practice with reports which are released to the general public is for a copy to be sent to the Leader of the Opposition and, where appropriate, a copy to the Parliamentary Library, as well as to the Public Library.

However, there are cases where the limited number of copies does not make this practicable, and this could easily be the case with a document of a highly technical nature.

As a general rule, I have asked Ministers—as well as my own department—to send a copy to the Leader of the Opposition where documents are being released and it is considered that they may be of some interest to him.

- (2) Having served two periods in Opposition, and a substantial period as Leader of the Opposition, I do not need to be reminded by the member about the role of the Opposition, and I would claim that the co-operation and courtesies extended to the present Opposition are at least equal to, if not better than, the courtesies extended to Oppositions in the past.

54. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Off-road Vehicles: Seminar

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Conservation and the Environment:

- (1) Was there a seminar on off-road vehicles organised for last Saturday by the Department of Conservation and the Environment?
- (2) If so, why was there a very late notification to the Conservation Council of Western Australia and other environmental organisations?
- (3) Does he realise that the lateness of the notice prevented proper representation of environmental bodies at the seminar?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

(1) Yes.

(2) My department records indicate that a total of 271 pamphlet notifications were posted on March 18 to selected organisations including 68 conservation groups throughout the State.

I am aware of complaints by certain conservation groups concerning a lack of notification although telephone conversations today confirmed that notification had been received by some of the groups on this list.

I am unable to explain why some groups appear not to have been notified in time since there has been no previous experience of this type.

In addition, I would draw the member's attention to the fact that notice of this seminar was given in *The West Australian* on Monday, 22nd March, and Wednesday, 31st March, 1976.

(3) Answered by (2).

55. *This question was postponed.*

56. TOWN PLANNING

Manjimup-Bunbury Coastal Area

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Urban Development and Town Planning—

(1) Has the study been concluded into the Manjimup-Bunbury coastal area in relation to the following aspects:

- landscape classification and assessment;
- surveys of Western Australian holiday habits;
- aerial surveys of water fowl habits;
- sediment analysis of Peel and Harvey Inlets;
- identification and classification of underground caves;
- feasibility studies of various forms of holiday accommodation?

(2) If so, will he table the report?

(3) If not, when is it expected the report will be completed and will it be available for public scrutiny at that time?

(4) Who carried out the studies?

(5) How were the studies funded?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

(1) My replies relate to the Mandurah-Bunbury study to which I assume the member refers. This study has been completed but I would point out that the aspects

referred to in the question are only six out of a total of 25 subjects of research which constituted the whole study.

(2) Yes, when I am in a position to do so.

(3) It is hoped to complete drafting and editing of the report and the preparation of maps by the end of next week. The report will then be sent to the Government Printer with the request that it be given high priority. At this stage I cannot say when printing will be completed. It is a specific objective of this study that the report be publicly available for discussion and comment.

(4) The studies referred to by the member in (1) were conducted as follows—

Landscape: Pamela and Michale Tooby, Landscape Architects;

Holiday Habitats: Ms C. Bayley-Jones, Murdoch University;

Waterfowl: Department of Fisheries and Wildlife;

Sediments: Department of Geology, University of W.A.;

Caves: W.A. Speleological Research Group;

Holiday Accommodation: Urban Systems Corporation;

Research on the other aspects was conducted by—

Town Planning Department.
Lands and Surveys Department.

Public Works Department (Harbours and Rivers Branch).

Mines Department (Geological Survey).

C.S.I.R.O.

Department of Agriculture (Soil Conservation and Erosion).

National Parks Board.

State Taxation Department.

Main Roads Department.

Forests Department.

Department of Industrial Development.

Community Recreation Council.

Museum.

Army.

The Shires of Mandurah, Murray, Waroona and Harvey.

(5) By a grant of \$25 000 to the Shire of Mandurah under the National Estate programme.

57. CONSERVATION

Commonwealth Allocations

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Conservation and the Environment:

Adverting to question 48 of 25th March, 1975—

- (1) What share did Western Australia receive from the Australian Government of its total assistance to the States of \$9 million for nature conservation purposes?
- (2) To what uses was this money put?
- (3) What proportion did Western Australia receive of the \$500 000 which was provided for assistance to the States for soil conservation?
- (4) To what uses was this money put?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

- (1) and (2) No money has as yet been received by the State Government, but I understand the Western Australian share will be \$35 000 which will be used for the purchase of Wellington Location 3910 for the purpose of nature conservation.
- (3) and (4) I have been advised by the Department of Agriculture that \$40 000 was received and used to purchase surveying and mapping equipment and specialised vehicles.

58. COCKBURN SOUND
Oil Pollution

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Works:

- (1) Is there an oil pollution watch organised for Cockburn Sound?
- (2) If so, what form does it take?
- (3) Which body carries out the watch?
- (4) Is it intended that any changes will be made to the present arrangements or have any changes occurred in the past few months?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Continuous surveillance is maintained by Fremantle Port Authority duty superintendents at the oil refinery berth.

The port inspector makes routine checks of the beaches.

The port fire service maintains a watch on ships.

Pilots who are continually taking ships from Gage Road to Cockburn Sound or vice versa report any breaches of port regulations.

Local government shire rangers liaise with port personnel in enforcing port regulations.

Airline pilots of Civil Flying Services flying to Rottnest Island report the presence of oil slicks, as does the pilot of Bell Brothers new helicopter service.

Voluntary reports are received from boat owners and other private persons using the sound.

- (3) The Fremantle Port Authority and the industries located on Cockburn Sound together with other parties referred to in (2) above.
- (4) No.

59. AUSTRALIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Complaints

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Premier:

- (1) Has he caused any complaint to be brought before the judicial committee of the Australian Journalists' Association?
- (2) If "Yes" was the complaint in written form?
- (3) If "Yes" was the correspondence on Premier's Department stationery?

Mr O'Neill (for Sir CHARLES COURT) replied:

- (1) to (3) See answer to question 65 on Wednesday, 31st March, 1976.

60. BUILDING BLOCKS
Availability

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Minister for Urban Development and Town Planning:

In view of his oft-repeated claim that the present Government was forced to provoke a supply of serviced residential building blocks to overcome a shortfall caused by the failure of the previous Tonkin Government to ensure an adequate supply of blocks, will he comment on official MRPA figures which show that from June 1973 until June 1974, 10 622 serviced blocks were approved for sale while from June 1974 until June 1975, only 8 675 blocks were approved for sale?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

The terms in which the member's question is asked are incorrect. However, figures available to me indicated an erosion of the stocks of urban lots by 8 000 during the term of the Tonkin administration.

61. PORT OF FREMANTLE

*Charges for Services:
Captain Adams*

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Premier:

- (1) Did he ever issue instructions, written or oral, direct or indirect to former Fremantle Harbour-master Adams regarding lower than normal rates to be charged for any service which was the ultimate responsibility of Captain Adams?

- (2) If "Yes" will he please list full details of any direction as referred to above?

Mr O'Neil (for Sir CHARLES COURT) replied:

- (1) and (2) The import of the questions is not understood.

62. POLICE

*Constable R. J. K. Smith:
Resignation*

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Minister for Police:

What were the circumstances of the resignation from the Police Force of Constable R. J. K. Smith 4150?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

Constable R. J. K. Smith, No. 4150, submitted his resignation while on annual leave. It was received through the post on January 19, 1976 and took effect, February 16, 1976.

While the resignation contained no reasons for his actions it is believed that the constable resigned with the intention of returning to farming.

63. TRAFFIC

*Fatal Accident: William
Joseph McWilliam*

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Minister for Traffic:

- (1) Did the circumstances of the traffic accident in which William Joseph McWilliam was killed on 22nd March, 1975, indicate that a charge of manslaughter could be sustained against any motorist involved?
- (2) If "Yes" why was such a charge not preferred forthwith?
- (3) If "No" was the lack of any basis for such a charge related to inefficient investigation by any police officer?
- (4) If there was inefficiency as referred to above will he please detail its nature?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) No. This matter is *sub judice*.
- (2) Answered by (1).
- (3) No.
- (4) Answered by (3).

64.

POLICE

*John Leonard Fox:
Warrant of Arrest*

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Minister for Police:

Will he list the steps taken to locate John Leonard Fox for whose arrest a warrant has been issued?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

A warrant of apprehension and commitment has been obtained from the City Coroner for the arrest of John Leonard Fox as a "Special Enquiry" for his whereabouts gazetted in *Police Gazette* No. 6 of 1976 which is circulated to all States in Australia and New Zealand.

Considerable inquiries have been made in this State and the parents interviewed in South Australia but his present whereabouts are unknown to them. Inquiries are continuing.

65.

BUILDING BLOCKS

Dianella: Sale

Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Housing:

- (1) In how many instances has the State Housing Commission sold land in Seymour Street, Dianella, by private treaty to people who have requested to purchase land?
- (2) Will he list—
 - (a) the area of land sold;
 - (b) the price of land sold;
 - (c) the person/s to whom land was sold,in each instance referred to in (1)?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

- (1) Three.
- (2) (a) Parcels of 728m², 888m² and 728m².
(b) and (c) I refer the member to answer given to question No. 80 on 31st March, 1976.

66. *This question was postponed.*

67.

TOWN PLANNING

Zoning Appeal: M. and R. Kessel

Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) Did he uphold an appeal against the refusal by the Stirling City Council to grant an application

for AA zoning use in a residential area by Drs M. and R. Kessell?

- (2) If "Yes" will he please detail the reasons for this decision?
- (3) Is it true that the decision was made against the advice of the Minister's department?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) My decision was subject to the provision of ten parking spaces for patients in accordance with the City of Stirling's district town planning scheme. I have indicated to the appellant that I am only prepared to allow the surgery use, provided there is no reasonable likelihood of parking by patients taking place in Seymour Street.
- (3) Yes.

68. MENTAL HEALTH

Kareeba Nursing Home: Transfer of Patients

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Premier:

- (1) How many residents were transferred from the Kareeba Nursing Home as a result of his Government's decision to purchase the nursing home for use in housing the profoundly retarded?
- (2) Has the Government monitored in any way the health of each of the residents transferred from Kareeba?
- (3) If not, why not?
- (4) If "Yes" to (2), will he provide details?
- (5) If "No" to (2), will he undertake to provide the information?

Mr O'Neill (for Sir CHARLES COURT) replied:

- (1) to (5) As the residents were private patients of the matron of the hospital, and arrangements for transfer to other accommodation were made by the matron, the information is not available. No complaints have been received from any source that the patients were not accommodated satisfactorily.

69. STATE HOUSING COMMISSION

Management Fee: Purchasers Affected

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Minister for Housing:

- (1) Is the State Housing Commission's management fee being imposed only on purchasers whose homes were not constructed with funds made available under the 1973 agreement?

- (2) Is it being applied to every purchaser in this category?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

- (1) and (2) The application of the management fee is not determined solely or primarily by the source of finance for the purchase contract.

Regulation 24A provides that all persons assisted to purchase are subject to the fee.

An Executive Council minute exempts from the management fee persons assisted to purchase new dwellings since 1st January, 1974.

For administrative purposes a new dwelling is taken as one completed with keys available for handover to the purchaser.

70. LOCAL AUTHORITIES

School Sites for Community Facilities

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

Will the Minister undertake to immediately investigate the possibility of facilitating investment by local authorities in schools sites with a view to providing urgently needed community facilities?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

The Minister for Education has already formed a committee which includes local government representatives to consider the increased use of schools by the community for recreational and passive purposes. The question of financial involvement by local government will be considered in the light of the committee's recommendations.

71. LOCAL AUTHORITIES

School Sites for Community Facilities

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Minister for Local Government:

Will he undertake to immediately investigate the possibility of facilitating investment by local authorities in schools sites with a view to providing urgently needed community facilities?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

The Minister for Education has already formed a committee which includes local government representatives, to consider the increased use of schools by the community for recreational and passive purposes.

The question of financial involvement by local government will be considered in the light of the committee's recommendations.

72. CONSUMER PROTECTION

Housing: Defective Plaster

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Minister for Consumer Affairs:

- (1) Is he aware of a situation in which defective plaster is causing extreme concern to hundreds of home owners?
- (2) Will he list each and every step taken by the Government to overcome the problem?
- (3) How many instances of defective plaster have been drawn to the attention of the Consumer Affairs Bureau?
- (4) Will he provide full details of each instance referred to in (3), including the date on which each instance was drawn to the bureau's notice, the advice given and the date on which it was given, the number of occasions on which the bureau advised a complainant to contact the Builders' Registration Board, the date and action taken by the board in each case?
- (5) Is the Consumer Affairs Bureau advising the application of a certain solution to walls with defective plaster?
- (6) If "Yes" what is the nature of this solution?
- (7) Who was responsible for instigating the development of this solution?
- (8) Will he provide a detailed assessment of the worth of this solution in helping to overcome defective plaster?
- (9) Is he aware that at least one major home building firm is issuing subcontract plasterers with a standard form on which they advise subcontractors to obtain the signature of owners of homes with defective plaster work and which states that the home building firm is holding the subcontractor responsible for the defective work?
- (10) Does this practice conform with Government policy as expressed through the Consumer Affairs Bureau?
- (11) If not, in what regard does the practice not conform?
- (12) What steps have been taken to combat the distribution of forms referred to above?
- (13) Is he aware of a legal action for damages naming Ready Lime Pty. Ltd as one of the parties?
- (14) If "Yes" will he give full details of this action including the date on which it is listed for hearing?
- (15) Have any steps been taken by the Government to ensure that this action is heard as quickly as possible to allow liability to be determined as quickly as possible?
- (16) Is he aware that the Master Plasterers Association believes that the only certain way of remedying the defective plaster is by stripping and replastering walls?
- (17) What is the estimated cost of carrying out this stripping and replastering process?
- (18) What is the estimated cost of rectifying defective plaster work using the process recommended by the Consumer Affairs Bureau, presuming this process is successful?
- (19) Who will be responsible for the cost of the involvement in this situation of the Consumer Affairs Bureau and other Government and semi-Government authorities?
- (20) How and when did this defective plaster come to the attention of the Consumer Affairs Bureau?
- (21) Was there any reluctance on the part of any person, company, authority or party to participate in any conference or meeting called or arranged by the Consumer Affairs Bureau?
- (22) In view of the comparatively short time in which the defect becomes apparent after plaster work is completed, can he please explain how the defect is present in plaster work started and completed over a period of several months?
- (23) In view of the magnitude of this 'defective plaster work problem' will the Government consider assisting in the formulation and financing of a 'test case' to establish ultimate liability for remedying defective work?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) to (23) I am aware of the situation regarding the defective plaster in homes which was brought to my attention by the Bureau of Consumer Affairs as the result of complaints which were lodged.

In an endeavour to assist all concerned the bureau called together other authorities and interested parties to discuss the problem, possible remedies and the technical and legal complications involved.

As a result of these discussions the Government Chemical Laboratories have been carrying out exhaustive chemical tests to ascertain an economically viable method of treating those homes affected.

The question of liability is very complex and because of legal action already commenced I am not prepared to comment on matters which are *sub judice*.

The various questions asked by the member for Balga are of an extensive nature and raise so many legal, technical, chemical issues and various opinions, that it is impracticable for staff of the bureau to be able to spend sufficient time or to have access to full information to provide appropriate answers.

The situation is under constant surveillance by the bureau which will do what is possible to ensure the interests of consumers remain paramount.

73. SKELETON WEED

Infestation and Eradication

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) How many outbreaks of skeleton weed have occurred in Western Australia in each of the past three years and where were these located?
- (2) What has been the cost of eradication in each of those three years to—
 - (a) the Agriculture Protection Board;
 - (b) the landholders concerned?
- (3) What is the area of the largest infestation found and where was this located?

Mr OLD replied:

- (1) 1973-74—12; Narembeen (9), Perth (2) and Geraldton (1).
1974-75—13; Milng (3), Perth (3), Narembeen (2), Moorine Rock (2), Toodyay (2), and Coolgardie (1).
1975-76—19; Narembeen (4), Southern Cross (3), Westonia (3), Eradu (3), Coolgardie (2), Wanneroo (1), Pithara (1), Walyunga (1) and Jandakot (1).

- (2) (a) The Skeleton Weed (Eradication Fund) Act provides for a levy of \$30.00 on growers delivering 30 or more tonnes of grain or seed. Income from the fund has been—
1974-75—\$285 300.
1975-76—\$267 510.

Expenditure on eradication, extension and compensation payments has been—

1974-75—\$240 370.
1975-76 to March 31st—\$155 871.

The fund was not in operation in 1973-74.

- (b) Landholders involved in skeleton weed outbreaks are not required to meet direct eradication costs.

- (3) 75 hectares at Narembeen.

74.

STATE FORESTS

Jarrah and Karri: Annual Growth

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Forests:

- (1) Will he detail the precise procedure by which the annual growth of—
 - (a) karri;
 - (b) jarrah,
 is calculated on State forests and Crown lands?
- (2) To what extent and in what ways have methods of calculating forest growth occurred in the past 30 years and would he give the date when changes in methods were adopted?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) (a) and (b) It is not possible to provide the member with a meaningful reply to his inquiry in an answer to a parliamentary question. Should he so desire, I shall be happy to provide him with the opportunity of pursuing his inquiry with the Forests Department. However, for his general information, the annual growth of jarrah and karri is now calculated from detailed measurements of some 209 permanent growth plots over periods of up to 16 years. This data is then applied to statistics of standing volume by marketability classes derived from measurements of some 10 000 temporary plots since 1965.
- (2) Prior to 1956 when the first comprehensive inventory of the forest resource was completed, it was not possible to estimate forest growth with any accuracy. From then until 1974 growth estimates were based on a percentage formula

derived from applying data obtained from a limited number of growth plots to stocking levels derived from revised forest inventory data. With the introduction of computerisation and the availability of improved growth data, the procedure outlined in part (1) above was adopted in 1973.

75.

STATE FORESTS**Jarrah and Karri: Annual Cut**

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Forests:

- (1) What has been the volume of—
 (a) jarrah;
 (b) karri,
 cut from State forests and Crown land in each of the last ten years?

- (2) What has been the annual volume of—
 (a) jarrah growth;
 (b) karri growth,
 of timber on State forests and Crown lands in each of the last ten years?
- (3) How many timber mills were operative in Western Australia in each of the past ten years?

Mr RIDGE replied:

- (1) The volume cut from State forest and Crown land in each of the last 10 years as listed in the annual reports of the Forests Department but reproduced below for the convenience of the member has been as follows—

(a) Jarrah (b) Karri

(Exclusive of Mining Timber, Firewood, Poles & Piles)

	m ³	m ³
1966	884 105	207 019
1967	882 165	180 908
1968	917 339	198 986
1969	812 662	208 160
1970	770 765	230 628
1971	820 093	195 221
1972	734 967	225 141
1973	668 634	256 426
1974	657 367	273 887
1975	699 258	250 803

- (2) The annual volume of the growth of timber on State forests and Crown lands is not known as it is not feasible for this to be measured. In my answer to question 19 on 17th October, 1974, I advised the member:

On present estimates annual increment of timber through natural growth in State Forests only (including sawlog and re-growth sizes):

(a) Jarrah—355 000 m³

(b) Karri—207 000 m³.

- (3) The number of sawmills registered for each of the past 10 years under the Timber Industries Regulation Act 1926-69 as stated in the annual reports of the Forests Department and thus presumed to have been operative in Western Australia for at least part of the year concerned, have been as follows—

	Crown Land	Private Property	Total
1966	120	82	202
1967	114	74	188
1968	115	76	191
1969	104	59	163
1970	96	54	150
1971	96	58	154
1972	80	65	145
1973	85	55	140
1974	83	46	129
1975	Figures not yet available.		

76. This question was postponed.

77.

MILK**Quotas: List**

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) How many dairy farmers in Western Australia hold market-milk quotas at this time?
- (2) Will he list the holders of market-milk quotas and indicate the locality of each?

Mr OLD replied:

- (1) At 1st April, 1976—540.
- (2) I request permission to table a list of market-milk quota holders as it is very extensive.

The list was tabled (see paper No. 159).

78.

DAIRY PRODUCTS**Production, Imports, and Exports**

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) What is the total range of dairy products produced in Western Australia?
- (2) What is the quantity of each dairy product produced and what is its value?
- (3) Were any dairy products exported from Western Australia in the last two years, and if so, what markets were they sold on, and what was the value of these sales?
- (4) (a) What dairy products were imported into Western Australia in each of the past two years from—
 (i) interstate;
 (ii) overseas?
- (b) What was the value of each of these imports?

Mr OLD replied:

I request permission to table the answer.

The answer was tabled (see paper No. 160).

79. HOUSING

Pensioners: Pemberton

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Housing:

- (1) How many inquiries have been received for pensioner accommodation at Pemberton in the past year?
- (2) Does the State Housing Commission propose to build any accommodation suitable for pensioners in Pemberton, and if so, how many units and when is it proposed to commence construction?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

- (1) In 1975, the commission received a group application seeking assistance for eighteen pensioner units at Pemberton.
- (2) The commission tentatively programmed for six pensioner units in the 1975-76 construction programme, and also in the 1976-77 programme. Unfortunately, the programmes had to be withdrawn as the commission could not acquire suitable land. Endeavours are continuing to identify and acquire suitable land in order to mount a construction programme for pensioner units.

80. WATER SUPPLIES

Pemberton

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) Has the survey of the Pemberton water supply promised for the 1975-76 summer been completed?
- (2) If "Yes" is it considered that the existing town water supply is satisfactory, and if not considered satisfactory, what measures are proposed to upgrade it?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- (1) No. Investigations have commenced recently and will be continued during the remainder of the financial year.
- (2) See answer to (1).

81. MENTAL HEALTH

Kareeba Nursing Home: Use

Mr DAVIES, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

In view of the arrangements made for the transfer of patients from Tresillian Hostel, to what use will Kareeba Hospital, Belmont, be now put?

Mr RIDGE replied:

The member is directed to the answer to question 1, part (5) of the 1st April, 1976, asked by the member for Ascot.

82. HEALTH

"Clanger Molloy" Comic: Tabling

Mr DAVIES, to the Premier:

- (1) Would he arrange to have tabled a copy of the Health Education Department's "Clanger Molloy" comic for the information of members?

- (2) If not, why not?

Mr O'Neill (for Sir CHARLES COURT) replied:

- (1) No. A tabled copy is not for the information of members only. It becomes a public document.
- (2) It is not a document the Government would like to see in general public circulation.
The whole question is under review by the minister with the Health Education Council to determine whether a controlled release in appropriate quarters is practicable and desirable.

83. EDUCATION

Mental Defectives: Rockingham Beach School

Mr BARNETT, to the Minister representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) Further to correspondence between the Minister and myself relative to the provision of a teacher and a classroom for intellectually handicapped children between the ages of 9 and 12 inclusive, is it a fact that a classroom at Rockingham Beach Primary School suitable for the above purpose is currently empty?
- (2) Has the department been approached by any teachers prepared to teach such a class?
- (3) How many children currently reside in the area who could use the requested class?
- (4) Has the Minister made a decision on whether the class will be provided?
- (5) If "Yes" when will the class be provided?
- (6) If "No" when can I expect a decision?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) A teacher is available.
- (3) A number of children have been tentatively identified and further testing will take place.

- (4) Yes.
- (5) and (6) It is expected that the class will begin immediately after Easter.

84. **TRANSPORT AND
MOTOR VEHICLES**
Charges: Increase

Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Transport:

By what percentages have the following charges increased in Western Australia since 31st March, 1974—

- (a) State Shipping freights;
- (b) rail freights;
- (c) country train and railway bus fares;
- (d) metropolitan train and bus fares;
- (e) vehicle registration fees;
- (f) driver's licence fees;
- (g) vehicle transfer fees;
- (h) road permit charges;
- (i) WAGR road freights?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (a) 1st July, 1974—30% to all ports;
1st February, 1976—20% to W.A. ports;
25% to Darwin.
- (b) Gazetted rail freights 38.06%.
- (c) 17.5%.
- (d) There has been only one alteration to train and bus fares since March, 1974. This took place on August 4, 1974 when the method of fare charging was radically changed. From this date, patrons could travel within a radius of 30 kms. from the GPO for 30c during any 2 hour period. Outside the 30 km. radius, each 15 kms. rose in 15c modules. The new system had the effect of increasing fares for shorter journeys and decreasing those of longer journeys. Passengers could transfer from train to bus and vice versa, bus to bus, bus to ferry and vice versa without any further charge. With the alterations and the extra concessions mentioned it is difficult to estimate an exact fare increase.

Wilbur Smith and Associates have just completed a study into "The implications of the Perth Public Transport Flat Fare System." This report

says *inter alia* "As a result of the introduction of the flat fare, the average fare for the work trip increased from 28.1c to 29.4c, an increase of 4.6%.

- (e) An average of 65% including the \$4 recording fee.
- (f) 66-2/3%
- (g) 50%.
- (h) An overall increase of approximately 20%.
- (i) Gazetted W.A.G.R. road freights 38.06%.

85. **STATE GOVERNMENT
INSURANCE OFFICE**

*Comprehensive Vehicle Insurance:
Premium Increase*

Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Labour and Industry:

By what percentage has SGIO comprehensive vehicle insurance premiums increased since 31st March, 1974?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

The SGIO is operating in competition with all other insurance companies and its premiums are assessed by the management of the office having regard to conditions prevailing at the time. There have been varying premium adjustments on different types of vehicles since the 31st March 1974 and these have been made known to the policy holders who have the option of insuring with more than 100 different companies.

86. **ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES
AND GAS**

Charges: Increase

Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Fuel and Energy:

By what percentages have the following charges increased since 31st March, 1974—

- (a) domestic electricity;
- (b) industrial and commercial electricity;
- (c) natural gas;
- (d) manufactured gas?

Mr MENSAROS replied:

As there has been a change in tariff structure, in particular in relation to country areas, it is not possible to give the answer in percentage. I shall, however, send the relative tariff schedules which were in force on and from the 31st March, 1976, to the member. I think the figure 1976 should be 1974.

87. PAY-ROLL TAX AND STAMP DUTY

Increase

Mr BRYCE, to the Treasurer:

By what percentage have charges for—

(a) pay-roll tax;

(b) stamp duty on cheques.

been increased since 31st March, 1974?

Mr O'Neil (for Sir CHARLES COURT) replied:

(a) Pay-roll tax was increased from 4½% to 5% on the 1st September, 1974, which is an increase in the rate of 11.1%.

(b) Stamp duty on cheques was increased from 6 cents to 8 cents per cheque on the 1st December, 1974, which is an increase in the rate of 33½%.

88. HOSPITALS

Charges: Increase

Mr BRYCE, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

By what percentage have Government hospital charges increased since 31st March, 1974?

Mr RIDGE replied:

Overall, none.

Fees at	31st March, 1974	1st September, 1974	1st August, 1975 to the present. Paid by private patients
Single bed ward	\$30 per day	\$45	\$30
Other beds	\$20	\$30	\$20

89. HOUSING

Rents: Increase

Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Housing:

Disregarding rebates, by what percentage have State Housing Commission rents increased since 31st March, 1974, in respect of each category of rental housing provided?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

Rents obtaining at 31st March, 1974, were those set in 1966. Clause 21 of the 1973 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, negotiated by the previous Commonwealth Government, obliges the States to arrange for the financial position, in regard to the rental activities of the housing authority, to be reviewed at least once in each financial year, and to ensure that rents are adjusted

when an increase is justified. The percentage increase, therefore, using 1966 as a base of the State Housing Commission rents in respect of each category are:—

Metropolitan area—

New—	Category	% Increase	September 1974	October 1975
1	bedroom	33.33	68.50	68.50
2	...	20.96	51.61	51.61
3	...	18.70	48.92	48.92
4	...	10.00	50.67	50.67
5	...	18.18	48.48	48.48

Older—Relets—

1	bedroom	35.42
2	...	45.22
2 +	sleepout	55.43
3	...	49.00
3 +	sleepout	50.92
4	...	45.71

Inferior—

2	bedrooms	36.84
2 +	sleepout	38.00
Sims Cooke	...	44.44
Sims Cooke +	sleepout	45.26

Country—

The information is not available as standard rents were not introduced for country townships until October, 1974.

90. This question was postponed.

91. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLIES

Rates: Increase

Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Water Supplies:

(1) By what percentage have sewerage and water rates increased in Western Australia since 31st March, 1974?

(2) By what percentage have excess water rates been increased in Western Australia since 31st March, 1974?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

(1) (a) Metropolitan Water Board:

Sewerage rates—66.6%.

Water rates—

Residences—45.83%.

Other classifications—45.16%.

(b) Country Water Supplies:

Sewerage rate—

Under the Country Towns Sewerage Act each town or area stands alone financially. This means that each year a separate rate in the dollar is struck for each town or area. The only towns to have the rate increased since March 31, 1974 are—

	Rating year 1st July, 1973	Rating year 1st July, 1975	% Increase
Karratha	12c in the \$ on the Estimated Net Annual Value	14c in the \$ on the Estimated Net Annual Value	16.6

	Rating year 1st January, 1974	Rating year 1st July, 1975	% Increase
Northam	8c in the \$ on the Estimated Net Annual Value	11c in the \$ on the Estimated Net Annual Value	37.5

For the town of Bunbury
the sewerage rate decreased

from 15 cents in the dollar
(year 1st July, 1973) to 14
cents in the dollar (year
1st July, 1975).

Water rate—

(All towns under the
Country Areas Water Supply Act)

	Rating Years 1st July, 1973 and 1st July, 1974	Rating Year 1st July, 1975	% Increase
Domestic	6c in the \$ on the Estimated Net Annual Value	7.5c in the \$ on the Estimated Net Annual Value, subject to a maximum rate of \$20	25%. This was nullified to some extent because in a majority of instances the \$20 maximum rate only was charged
Commercial	9c in the \$ on the Estimated Net Annual Value	10c in the \$ on the Estimated Net Annual Value	11.1%
Industrial	No rate charged	10c in the \$ on the Estimated Net Annual Value	Prior to July 1, 1974 industrial concerns were not rated
Vacant Land	No rate charged. An annual charge of \$4 was applied	10c in the \$ on the Estimated Net Annual Value	

(2) (a) Metropolitan Water Board:

Where rates or annual fees
are paid in full by 30th
November—103.25%.

Where rates or annual fees
are not paid in full by 30th
November—97.27%.

(b) Country Water Supplies:

Excess water is not applicable
to the Country Areas Water
Supply Schemes as all water
used is charged for at the appropriate
scale of charges for the various
classifications.

92 and 93. *These questions were postponed.*

94.

APPLES

Production and Exports

Mr H. D. EVANS, to the Minister for
Agriculture:

- (1) What quantity of apples was exported from Western Australia in the 1975 season to—
 - (a) United Kingdom;
 - (b) other markets?
- (2) What quantity of apples is it expected will be sent from Western Australia in the 1976 season to—
 - (a) United Kingdom;
 - (b) other markets?
- (3) (a) What is the total apple production of Western Australia expected to reach in the 1976 season;
 - (b) of this quantity how many bushels will be consumed by the local market?
- (4) What average price was received by growers for apples consigned to the United Kingdom market in the 1975 season?

(5) (a) What amount of price support was given by the—

(i) Commonwealth Government;

(ii) State Government,
for apples consigned to the
United Kingdom in each of
the past three years;

(b) how many bushels were exported in each year;

(c) how much per bushel did the price support amount to in each of the three years?

(6) (a) What is the total amount of price support which will be available to Western Australian growers for apples consigned to the United Kingdom in 1976 from the—

(i) Commonwealth Government;

(ii) State Government;

(b) on how many bushels of apples will this amount be paid;

(c) how much per bushel will this level of price support represent?

Mr OLD replied:

- (1) (a) United Kingdom—689 368 bushels.
Continent of Europe—181 414 bushels.
Both of these are risk markets.
- (b) Forward sale markets—442 783 bushels.

(2) The quantity of apples exported will depend upon grower assessment of export prospects. Factors are likely state of the market, importer guarantees, currency variations and level of government assistance. However shipments both to the European

and Asian areas are expected to be significantly less than in 1975.

- (3) (a) Estimated to be 2 850 000 bushels.
 (b) Estimated to be 800 000 bushels.
 (4) The price received by growers depends upon the state of the market and the contractual arrangement between growers and their shippers. No detail is available on which an average price can be determined.
 (5) (a) (i) Payments under the Commonwealth stabilisation arrangement are published in toto, not as individual States. However, the rates per bushel on Granny Smith apples in the years 1973 to 1975 were as follows:—

	1973	1974	1975
	59.5 cents	80 cents	80 cents

- (ii) Payments of additional assistance under Commonwealth/State arrangements for apples shipped at risk to the United Kingdom and Continent were as follows:—

Commonwealth State			
	1973	Nil	Nil
	1974	\$515 901	\$515 901
	1975	\$259 283	\$260 717

(b)—

		United Kingdom	Continent	Total
			bushels	
1973	....	634 310	514 813	1 149 123
1974	....	600 702	152 935	753 637
1975	....	689 363	181 414	870 782

- (c) Stabilisation plus additional assistance:—

	per bushel
59.5 cents	\$2.16
	\$1.41

- (6) On an Australia-wide basis the Commonwealth Government will support the export of 2 million bushels at \$2 per bushel and an additional 0.5 million bushels at \$2 on a dollar for dollar basis with the State concerned. It is understood that Western Australia's share under this scheme would be 474 800 and 112 500 bushels respectively—subject to this amount being exported. Support additional to this would depend upon a shortfall in Eastern Australia and the Commonwealth's agreement for its transference to Western Australia.

Current policy of the Australian Apple & Pear Corporation is to limit exports to the United Kingdom-Continent to 2½ million bushels.

QUESTIONS (9): WITHOUT NOTICE

POLICE

1. Hotels: Disturbances at Sunday Sessions

Mr NANOVIK, to the Minister for Police:

- (1) Can the Minister indicate whether or not music had any bearing on hotel disturbances on Sundays during the summer months?
 (2) If "Yes", can he give the reason?

Mr O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) Yes, in all instances except one—that being a disturbance before the opening of the hotel concerned—disturbances have occurred at hotels which have employed bands.
 (2) Apparently, when loud bands are employed people attending the hotels cannot easily converse and, as a result, they consume more alcohol during the restricted trading period.

2. PORTS

Nuclear Vessels: Commonwealth Inquiry

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister for Conservation and the Environment:

- (1) Did he as a member of the Australian Environment Council support a statement by Mr J. Berinson, the then Minister for the Environment, that there should be a public inquiry before commissioners into the use of Australian ports by nuclear powered vessels?
 (2) Is it a fact that the Australian Environment Council unanimously agreed to Mr Berinson's proposal for such a public inquiry?
 (3) Is it the intention of the present Australian Government to honour that commitment and have such an inquiry?
 (4) If the answer to (3) is in the negative, will the Government press for the holding of such an inquiry in the interests of the safety and welfare of the Australian people?
 I would like to comment and say that I am not asking the Minister to reveal any defence secrets, as will be seen from the wording of my question.

The SPEAKER: It is difficult for me to hear and appreciate questions without notice. I am not sure whether part (3) of the question is permissible. I gather the member was asking for some expression of opinion on the performances of the Australian Government.

Mr A. R. TONKIN: If I could rephrase that part of my question, I am asking whether the Minister

has been informed by the present Australian Government of its intention to honour that commitment and have such an inquiry carried out.

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

I thank the member for some notice of his question, the answer to which is as follows—

- (1) No.
- (2) No.
- (3) I understand from Press reports that this is not the present intention.
- (4) I refer the honourable member to my response to question 20 on the 31st March, 1976.

3.

HOUSING

Teachers: Rights of Appeal

Mr LAURANCE, to the Minister for Housing:

- (1) Is the Minister aware of a letter from the Secretary of the State School Teachers' Union of WA which has been circulated to all members of Parliament?
- (2) Are the statements attributed to the Secretary of the State School Teachers' Union correct?
- (3) Is it the intention to remove the rights of appeal of teachers by amending the Government Employees' Housing Act?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

I thank the member for some notice of his question, the answer to which is as follows—

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Partly, but sections of the letter are misleading and erroneous.
- (3) Not at this time.

I would like to add that the author of the letter, the Secretary of the State School Teachers' Union of WA, is a member of the authority, and the representative of the tenants. The authority made recommendations to the Government, as it is empowered and required to do, and any changes which have occurred and which will be considered by the Government in the structuring of the rental operations of the authority follow only from recommendations made to the authority.

4.

MENTAL HEALTH

Kareeba Nursing Home: Sale to Belmont Shire

Mr DAVIES, to the Deputy Premier: My question relates to a question answered by the Deputy Premier concerning the Kareeba Nursing Home. Does the Deputy Premier know whether or not the Government has offered to sell the Kareeba Nursing Home to the Belmont shire?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

I am sorry, I do not know. I answered the question on behalf of the Premier and I am not aware of the situation.

5.

MENTAL HEALTH

Kareeba Nursing Home: Sale to Belmont Shire

Mr DAVIES, to the Minister for Urban Development and Town Planning:

I ask the Minister whether or not he has had contact with any person associated with the Belmont Shire Council advising him that the Government would be prepared to sell the Kareeba Nursing Home to the shire?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

Yes, I have had some contact. The Minister for Health will be making an official contact with the Belmont Shire Council.

6. STATE HOUSING COMMISSION

Management Fee: Purchasers Affected

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Minister for Housing:

My question refers to question 69 on today's notice paper. Is it true that because the Minister was misreported in one of his public statements the State Housing Commission was forced to absolve some people, who had rightfully not been liable for the payment of the management fee, from the payment of that fee?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

In reply to the member for Balga, I am not certain what reported statement he refers to, but in regard to the question of abolition, the situation is, as I have indicated in answers, that we are referring to new houses which were purchased following the 1st January, 1974. I assume the honourable member is referring to the question of some tenants in occupation.

I am aware that I was approached in the last couple of days by a tenant who was referred to me

by the honourable member. This tenant in fact had occupied the dwelling since, I think, 1971. We are referring to new dwellings where tenants in occupation are concerned, on the assumption that they received approval to purchase the unit after the 1st January, 1974.

7. STATE HOUSING COMMISSION

Management Fee: Contracts, January-May, 1974

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Minister for Housing:

I would like to ask another question of the Minister, further to my last question without notice. I will preface it by saying that I am referring to people who signed contracts between January and May, 1974, and who were not tenants in occupation but who were originally sent notification that they were liable for the management fee, and were subsequently told they would not be liable for the fee. Was this occurrence the result of the Minister's being incorrectly reported and committed to a course of action as the result of a Press article?

Mr P. V. JONES replied:

I can only reply, "Not to my knowledge." I understand that there were one or two errors in the administration of this matter right at the beginning, and these errors related to whether or not a dwelling was to be subject to the fee. The criteria were the date of construction and whether the dwelling was new or old. I am referring primarily to tenants-in-occupation. If the honourable member can refer to a specific case, I would be only too happy to look into it.

8. HEALTH

Pesticide Residue: Survey

Mr A. R. TONKIN, to the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

I wish to ask a question further to a reply I received to a question on notice yesterday. The Minister referred to a report which had been tabled earlier as well as a report which he tabled at that time. On making inquiries about the earlier tabling of the National Health and Medical Research Council Market Basket Survey, I was informed that it was stated both were tabled yesterday. Looking at the document, this does not seem to be so. Could the Minister make inquiries so that the House

can have the information in the correct form because the document said to have been tabled earlier does not seem to have been so tabled?

Mr RIDGE replied:

It appears there was some confusion about the answer given to the question, inasmuch as it did nominate that the report had been tabled, whereas the reply should have been that the report was tabled at that time.

Mr A. R. Tonkin: There are two of them.

Mr RIDGE: It appears that only one report was tabled. I assumed the other had been tabled. I will take the matter up with the Minister for Health to see whether the document can be tabled as soon as possible.

The SPEAKER: The next question will be the last question without notice.

9. CONSUMER PROTECTION

Housing: Defective Plaster

Mr B. T. BURKE, to the Minister for Consumer Affairs:

Advertising to question 72 on today's notice paper; bearing in mind the Minister's reply to that question and taking into consideration the concern, heartbreak, and anguish that is being caused to hundreds of new home buyers, can the Minister tell the House when the Government will take some decisive action to solve the problem, rather than shy away from what is truly its responsibility?

Mr GRAYDEN replied:

In reply to the member for Balga, may I say the Government has already taken some decisive action.

Mr Bertram: It has done nothing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On motion by Mr Clarko, leave of absence for six days granted to Mr Crane (Moore), Mr Blaikie (Vasse), and Mrs Craig (Wellington) on the ground of urgent public business.

On motion by Mr McIver, leave of absence for six days granted to Mr Harman (Maylands), on the ground of urgent public business.

ANZAC DAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Standing Orders Suspension

MR O'NEIL (East Melville—Minister for Works) [5.43 p.m.]: I move—

That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as is necessary to enable the remaining stages of the

Anzac Day Act Amendment Bill to be completed in one day and the aforesaid business to be entered upon and dealt with before the Address-in-Reply is adopted.

I understand the Premier has had some consultation with the Opposition in regard to this matter, and we thank Opposition members for their indication of support. It is important that the Anzac Day Act Amendment Bill, which appears on today's notice paper as order of the day No. 2, be dealt with prior to Anzac Day, which is Sunday, the 25th April.

MR J. T. TONKIN (Melville—Leader of the Opposition) [5.35 p.m.]: Ordinarily the Opposition would not agree to a move of this kind at this stage, because we believe the Standing Orders should not be set aside at the commencement of a session unless there is some very special purpose. However, it is true that the Premier consulted us about this measure, and because it is important and urgent, we have no objection to the suspension of Standing Orders as requested.

Question put and passed.

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 1st April.

MR J. T. TONKIN (Melville—Leader of the Opposition) [5.36 p.m.]: The Anzac Day Act provides for the holding of race meetings, trotting meetings, and certain defined sports on Anzac Day, and the payment of the net proceeds from racing and trotting meetings, and 60 per cent of the net proceeds from certain defined sports held on the 25th April—Anzac Day—to the Anzac Day Trust Fund. However, it makes no provision for such functions to be held on a day other than Anzac Day.

In 1972 Parliament passed a Bill which became the Public and Bank Holidays Act. That Act provides that where Anzac Day falls on a Sunday, in addition to Anzac Day being a public holiday, the Monday following—the 26th April—shall be a public holiday.

A difficulty arose because the racing and trotting clubs desired to hold meetings on the 26th April this year because Anzac Day falls on a Sunday. However, unless the Anzac Day Act is amended, the provisions of that Act, as they stand at present, cannot apply to race and trotting meetings held on the public holiday, the 26th April. So all that this Bill seeks to do is to amend the Anzac Day Act so that subsections (1) and (2) of section 5, and subsections (1) and (2) of section 7, will be made to apply to the 26th April, and that day only, in the way they now apply to the 25th April, when Anzac Day falls on a day other than Sunday.

It can be reasonably understood that the racing and trotting associations desire to hold their meetings so that charities

may profit from the amount to be paid into the trust fund, but no provision exists under the law for the associations to have permission to do that. I cannot see that there can be any possible objection to our amending the Anzac Day Act in order to ensure that the provisions of that Act apply to the Monday following, and no other day, when Anzac Day falls on the Sunday. Because we have no objection whatever to the measure, and we are anxious to facilitate its passage, I indicate our support for it.

MR DAVIES (Victoria Park) [5.40 p.m.]: I wish to speak briefly in support of the measure, and I believe every member of the House will support it wholeheartedly.

I rise on this occasion to say a few words about the people who have administered the trust since it was formed in 1961. Every member realises that if we do not support this measure, a large amount of money may not be available to our favourite charities. Many ex-servicemen's associations have received some benefit from this trust.

Like many other people, I am associated with the Torchbearers for Legacy, and the Legacy Fund received \$32 835 from the last disbursement—a very handsome sum indeed.

Mr O'Connor: That was the annual amount?

Mr DAVIES: Yes, the annual amount. Of course, that does not go anywhere near covering the total expenses of the league, but it is a great help. The Returned Services League received \$31 125.

Members may not be aware of the amounts raised each year. The first total in 1961 was \$21 332, and this has increased each year until 1975, when the amount raised was \$86 129. Naturally, nearly all the money is disbursed and only very little of it is invested. I think at the present time the amount invested is \$3 792.50, a small sum when one considers the large amounts that have been raised over the years.

The other important point about the fund is that its administration costs were only \$155 for the year; that is, a \$150 honorarium for the secretary and \$5 printing expenses.

Mr O'Connor: I would like a business like that!

Mr DAVIES: Yes, I would too. I would like to pay tribute to the members of the trust—**Mr G. A. Harler** (Chairman) representing the Treasury, **Mr W. S. Lonnie**, representing the Returned Services League, **Mr R. M. Miller**, representing Perth Legacy, and **Mr A. E. Caro**, representing various ex-service organisations. In the last report of the trust for the year ended

December, 1975, it is stated that 28 organisations benefitted by amounts ranging from \$50 to \$32 835.

For many years the public was unhappy with the Sunday-type Anzac Day as hotels were closed and there were no sporting functions. I believe everyone benefits from the holiday now, and the trust has been of great assistance to the various ex-servicemen's associations. I have pleasure in supporting the measure.

MR O'NEIL (East Melville—Minister for Works) [5.44 p.m.]: I thank the Opposition for its support of the measure, and also the Leader of the Opposition for his readiness to concur with the procedure necessary to facilitate its passage.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee, etc.

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and the report adopted.

Third Reading

Bill read a third time, on motion by Mr O'Neil (Minister for Works), and transmitted to the Council.

ADDRESS-IN-REPLY: SIXTH DAY

Motion

Debate resumed, from the 6th April, on the following motion by Mr Tubby—

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 YOUNG (Scarborough) [5.46 p.m.]: In my small contribution to the Address-in-Reply debate, I wish to discuss in some depth the Australian way of life on both an economic and a social level, the changes that are occurring in our life style, and some of the things that are contributing to those changes. On the economic scene, it is becoming infinitely more appreciable that the single most significant financial implication impinging on our lives is the high degree of inflation running in this country and in other countries.

Mr A. R. Tonkin: It is "other countries" now, is it?

MR YOUNG: I have never said that inflation did not exist in other countries.

Mr A. R. Tonkin: That was the suggestion last year.

MR YOUNG: No, it was not; I stated that our inflation was not caused by inflation imported from other countries. Perhaps the honourable member might allow me to develop my speech a little.

A high rate of inflation suffered by any country is the inevitable interest rate a nation must pay for spending what it has not yet earned. Many suggestions have been put forward as to what causes inflation. Over the last few years, we have heard the boffins and the eggheads putting forward such reasons as cost push, demand pull, and hot money flowing into the country in explanation of the inflation rate suffered by Australia and, among others, the United States of America, Britain, and West Germany.

However, it is becoming more readily recognisable by hard-headed economists who are not up on cloud nine in a state of academic euphoria that the basic reason for inflation is that individuals and nations spend what they have not yet earned.

Mr Hartrey: Why is there virtually no inflation in Russia and China?

MR YOUNG: I do not know the real basis of the economies of Russia and China, but I would suggest they probably earn more than they spend.

Mr Jamieson: According to figures released from savings banks, that is the case in Australia.

MR YOUNG: But not in terms of productivity. Exactly in the same manner as a person must pay interest on a hire-purchase debt or a bank overdraft, a nation must pay interest on continual deficit budgeting. The interest rate we are paying is the high inflation rate we have suffered for several years, and this inflation will continue until such time as all the people in all segments within our country which make up the whole economic pattern of Australia get together and decide that Australia cannot and never will be able to spend more than it earns. A nation can either choose to pay that interest rate or begin earning before it consumes. To do the latter, the nation must have a high productivity rate.

An example of what has happened in this respect is evident in one of the most labour intensive industries in Australia, and one of the most important industries in our economic make-up. I refer, of course, to the housing industry. Ten years ago, for each man employed in the housing industry, 2.5 dwelling units were produced. Today, that ratio is 1.6 units for each man employed in the industry. Before anyone interjects to say that dwellings have become larger over the years—quite a reasonable interjection in the circumstances—I point out that this calculation is based on a standard sized structure.

Mr Skidmore: No comparison can be made between the materials used today and those used 10 years ago, because they are not completely standard. This could account for the different ratio.

Mr YOUNG: It is a fact that infinitely better products are being used in the housing industry today; they are installed more quickly and cheaply than was the case 10 years ago. On that basis, the number of housing units produced per person employed in the industry should have increased.

Mr Skidmore: With the technological changes which have taken place, some installations have been made easier. For instance, electrical wiring is installed much more quickly today than it was 10 years ago.

Mr YOUNG: That is exactly the point I am making; the number of dwellings should have increased.

Mr Skidmore: Not necessarily; I do not say that at all.

Mr YOUNG: It is significant that Australia has one of the highest earning rates per head, in real terms, in the world—in fact, I understand that in our mining industry, the earning rate per man is the highest in the world—yet our productivity rating puts us about thirteenth on the list of nations.

Mr Hartrey: Yes, but what is Australia's mining production?

Mr YOUNG: It is tremendously high. Before members of the Opposition become too prickly, I make it clear that I do not intend to have a shot only at the trade union movement but at all sections of the community. The question being asked by the interjectors obviously is, "Whose fault is it?" At the outset, I should like to point out to my friend from Boulder-Dundas that I do not pretend for one moment all the blame should be laid at the feet of the trade union movement, and I will expand on that point in a moment.

Mr Carr: I thought you said they were parasites.

Mr YOUNG: I said that certain leaders of the trade union movement were parasites, and I stand by that statement.

Mr Skidmore: Am I included in that remark? I am the secretary of a trade union.

Mr YOUNG: I certainly would not include my friend, the member for Swan. While discussing the trade union movement, rather unusual criticism currently is being levelled at the Fraser Government and our Minister for Labour and Industry in Western Australia because of threats which have been made to bring the trade union movement into line with the Trade Practices Act and to make the trade unions toe the line that must be toed and which the trade union movement

demands be toed by industry. The Fraser Government and our Minister have been accused of union bashing, which does not seem at all reasonable to me.

It seems very strange to me that because the Government is contemplating imposing secret, private ballots controlled by an independent authority on trade union elections or votes—notwithstanding the arguments put forward that unions have secret ballots anyway—supposedly responsible people are saying that the Government will bring upon its head all the wrath of the trade union movement.

Mr Bryce: Who said that?

Mr YOUNG: Certain trade union leaders, Mr Latter for one. The Government has been threatened with the same wrath that it incurred when it introduced its fuel and energy legislation. But the imposition of secret, private ballots under the supervision of an independent authority does not sound like union bashing to me.

Mr Skidmore: Are you aware that the Federal Government recently amended the Federal Act which will ensure that an independent returning officer shall conduct secret ballots on behalf of unions?

Mr YOUNG: If the member for Swan says that is the case, I accept it; I am not arguing in respect of that point. Members opposite, and trade union spokesmen need not necessarily agree that the industrial laws should be changed to permit the holding of secret, private ballots; but the mere fact they disagree does not necessarily mean the Government is introducing autocratic or undemocratic provisions.

Mr Skidmore: Would you like to have your party elections held on a private basis, and controlled by an outside authority?

Mr YOUNG: The history of the trade union movement clearly indicates that unions have emerged in areas where exploitation has occurred. I have made this point in the House on a number of occasions. No responsible member of Parliament would deny that the trade union movement had a perfectly good right to become established, and that it was justified in so doing. Where trade unions did not exist, the workers may have been exploited. The Leader of the Opposition entered Parliament during one of these periods and, with many of the older-style Labor leaders would remember that if a trade union did not exist in a particular area there was always the possibility of the workers being exploited.

Mr Bertram: And they were, too.

Mr Bryce: And still are.

Mr YOUNG: That is right; they were exploited then, but they are not exploited now. The question I ask in 1976 is: Is it still relevant to talk in the terms

used in the days of the Eureka Stockade, the Russian Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, and the early days of the trade union movement, with the blacklegs and what-have-you, when the real question in 1976 is: Who is the exploiter, and who is the exploitee?

Before we get into a slanging match about that I point out that the people being exploited is everybody, and the people exploiting them also is everybody. In other words, it is like a snake swallowing its own tail. We have reached a stage where the worker—that includes everybody who contributes to productivity and the nation's economy—is strangling himself and making it impossible ever to get out of his present financial situation because of the added burden he is placing on the country by not doing a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Mr Skidmore: Rubbish!

Mr YOUNG: It is not rubbish. I have specifically included all aspects of society in my remarks.

Mr Skidmore: You are saying the average Australian citizen does not contribute to the wealth of his nation. I will not accept that under any circumstances.

Mr YOUNG: That will look great when it appears in *Hansard*.

Mr Skidmore: I do not say it because it will look great in *Hansard*.

Mr YOUNG: The fact of the matter is that unless all nations wake up to the fact that they must produce more, spend a little less, and save a little more this rate of inflation will continue for the rest of our lives.

Mr Skidmore: You are saying that Australians are bludgers.

Mr YOUNG: I am not; but I do say that everyone should look at the situation more carefully, instead of merely saying, "What is in it for me?" The member for Swan is making a great deal of my speech for me.

I say to the member for Swan that from where I stand the position is as clear as the nose on his face. Unless we all say, "If I demand more and do no more, will I not hurt the smaller man?" we will not effect a remedy. Does not inflation affect the smaller man more severely than the big man? I claim I have the right to speak for the little man in our society, and we on this side of the House represent the little men infinitely more than members opposite, because we make sure that the people are provided with jobs, and we take steps to ensure that inflation does not run riot. We do not believe in unemployment and rampant inflation.

We know that socialism feeds on inflation, because inflation ultimately brings everyone down to a common level. I advocate that the sectors in our community

which are concerned—I refer to the bankers, labour, management, and civil servants—should get together and do something about checking inflation.

Mr Bertram: Is competition not the core of the problem?

Mr YOUNG: The Member for Mt. Hawthorn never makes an intelligent interjection or comment, and I do not intend to waste my speech on him. In regard to management, which is the next cab off the rank, I say it is time that management also started using its brains. It is about time management accepted the fact that it too is a worker and has to make a contribution in the scheme of things in our society.

It should not sit back in the traces. It is time that the eggheads and the boffins consulted with management, got off cloud nine, and realised that they should get a little dirt on their hands.

Computers will never replace hardheaded business practices. I have not seen a successful industry or business that did not have at the top a practical manager with a "gut" knowledge of the business. I have never seen a successful business run by a theoretician or management consultant, most of whom do not really have personal practical experience in business. So, management has to play its part.

As far as selling is concerned, I am sick and tired of the wasted productivity that goes into advertising and packaging. Very much time is wasted on television by people having to watch soap operas, programmes such as "Number 96", "The Box", and "Class of '74", as well as the accompanying advertisements night after night, when well produced Australian television shows could be screened, and there are some superb Australian films and television people available.

Such good Australian shows could be sponsored with dignity by solid industries and businesses; not by those that merely want to sell tubes of toothpaste, but by those that want to spread culture to the people in the country.

It is about time people learnt that good products will sell themselves, and all the advertisements will make no difference. If manufacturers stand on the record of their product they will have nothing to fear. I am not saying that advertising is of no consequence; I realise it is important. I know that people engaged in advertising will say that manufacturers cannot sell soap powders without advertising. I agree, but there are different types of advertising. The fact is that today we see a great waste of productivity in advertising.

As far as packaging of goods is concerned, it is about time we stopped this source of wastage also; and it is about time that people bought the product itself instead of the package around it. Such unnecessary packaging not only brings

about lack of productivity but also contributes to the tremendous waste disposal problem.

As far as the economic aspect of the country is concerned, I have made the point that this is a problem affecting all of us, and to which all sections of the community and industry contribute. The economic ills can be cured only by a combined and genuine attempt on the part of labour, management, politicians, and civil servants; and the cure can also be assisted by the consumer using his head in buying the products he wants.

In this debate I want also to talk about the social aspect of our society. We live in an ever-changing social structure, and the world is changing almost monthly. I remember reading recently about a young soldier who was injured in Vietnam. He woke up five or six years later and found the world had changed so much that he did not recognise it.

If one were to fall asleep tomorrow and wake up in a year's time one would find that what is common today has changed considerably. The author Donald Horne wrote a book entitled *The Lucky Country*.

Mr A. R. Tonkin: He also wrote one entitled *The Death of a Lucky Country*.

Mr YOUNG: I am aware of that and I will be referring to it. His book entitled *The Lucky Country* contains a very interesting social commentary. It is one of the most interesting, even if not the greatest in-depth commentaries on Australian society. The general trend of that book, whether or not the author intended it that way or whether it merely emerged that way from his presentation, was that Australia was indeed a lucky country. The fact is we are a lucky country despite ourselves, and despite the fact that we possess so much and have not begun to use much of the resources that we have. In this I am not referring only to the physical and material resources.

That author has since written another book entitled *The Death of a Lucky Country* out of criticism of the sacking of the Whitlam Government. I am afraid that since the publication of this book my personal assessment of the author is that he has now become lazy. Indeed, he believes in the "gimme" society, because his latest book does not seem to be in the class of his previous one.

He seems now to have the attitude that we have a right to be lucky and continue to be lucky, whether or not we contribute effectively to that luck.

To a great extent our social norms are changing rapidly, to the stage where they tend to be set by the inexperienced instead of the experienced. As the member for Boulder-Dundas said on a television interview last night, it seems to be old-fashioned now to be experienced and to be courteous. Quite frankly, it seems to be old-fashioned to have experience, to

have a hard head, and to warn people that the paths they are following are not the ones they should take.

Mr Skidmore: It is progressively getting harder to be a trade unionist!

Mr YOUNG: It is also becoming progressively more difficult to be a teacher, because the students are beginning to think that their role is to teach instead of to learn.

Mr Bryce: Where do you get that from?

Mr YOUNG: In our community we find a number of creeping ills. I refer to society's attitude towards transgressors and the need to do something about their punishment. In particular I refer to the attitude of some tenants of the State Housing Commission who seem to think that the property they damage or destroy is their property, when, in fact, it is the property of all of us. I am referring to the type of tenant who destroys a home completely in a matter of weeks by indulging in wild drunken parties. Many of these people are cared for by welfare officers, and contribute little to society. There have been many instances of such tenants refusing to shift from their houses for failure to pay the rent. When they are evicted eventually, they scream that they are being exploited and victimised. My own electorate contains a good number of State Housing homes which are rented to tenants.

A man who has built his home with his own hands and lived in it for 15 years becomes very upset when he finds that the tenant who shifted into a house opposite has completely destroyed his way of life. It is not fair or reasonable that this should happen. I have had consultations with the Minister for Housing, and I am aware that he is genuinely trying to solve this problem. For that I give him full marks. As members of the community it is about time we accepted the fact that we should have the courage to stand up and say, "We also have the right to live here."

Many transgressors in our society are no longer punished for their transgressions. I refer to corporal and other forms of punishment. On many occasions the person who is looking after the transgressor comes off worse. There was a classic example of this recently in the Department for Community Welfare in relation to juvenile delinquents.

In the first instance a rule was made, and probably there was a very good reason for it, that no child was to be struck by a community welfare officer if that officer could possibly avoid doing so; and it seems he would only be justified in taking such action to save his life.

We now have a situation where a youth just under 18 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch in height, and 14 stone in weight, may attack a community welfare officer, but

that officer cannot retaliate. If that officer inflicts corporal punishment on that child without the permission of his superior, he is possibly subject to dismissal.

Mr Skidmore: It is a rarity to have a 17-year-old youth weighing 14 stone and being 6 feet 1 inch in height.

Mr YOUNG: It is not a rarity. Recently I watched an interschool under-16-years football match, and I doubt whether any of the players would be under 5 feet 11 inches. However, it seems that the member for Swan is picking out the least important part of my speech.

Unless the existing situation in the Department for Community Welfare is changed, and unless the Minister, the director, and the officers of the department get together fairly soon to rectify the matter, we will have a ridiculous situation on our hands. Children are absconding from institutions which are caring for them, taking off with cars belonging to other people, indulging in thefts, and returning to the institutions for breakfast.

When such children are apprehended and brought before the Children's Court they are sentenced and returned to the institution from which they came. Then the following night they abscond again and steal more cars. Frankly, this sort of practice has to be stopped before juvenile delinquents begin looking on these institutions as three star hotels.

I want to make some reference to the so-called sportsmen in our society.

Mr A. R. Tonkin: Can you name any of them?

Mr YOUNG: I will not name any. Once the term "it is not cricket" was used often, and anything ethically unacceptable was regarded as not being cricket, and cricket was a gentlemen's sport. Even this aspect of our life has changed. Today the children in our society have few idols in sport to look up to. Often when they look at a sport idol they find that he is after the big dollar, or is prepared to put his elbow in the face of his opponent just for the sake of winning. Such action should be pulled into line.

In many respects the blame can be laid on the parents of young children. Many parents urge their children of eight to 10 years to disregard the umpire, to kick the opponent, and to win at all costs.

Sitting suspended from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m.

Mr YOUNG: Before the tea suspension I was about to mention the attitude of judges and magistrates. I am afraid I must include the judiciary and the magistracy in the comments I made in regard to the changing pattern of the Australian way of life. I think certainly some of them—naturally I cannot include all of them in this sweeping statement, and I hope they will realise with their legal training

that I cannot do that—will have to come off their particular personal cloud nine and accept the fact that it has always been a premise of the British system of justice that judgments and sentences must reflect community standards and thinking.

Just as we, as members of Parliament, must reflect community standards and thinking in the legislation we write, they are charged with the very clear responsibility to reflect those standards. It is one of the threads which run through the common law that the attitude of the common man, the ordinary man in the street, is in many instances the attitude which the judge must apply in respect of his findings and sentences.

Mr Hartrey: That is true.

Mr YOUNG: The sentences have their own boundaries which are set by us, and perhaps we should be looking at those boundaries; but it seems to me that in applying the sentences the judges are not reflecting the community standards of today. They may be reflecting the community standards of nine or 10 years ago when people still believed in Dr Spock and considered one must not in any way cause a trauma to a transgressor—that the transgressor must be looked after and in the end everything would work out all right. The community is now beginning to come to the conclusion that perhaps we have been wrong; and even Dr Spock has admitted that perhaps he is the greatest cause of the problems in the world today, when his proteges, as it were, have reached the ages of 21, 22, and 23, and that perhaps his teachings were not exactly right.

The same applies to the law, and it certainly applies to the community at the moment. The community attitude towards transgressors is beginning to harden. It has been the tradition of our British way of life for many years that the attitudes of society change from time to time. It seems absurd that in this day and age, when the community's attitude towards transgressors is hardening, the judiciary and the magistracy to some extent have not accepted those changes and are still handing down very light sentences and making it far too easy for transgressors to return to the community and repeat their transgressions.

Mr Hartrey: The Supreme Court recently overruled sentences in three cases.

Mr YOUNG: The Supreme Court overruled three sentences because this Legislature made it possible for it to do so. I want to quote a few instances where transgressors who have been returned to the community have transgressed again, as follows—

Two men held up and robbed the South Bunbury branch of the Commonwealth Bank last year. They were subsequently caught and convicted. Sentences handed down were three years' imprisonment with minimum

period before parole of 8 months and 15 months—hardly any discouragement to other prospective criminals.

Two men arrested recently for the armed holdup of a metropolitan area branch of the Bank of New South Wales were released on bail of less than they stole. One was a known drug addict and the other was already on bail for a previous armed holdup.

In 1972 a robbery was committed against the Commonwealth Bank in Annandale, New South Wales, by three men all of whom were on parole at the time. One of the men robbed three Commonwealth Bank branches whilst on parole.

Last year at Bondi, New South Wales, a man on parole after serving three years of a ten-year sentence for armed holdup held up the ANZ Bank. He was later charged with the murder of a young bank teller. The man had previously, in 1974, robbed the Commonwealth Bank at Kensington, New South Wales, whilst on parole.

I could cite another three cases but I think the message is loud and clear that it is time the magistracy and the judiciary started to change their attitudes in order to reflect more accurately the community attitudes and the fear in the community of the kind of people we so readily return to the community after they have committed serious transgressions. We must reflect the community attitudes in our legislation and the judiciary and the magistracy must reflect them in their judgments.

We, also, have our obligations. We must overcome stupidity in this place and in other Parliaments. We must change our habit of grandstanding. We have seen a lot of grandstanding on both sides of this House, and I must confess that from time to time I have been guilty of the kind of thing that goes on here. We have reached the stage where members can virtually stand up and, so long as there is a reporter in the Press gallery and they know they will get some kind of Press, regardless of whether it is good, bad, or indifferent, they are prepared to grandstand until the cows come home.

We saw two classic examples of grandstanding last night; and it is not uncommon. The member for Mt. Hawthorn, in discussing the last Federal election, dodged all around the reason why the Liberal-Country Party Government was returned to power and gave every reason except the basic intelligence of the people. During the course of his speech he talked about the "undemocratic" boundaries of the House of Representatives; yet in the amendment he moved he admitted that the very boundaries on which that particular election was held were in fact proper according to the premise he was expounding in his speech. In his amendment he said the boundaries and voting system

for the House of Representatives and the Senate were quite all right, but those in Western Australia were not.

The member for Ascot then assailed the House with a diatribe about the honesty and decency of one Steele Hall in a blatant and obvious attempt to try to pretend he had some admiration for Steele Hall. When he sat down and the newspapers were delivered to us, we found that Steele Hall and his party were about to return to the Liberal Party.

Mr Jamieson: Having achieved one-vote-one-value in South Australia.

Mr YOUNG: That was a last minute addition, but the plain reason why Steele Hall wants to return to the Liberal Party is that he cannot win at the next election unless he does, and the member for Welshpool knows that.

It is time the people of this State and nation were given a little bit of credit for the part they play in running the country. They are sick and tired of politics, politicians, and grandstanding. Quite frankly, what they want is just a return to getting on with the job of living the kind of life we used to have some years ago. They want an end to being told how generous Governments are with their money.

Once again, I would not be on this side of the House if I were not critical of the people on the other side of the House. Once again I must say that never was this attitude more prevalent than during the term of the Whitlam Government, when everything that Government spoke about was the millions of dollars contributed to the Australian community for education, the Australian Assistance Plan, community welfare programmes, and so on, without ever mentioning the fact that it was the people's money it was giving away. Members of that Government took personal credit for using the resources of the Australian taxpayer, who is absolutely sick and tired of being told how wonderful Governments are and wants a return to the day when he can get a little more credit for the contribution he has made.

A classic example of this occurred when I opened a school in Scarborough on Saturday. The officer representing the Minister for Education and I made two pertinent comments: firstly, that the previous Commonwealth Government did come up with the funding, and secondly, that it is the people's money we are giving back to them in regard to the establishment of the school. When we went back to our cars, there was an Australian Labor Party pamphlet under every windscreen wiper saying what a wonderful job the previous Federal Government had done, but failing to recognise the fact that it was spending the taxpayers' money and allowing the State Government to allocate the priorities school by school.

Mr May: Where does the money come from?

Mr YOUNG: The taxpayer of course, but it is about time some members of Parliament said it. We are at the crossroads and everyone in the community has to take responsibility for what has happened and what has been created in this country—the parliamentarians, the trade unions, the judiciary, the magistracy, the parents, the children, the educationists, the industrialists, and the civil servants. I am not a pessimist. I will say there is no question that this country will again become great, but unless we all get together and accept the fact that what has happened is the collective responsibility of everyone in the community and that only the collective responsibility of everyone in the community can solve it, we will puddle and muddle along in the way we have been going for far too long, as far as I am concerned. If every section of the community put in the effort and was genuine in its desire to overcome the economic and social problems of the country, we could overcome the malaise.

I support the motion.

MR HARTREY (Boulder-Dundas) [7.42 p.m.]: I am happy to support the motion, which it might be as well to read in order to refresh our memories as to what it is all about. It says—

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.

I am quite happy, as I have been previously, to pay my tribute of loyalty to Our Gracious Sovereign and to express the traditional thanks to the Governor for having read to us a Speech which he is traditionally pleased to deliver. I doubt very much whether he gained any pleasure from it. The expression "the Governor's pleasure" is generally used in a different context.

The motion was moved with appropriate firmness and dignity by the member for Greenough. I congratulate him on his contribution to the debate.

While I am in a complimentary mood I would also like to compliment the Premier on his choice of Governor. As a goldfielder, I was very proud of the Governor's appointment. He is a typical example of "goldfields boy makes good". He rose from humble beginnings as a worker in Kalgoorlie to the high rank of Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force of the United Kingdom. That is the second highest rank one can achieve in any of the armed forces; it is equal to that of General in the Army and Admiral in the Navy.

He has therefore been a great man in war and a great man in peace, and I am very happy indeed to congratulate him

humbly on his appointment, and to congratulate the Premier on his good sense in having appointed him.

I also wish to thank the Premier for his kind remarks in respect of the Leader of the Opposition, and to congratulate the Leader of the Opposition for the fact that he has so long and so worthily represented our party in this House and given so much good service to all the citizens of Western Australia over a period exceeding 43 years.

Finally, I will congratulate another member of whose accomplishment members probably have not heard. I refer to the member for Kalgoorlie. Today is the 7th April, 1976; the day upon which that member was elected to Parliament was the 7th April, 1956, so he, too, is deserving of some congratulation.

Mr Young: No doubt you would be happy to include the Minister for Labour and Industry.

Mr HARTREY: Yes, I am very happy to include him. Having said all the pleasant things, I will now say that it is traditionally the privilege of members of Parliament, especially those who occupy the back benches, to point the finger at the honourable gentlemen who are members of the Government and Ministers of the Crown responsible for the various departments of Government, and to tell them what our respective constituents think of them.

I commence with the Minister for Railways. I ask a plain, simple, question; it is not a very harsh one, but I want a satisfactory answer and so do my constituents. Why has he seen fit to diminish from five to four the number of trains that run to and fro between West Kalgoorlie and Esperance and which convey to the port the nickel of Redross, the gold of Norseman and other places, and the salt of Widgeemooltha—all places in my constituency? The said train also brings from the Port of Esperance—which we goldfielders regard as our port—supplies which arrive by sea; it also brings to us goods from the Eastern States which come through Kalgoorlie on the standard gauge line which is now constructed all the way to Esperance.

I have no doubt the Minister will tell me that this is to bring about economies and in order that the budget might be balanced. It may be desirable to balance budgets, but it is not desirable to balance them at the expense of the community itself. The community, after all, as we were reminded quite vigorously by the previous speaker, includes the people who actually produce wealth, and not merely the people who consume it. People like myself may be considerable consumers of many things which they do not produce. I do not actually contribute anything at all to the real wealth of this community. I might sometimes contribute something to its convenience, and sometimes I might contribute

something to the defence of its persons who have been vigorously set upon by the member for Scarborough.

However, the people of, say, Widgeemooltha are producing and exporting salt in exchange for foreign goods. In this country, it tends to reduce the impact of inflation when we receive foreign goods in exchange for our own goods. The same applies to nickel and gold. The fact remains that these are the very places in the community that Western Australia depends upon. Why, therefore, should they have their prosperity to any extent diminished by a cheeseparing and penny-pinching policy of cutting off one train a week? I do not believe it is because the line is not used sufficiently.

I wish now to turn my attention to the Minister for Mines, to whom I say "Please don't under any circumstances alter the system of signalling in the mines just because the State Mining Engineer is anxious to do so on the spurious proposition that it will be in conformity with the rules of other States." Our miners do not work in other States. They work in other stopes and in winzes, and in shafts and adits; and their means of travelling in and out of those places, especially in times of emergency, depends entirely on a universal acceptance and acknowledgement by all workmen of the signals which bring to their aid at once the conveyance they need, whether it be a skip, a cage, or a hoist. The union on the goldfields is desirous of one or two small changes, and the Minister knows what they are.

Mr Mensaros: Exactly.

Mr HARTREY: Signal 1, for instance, has two possible meanings. If the cage is stationary, one bell means take it up. If the cage is not at one's level, one bell means bring it down. That is confusing, and it would be better to change that; and the men want it changed.

Apart from that, they do not want alterations of a drastic nature to the usual mining signals which intimate to them the various things they want to indicate.

Mr May: I think the Chamber of Mines is also in agreement with that.

Mr HARTREY: Of course it is, and so is the State Government Insurance Office; because the Chamber of Mines does not want its workers slaughtered, and the SGIO certainly does not want to have to compensate all their widows!

The danger signal means that the cage must not be moved until further signals are given. All these things are vital to the safety and security of mineworkers. I would say without hesitation that the death of one hard rock miner in Western Australia would far outweigh the loss of face of any official of the Mines Department, however exalted.

I urgently request that the Minister does not consent to or promulgate these changes, because they are highly dangerous and completely unacceptable to employers and employees. I understand this applies also to Collie, but I am speaking on behalf of Kalgoorlie and not Collie.

Those are the first two Ministers with whom I have some remonstrances. However, I come now to perhaps the sharpest of my searching glances, which I direct at the Minister for Labour and Industry even though it is his anniversary. I want to talk to him about a subject upon which I am sure I have often bored this House and will probably do so again. I shall not do so very much longer; but as long as I am here I will not desert the case of the silicotic miner.

The SPEAKER: Would the honourable member please speak up.

Mr HARTREY: I am doing my best to do so, Sir, but if I am not being heard I will speak louder.

The SPEAKER: I ask members to watch the level of their conversations.

Mr HARTREY: Thank you, Sir. As I was not being interrupted, I presumed I was being heard; but I will speak louder.

The fact remains that the State Government Insurance Office, which is the compulsory insurer of all mineworkers throughout the State, will at the drop of a hat and upon any trumped-up or prefabricated pretext, refuse a silicotic miner his claim to compensation. I propose to give some examples of this which will really rock you, Sir, if you have a conscience that can be rocked.

I will not mention the names of any men. I will mention them by letter, but I can assure members that I have the files here with me if anyone wishes to ascertain whether I am telling the whole truth or just simply telling the truth.

These are the facts: First of all let us take the case of Mr A. Members may think Mr A has not very much merit, but they will find out that the SGIO ultimately believed that he does have. Mr A was 65 years of age when he resigned from the mines, and he took out his pension immediately. He was glad to get out of the shafts and went on a pension. He applied for workers' compensation for pneumoconiosis, and the Medical Board decided he did not have pneumoconiosis, which was a very good thing for him. He accepted that verdict and went on the pension and lived on it.

Presently his health began to deteriorate and some nine years later he again presented himself for examination. He was declared by the board then to have 30 per cent silicosis and 70 per cent other causes of incapacity. In other words he was totally unfit for work, of which unfitness 30 per cent was due to the industrial disease.

He was told that he had suffered no economic loss. There might at first sight appear to be some sort of pretext for that argument, although there is not really because the mere fact that a man is not earning wages but is living on the pension does not mean he is not suffering economic loss; but for his loss of health he could at any time choose to return to work for wages.

When I first saw this case I thought it was a rather hard one, but I was quite satisfied that it was right, and I knew it was consistent with the law. I took it up, and an officer quite well placed in the Crown Law Department said I was right and advised that the man should receive compensation; and he did.

Now I have another case; that of Mr B who was a timber worker of 64 years of age who simply could not work until he was 65 because he was totally incapacitated for work. He was found to have 40 per cent silicosis and 60 per cent other causes. He was found to be totally unfit for work; and he applied not for a pension but for compensation.

He was told that he had suffered no economic loss. For goodness sake, what do the words "economic loss" mean in the English language, as contrasted with the language of the State Government Insurance Office? What economic asset has an unfortunate working man except his ability to earn by the sweat of his brow a living for himself and his wife and children? This man had total loss, not solely because of work in the mines but because of total loss of health, 40 per cent of which was due to work in the mines, and according to law that is a compensable disease and he was entitled to compensation for it.

However, the SGIO told him he had suffered no economic loss. That man is not being paid compensation. However, the man who suffered 30 per cent silicosis and who had lived on the pension for nine years is receiving compensation; yet the man who had to knock off work, even though he was still of working age, and had to apply for compensation was refused on the ground that he suffered no economic loss. I would like the Minister to find out why that is the situation.

The astonishing part of this is that the Crown Law officer who advised the Minister that Mr A should get compensation, also advised that Mr B should not get compensation, even though Mr B's case is far more meritorious than Mr A's case.

There is another aspect which is causing great anxiety to the union at the present time; and that is the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board itself. I spoke on this subject in a grievance debate last year, and I raised the point that the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board was not being properly instructed as to its legal duties. In a number of cases, in fact 15, men applied

for examination by the board and received letters telling them that their X-ray films did not indicate they had pneumoconiosis, so they did not need to be examined.

The Act expressly says that the board shall conduct a clinical examination. A clinical examination is contrasted with an X-ray examination. Both are vital; both are necessary. If the X-ray picture shows no appreciable pneumoconiosis it is unlikely that the clinical examination will reveal it. At the same time if the law says that a person shall do both, he shall do both; and they have not been doing so, at least with pneumoconiosis. But worse than that is happening. Because the doctors are not being given proper legal instructions they are coming to the most ridiculous conclusions. I ask members to listen to this. I have here the case of a man. Again I will not give names because these people are clients of mine and they are professional secrets at the moment. I am sure the men would not mind giving their names to any member who wished to see them. The Medical Board certified about this man as follows—

Is the worker suffering from pneumoconiosis? The answer is Yes. Silicosis and chronic bronchitis. 70 per cent.

There is no other cause at all for the incapacity as far as this man is concerned except pneumoconiosis, which is 70 per cent pneumoconiosis. In other words, he has lost 70 per cent of the use of his lungs as far as work is concerned. The next question is—

If so, is he thereby disabled from earning full wages?

If not, of course, he did not have an accident within the meaning of the Act. The board said that he was not thereby disabled from earning full wages. He had lost 70 per cent of his capacity to work but he was not disabled from earning full wages. The board added the astonishing rider, "but he is really unfit." How can the board say that he is not disabled from earning full wages but he is unfit to work? The reason it said so is not because of dishonesty. Members should not think that this is a deliberately dishonest opinion. Doctors do not understand what the meaning of the expression is and they should be told by the department what the Act says and what they are supposed to find.

Doctors find the medical facts but if they do not know the meaning of the expression "disabled from earning full wages" they can easily be fooled. It so happened that this man was earning wages when he went for his examination. The board found that he had 70 per cent silicosis. I refer to the definition of that expression in section 5 of the Act. It was I who was responsible for that definition. I took the definition of "disabled from earning full wages" from a Court of Appeal decision in England in 1910. I do not

claim any patent on it. The definition is "rendered less able to earn full wages". How could anybody say that a man who has lost 70 per cent of lung function is not thereby rendered less able to earn full wages even if he is earning them?

The next case is a 60 per cent case; the doctors gave the same result. Again there was no complicating cause other than pneumoconiosis. Again the man was held to be not "disabled from earning full wages" so he got no compensation at all because he had not had an accident within the meaning of the Act.

The last example is of a man who had 40 per cent disablement from earning full wages. He was not earning any wages at the time so apparently he was disabled from earning full wages. In other words, 40 per cent of lung disease disables miner C from earning full wages—and therefore he is entitled to compensation—but 60 per cent of the same disease in another miner does not disable him and 70 per cent in another miner does not disable him. One is entitled to compensation if one has 40 per cent disablement but one is not entitled if one has 60 per cent or 70 per cent of the same disease. That is so grossly unjust on the face of it as to undermine the confidence of the miners in the unfortunate Medical Board. I am not blaming the board. I am simply saying that it is up to the Government to ensure that there are proper instructions on the schedules which the doctors are supposed to sign to show what they are all about. Members should not tell me that this is a revolutionary idea.

In 1906 in England a Liberal Government introduced the industrial diseases section of its Workers' Compensation Act. To give the certifying surgeon and in turn, if there was an appeal, the medical referee, an idea of what they were supposed to find as a matter of fact and what the result would be in law if they came to certain findings, those instructions were printed on the forms.

Even the doctors sometimes went astray. Doctors are not always terribly good at reading instructions and sometimes are not very good at writing them. I have seen so many certificates from specialists in Perth which are either ambiguous or ungrammatical that I am rather taken aback. At the same time, with the instructions which were given on the Government forms, the doctors in Britain acted fairly well. In law they are the finders of the medical facts. No-one has the right to direct them on that subject because no-one not qualified would know. I am not presuming to tell them but I am asking that someone tell them the meaning of "disabled from earning full wages". That is something I want the Minister to do something about.

I come to another aspect of insurance. I preface this with a question: Are jockeys people? Some time ago I was at a big race

meeting and there were some very portly looking owners, trainers and bookmakers standing at the fence watching the magnificent horses coming out of the paddock. I do not know much about racing, thank God, but I know a little about workers' compensation. One fellow said, "There is no doubt that only racing can prove the breed of horses." I said, "What does it do to the breed of men?" Jockeys weigh about 7½ stone and as the animals' proportions improve the breed of man diminishes. So I am not really quite certain whether jockeys are people, but I think they are. I shall speak on their behalf tonight anyway.

I have here a letter from the State Government Insurance Office. It is not addressed to me but it is addressed and it has a date and a signature on it. It says—

Thank you for your letter of June 16th. As jockeys are not classified as workers under the terms of the Workers' Compensation Act a special policy was arranged between the WA Turf Club and myself on the basis that jockeys be covered at the rate of \$70 a week, this rate still being in effect at the present time.

That was done in 1969 and that rate is still in effect in 1975, and it is the maximum. I do not wish to be didactic or dictatorial or to read out a long lecture on legal matters but the Act says in effect that a person who works for wages, male or female, juvenile or adult, and even sometimes if he is working in an illegal occupation, is entitled to workers' compensation if he suffers personal injury from an accident arising out of or in the course of his employment.

An exception is a policeman, unless he is killed. If he is killed his widow receives the same compensation as any other worker's widow. If he is not killed the Police Department pays him full wages, not part wages, and it also gives him hospital and medical benefits. So he does not need workers' compensation through arrangements within the Police Department. Of course a policeman's widow would get nothing except workers' compensation. She would get exactly the same as any other widow in the State.

Of course, jockeys are not included specifically in the Act. If one looks at the Act one will not find that miners or other workers are mentioned. The Act simply says that the term "worker" means so-and-so. Thanks to the generosity of the Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party the definition of the worker also includes certain contractors if they are independently contracting for their labour and nothing or very little else. Of course jockeys are workers—there is not the slightest doubt about that—but do members think that they are going to get any compensation? They are not. The State Government Insurance Office has a special contract for that; and

what is more, they have to pay for their workers' compensation. That is strictly forbidden by law.

Let me read sections 13, 20 and 21 of the Act. Section 13 says—

It shall be obligatory for every employer to obtain from an incorporated insurance office approved by the Minister a policy of insurance for the full amount of the liability to pay compensation under this Act to all workers employed by him, except when an insurer is permitted by the board to refuse insurance for that liability.

Section 20 says—

From and after the commencement of this section, the provisions of this Act shall apply and have effect in all cases notwithstanding any contract to the contrary heretofore or hereafter made or entered into.

That certainly has not been done in the case of the poor jockeys. I believe—I stand subject to correction—that the jockeys are paid so much for a winning ride, so much for a losing ride and sometimes get additional money from a trainer or perhaps get a share in a bet. At all events, jockeys have to make a contribution out of what they earn to cover the premiums on this famous policy of workers' compensation which the WA Turf Club has: I wrote and asked for a copy of this document and I was told I could not have one and that it was a confidential matter between the State Government Insurance Office and the WATC. Jockeys are not working for the WATC. Some of them are indentured and when they are indentured they are covered by workers' compensation because the Act expressly says that any apprentice is covered.

A jockey gets compensation until he ceases to be an apprentice after which he does not get compensation at all. That really explains why I asked: Are jockeys people? Section 21 of the Act says—

It shall not be lawful for any employer or any person on his behalf, or for any insurers or any person on their behalf, to directly or indirectly take or receive any money from any worker whether by way of deduction from wages or otherwise howsoever, in respect of any liability of an employer to pay compensation under this Act.

I know that for many years this has been flouted. It is a regular clause in tribute agreements that the tributer shall insure himself as a worker. That has been the practice for many years. Section 21 is certainly the law in relation to jockeys as well as to tributers and everybody else who is a worker; and it has been flouted. I ask the Minister to do something about it. Also I ask him to let me look at that agreement because I do not believe a member of Parliament should not have access to a copy of a document made by a Government department.

I think that covers most of the matters I wished to discuss on those subjects. There are other matters of importance and some of them have been tackled by the member for Wembley. I compliment him on his courage. I think he made a magnificent effort to deliver a philosophic discourse on the moral state of the country and I agree with a lot of what he said. He also spoke on the economic state of the country, but I cannot say that I heartily agree with him there.

Mr Young: When you disagree with me call me the member for Wembley; but when you agree with me, I am the member for Scarborough.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr HARTREY: It is all right, Mr Speaker. The honourable member is being helpful.

The SPEAKER: Order! If the member for Scarborough wants to indulge in disorderly interjections, he should remain in his own seat.

Mr HARTREY: I beg your pardon, Mr Speaker. I should not have spoken up for him.

I wish to deal with some of the matters raised by the honourable member. He said that it was a sheer lack of productivity in this country which was producing inflation. I am very sorry to say that I fall to visualise how inflation and deflation are produced by productivity. They are produced by the owners of large accretions of capital. The big bank owners of the world are the money spiders which keep the whole capitalist system in subjection.

There are two prime causes of the subjection of all kinds of workers, including not only those who work for wages but also those workers in industry who are employing workers. Workers and employers alike are "workers" in the true sense of the word because they are all producing wealth. Those with all the accumulated capital are generously allowing them to work by renting them their money at exorbitant rates of interest, interest which would make people in earlier days shudder.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member has another 10 minutes.

Mr HARTREY: That is one source of enslavement; and the other is private ownership of land. A man must have land on which to live, and he must have land from which to live. As he does not own it himself he has to pay the owner for the right to be alive. That was very obvious under the feudal system. It is very well disguised under the capitalist system, but it is equally true under both systems.

If the baron or the earl owned half the County of Kent and the farms in the county on which the serfs toiled for three or four days a week and had to spend the other two—because they dared not work on the Sabbath in those days—on the

lord's farm to produce his grain of various kinds and look after his sheep or cattle, it is obvious that they were his slaves. They were not chattel slaves, but were obviously his serfs, which was the word I used, and were obviously subjected to his whim and dependent on his generosity. As the honourable member put it, he generously allowed them to be alive. What is more, in those times he had the rights of what are, in our old French language, *La petite, la moyenne, et la haute justice*; that is, the small, the middle, and the high justice.

He had a right to fine them part of their hard-earned gains out of the three or four days a week, which was the small justice. He had a right to flog them, which was the middle justice; and he had the right to hang them, which was the high justice—very high!

He does not have the same right now, not so crudely put, but the system works in the same way in the economy we enjoy. A small percentage of the community owns all the land and, because it owns all the land, it owns all the capital and generously allows people to live on the land for rent which the owner does not earn, and generously allows the borrower to borrow at 10 to 20 per cent and even sometimes 25 and 30 per cent, as I learnt when I was a member of the Honorary Royal Commission on hire purchase. Some rates were even higher than that for the really destitute.

How can it be said, whether or not we are all producing goods that we will all have a good time, so long as the rent can be put up the minute a person makes a little money?

Take an ordinary hotel in a small town for which the hotel owner charges the licensee \$20 a week rent because that is what the trade will stand. Suddenly gold is found nearby and there is a rush on the hotel. The licensee will not make much extra money, but the landlord will, because the rent is immediately increased to \$200 a week. What has the owner of that pub done to justify his getting \$200 a week when he obtained only \$20 a week before? Nothing.

What has the licensee done? He must do a whole lot more work including after-hours trading. In fact many publicans pay quite an amount in fines for this reason. The licensee must increase the wages of his employees and do a whole heap of extra things.

I know of the experience of a man in Perth about 35 years ago. He owned a big rich hotel and was doing very well sitting back and renting it. Subsequently he put himself into a business and started to give service to the community by selling motor-cars. However, he soon lost his hotel and went broke. As long as he bludged and produced nothing he was all right, but as soon as he started to work he went broke.

It must be realised that the ideal of capitalism which the member for Scarborough submitted, although philosophically appealing and sounding quite rational as a result of the eloquent enthusiasm for which he is noted, is not really in keeping with the facts.

I ask anyone who sets himself up as an expert, no matter what his political philosophy, to explain to me how we can avoid impoverishment and exploitation in any community where the large accumulations of capital and the title deeds to the land are in the possession of a very small minority. That seems to be the problem and is the \$64 000 question for tonight.

I will turn now to one more problem. I asked a question of the member for Scarborough and, as always, he gave me an honest answer. I asked him how it was that in countries like China and Russia where the land does not belong to a very small minority of people and where great accumulations of wealth are not to be found in any small coterie of people, there is no inflation today. My statement is a fact.

I remember being interested in this subject as a child at school. The French franc was worth nine pence by comparison with the 12 pence to an English shilling which was exactly the same as a German shilling. The Russian rouble was worth two shillings. Today it is worth the same as the Australian dollar. Why is it that those countries are not troubled with inflation? It is for the reason I give, which is that they have escaped from the two primary grasps which the monopolistic class has always had, whether it consisted of feudals, barons, earls, or just beer barrel barons and huge financial money castle owners.

Mr Young: What is more, there are not too many strikes and they have to work a lot harder.

Mr Skidmore: There were many more strikes there last year than in any other country in the world.

Mr Young: They must be starting to go down the drain then.

Mr HARTREY: I am sorry to say that is news to the member for Boulder-Dundas.

Mr Bryce: But he is not too old to learn.

Mr HARTREY: No, I hope not. No man is too old to learn until he is dead.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member has another two minutes.

Mr HARTREY: That will be quite sufficient. It will also no doubt be sufficient for my listeners. In fact, I anticipate their feelings and so conclude by thanking everyone for all the courtesy extended to me. I also congratulate again the mover of the motion, and all the others I mentioned at the outset.

MR McPHARLIN (Mt. Marshall) [8.25 p.m.] : The Address-in-Reply debate gives each member an opportunity to talk about the problems in his electorate and to bring to the notice of the Government letters received containing complaints and also requests for assistance to rectify those complaints if possible. My electorate is no different from a number of others in that the usual problems exist. I refer to such things as the need for more housing in certain areas. There has been an upgrading of the incomes of a number of the wheatgrowers in my electorate and this has in turn increased employment and increased the demand for housing. I know progress has been made in this direction and that more progress will be made in the near future.

One area of concern to me involves the Railways Department which has been embarking on a campaign or a method of administration to effect economies. It has been reducing certain services—bus services and others—in an endeavour to effect these economies and thus keep freight rates and costs down. If the Railways Department can effectively keep freight rates and costs down without reducing services, it will be a good thing. Therefore I hope that in its efforts to keep freight rates down it will still be able to provide the services which exist at present.

I think in the Press recently it was stated that the Railways Department had a loss of something like \$7 million, and it has a crippling interest bill of approximately \$14 million. When one contemplates these figures, one does not need to be a Rhodes scholar to envisage that even with the economies the department is attempting to implement there is a suspicion that freight rates could be raised in the not-too-distant future. This of course causes concern because of the extra costs involved to the people living in the relevant areas. The increases will apply not only to my electorate, but to many others as well.

There is an ever-present and constant need for water supplies and the need for finance to be made available to help farmers to sink dams and to make other improvements by way of equipment for bores, and so on.

I know that recently there was an increase in the allowance made under the farm key dam scheme to enable greater amounts of money to be made available to farmers in order that they might increase their water supplies. This has met a need, but it will not meet the needs of all. It is helping in some directions.

Many services enjoyed automatically by those living in the metropolitan area and closer bigger towns are the subject of numerous requests to me. These include the provision of an automatic telephone service and a television service.

Of course, I know that television and telephones come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government but at the same time we do have a manager in this State and he could do quite a lot to alleviate the problems associated with the services. People in a number of my areas still cannot get a decent TV picture on many nights of the week.

Education facilities are always under scrutiny and are in need of improvement in a number of areas. The problem of hostels is constantly brought to my attention by those who are concerned. As I have mentioned previously, there is a problem in the town of Wyalkatchem.

Recently I asked a question of the Minister for Education; I asked him the number of library and resource centres which have been provided for primary schools in Western Australia. The reply was that altogether 86 centres had been provided for primary schools, and 20 of those were outside the metropolitan area. As I understood the position, the junior high schools and the high schools were to be provided with these facilities before the department went down the line to primary schools. The question has been raised in one of my areas where the people have been requesting a library-resource centre for their junior high school, but it has not been provided. So, I do intend to press this matter with the Minister for Education.

I come now to a motion moved in this House last year by the member for Geraldton which was for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the cost of living and the lack of services in country areas. It will be recalled that we on this side of the House moved to amend the motion so that the Consumer Affairs Bureau would conduct an inquiry throughout the State. That amendment was eventually agreed to and, as members are well aware, the Consumer Affairs Bureau is in the process of conducting inquiries in a number of areas. Those inquiries will be beneficial to the communities involved and no doubt the matters I have mentioned will be referred to the officers, whoever they might be, and that must help to provide better facilities and services in the areas concerned. I know the Minister and the bureau are keen in their efforts towards that end.

I understand—or I believe—that the inquiry will not be just a matter of collecting evidence and then doing nothing about it. When the evidence is collected and analysed action will be taken to improve the services to and the facilities in the areas in which the inquiries are made.

I would like to refer to some comments made by the member for Fremantle the other evening. The honourable member is not usually vindictive but occasionally he has a shot at the National Country Party.

He seems to take a delight in having shots at our party and usually he attracts some attention and some interjections.

Mr Thompson: You have heard about union bashing; he is indulging in CP bashing!

Mr McPHARLIN: A number of people have indulged in it in recent times.

Mr Bryce: You are the only person who will defend the matter, too.

Mr McPHARLIN: The member for Fremantle criticised the percentage of votes which the Country Party attracted at the last Federal election. His criticism was that 11 per cent of the votes won 23 seats for the Country Party, and that we should not have won that number of seats after attracting only 11 per cent of the votes. I have been able to obtain some figures and I intend to try to explain to the member for Fremantle just how the situation came about.

During the Federal election the Country Party contested 41 seats out of a total of 127. Of the 41 seats which the party contested, it won 23—about 55 per cent.

Mr Hartrey: The party was a good judge of the right seats to contest.

Mr McPHARLIN: If my figures are correct, and I have no reason to doubt them, the ALP contested 119 seats.

Mr Skidmore: But we took the good with the bad.

Mr McPHARLIN: Of that 119 seats the Labour Party won 35, which is in the vicinity of about 29 per cent. As a matter of interest, the Liberal Party contested 99 seats and won 69 and that percentage is much higher—in the vicinity of 70 per cent. So, when a party contests only one-third of the seats, the percentage of votes which it attracts must be considerably lower than for those parties which contest a greater number of seats. I know the member for Fremantle is capable of working out his own figures but I think he conveniently forgot to mention the figures I have brought forward. I have mentioned them to put him on the right track.

The member for Warren criticised the previous coalition Government for its procedure and policy, during the 1960s, of releasing large areas of land. It will be recalled that during that period approximately one million acres of land were being released each year. The area was not quite that large, but it was close to it.

As I understood the criticism from the member for Warren, he thought too much land was released and too many farmers who were being placed on the land did not have the potential to develop and maintain it.

Mr H. D. Evans: That is dead right. You sold the land below cost and encouraged people to go onto it.

Mr McPHARLIN: The Government of the day acted in accordance with the wishes of the people.

Mr H. D. Evans: You created the wishes. You sold below cost and pushed the land onto the people.

Mr McPHARLIN: There was a great demand for land at that time and when it was released up to 30, 40, or 50 applications were received for each block. I know of one instance where there were 125 applications for one block.

Mr H. D. Evans: The atmosphere was generated purely for political reasons. You ignored the experts and that is why some people are in bother today.

Mr McPHARLIN: If there is a demand for land surely the Government is charged with the responsibility to develop the country when it has vast areas suitable for agricultural purposes.

The SPEAKER: Order! Would the gentleman in the gallery please take a seat.

Mr McPHARLIN: Surely the Government has a responsibility to the people.

Mr H. D. Evans: It sure has!

Mr McPHARLIN: The Government has a responsibility to develop land, and the conditional purchase method is regarded as one of the best to allow people to apply for land and acquire a property in order to increase production which is so necessary in this State, not only for home consumption, but also for world markets. Development is necessary to increase incomes and contribute to the economy, which, in turn, contributes to our standard of living.

Mr Jamieson: How do you reconcile your remarks with your attitude to the Western Development Corporation? You opposed their proposition.

Mr McPHARLIN: That is another argument.

Mr Jamieson: Yes, but the aim was to open up an area of land.

Mr McPHARLIN: When we developed the land there was a demand for it and I believe the Government acted correctly in releasing that land.

Mr H. D. Evans: That is my criticism; develop it at any cost!

Mr McPHARLIN: During 1968 the area of land being released was reduced, and then in 1969 we had a drought.

Mr H. D. Evans: You were warned by those who knew.

Mr McPHARLIN: The release of land was curtailed but I repeat: surely a Government has a responsibility when people are willing and have a very sincere desire to go out and develop properties. It was the responsibility of the Government to endeavour to meet those requirements and provide what was needed in the way of new land.

Although the release of land was reduced during the drought, and during the wheat quota period, and although wool prices were down for some time, again there is a resurgence of a demand for land. People are wanting land released in a number of areas at the present time, and I know I am not the only member receiving inquiries in that direction. I hope that before long the Government will release a little more land. Some land has been released but the demand is growing and I believe the land could be released on a restricted basis. I do not believe it should be released in large areas, but on a restricted basis to meet the requirements of those people who are urgently in need of it.

I can speak from experience, as can other members who took part in the development of a number of blocks of land, and I know it is a lengthy job to develop new country. It takes years and considerable patience is required. Those people who are willing to develop land should be encouraged to do so, and not be discouraged.

I was interested to read an article in *The West Australian* recently, written by a former Labor Premier of Western Australia (Mr Frank Wise). In the course of his article he referred to a previous Labor Government and said that the Labor Government created, and made possible, the Bulk Handling Act of 1935.

Those words were of interest to me and to a number of older members of Parliament. As a result I endeavoured to find out just what went on at that time and it transpires that the move to create bulk handling facilities for wheatgrowers commenced much earlier. It commenced in 1913, was revived in 1918, and was dropped until 1930-1932. Referring to *Hansard*, volume 88, 1932. It will be seen that the Bill to establish the co-operative bulk handling organisation was introduced by the Hon. J. Lindsay, who was the Minister for Works at the time. The Government of the day was a Liberal-Country Party Government. The Bill was introduced by Mr Lindsay, debated, and then referred to a Select Committee. However, despite the recommendation of the Select Committee the Bill was rejected.

It was not until later that the legislation was revised again because of the demand by the wheatgrowers. Despite that setback, the company was formed and in 1933 capital funds were contributed from the Wheat Pool and Westralian Farmers Co-op Ltd., and the company came into operation on the 5th April, 1933. It was not until February, 1936, after a change of Government, that the legislation was agreed to, and the Bulk Handling Act was proclaimed at that time. The Premier of the day was Mr Collier. So for Mr Wise to claim that the Labor Party created, introduced, and made possible the Bulk Handling Act is not entirely correct.

Mr Jamieson: Not entirely incorrect either.

Mr McPHARLIN: Preparation was commenced in 1913, it was revised in 1918, and revised again in 1930. Then Westralian Farmers Co-op Ltd. and the growers formed the company themselves. It can be said that the Labor Party was in office when the legislation was actually agreed to.

Mr Bertram: It has never been in power.

Mr Skidmore: That was one Bill the conservatives let through!

Mr McPHARLIN: So it is not quite true to say that the Labor Party created the company.

I am going to offer some congratulations to the Premier, and this will surprise one or two members in the House.

Mr Bertram: What's that? Repeat.

Mr Bryce: You had better not let Mr Reid hear you.

Mr McPHARLIN: I intend to congratulate the Premier on a speech he made when he opened the Farmers' Union conference.

Mr Bertram: Did he mean it?

Mr McPHARLIN: I have a copy of part of his speech here before me. This is the Press report of the Premier's comments.

Mr Barnett: It must be true then!

Mr Bryce: He will say anything, at any time, to anybody.

Mr McPHARLIN: The Premier said—

The State Government would act on any proposal only when it was satisfied that a clear majority of the producers were in favor of it.

Mr Hartrey: Hear, hear!

Mr McPHARLIN: To continue—

Sir Charles stressed "You can bet that when anything is put up, we'll do our homework thoroughly.

"We'll be looking for feedback on the idea, as hard as we can go.

Mr Bertram: And a few votes!

Mr McPHARLIN: It goes on to say—

"These are enthusiastic people who are determined to do their very best by their constituents—

Mr Coyne: Are you listening?

Mr McPHARLIN: The report continues—

—and if I don't take notice of them, they will soon react.

"So I suggest to you, here at your most important conference of the year, that you, too do your homework just as thoroughly."

He suggested the Union should look for all effects and side effects of any proposal, and for a formula that would fit into the economy without destroying the things that could be of advantage later.

This is the part I want members to listen to—

Elaborating on Liberal Party views on orderly marketing, Sir Charles said:—

Mr Skidmore: They haven't got any.

Mr McPHARLIN: To continue—

"We do believe in orderly marketing—

Mr Skidmore: Disorderly!

Mr McPHARLIN: It continues—

—and as long as we're convinced that a clear majority of primary producers want an orderly marketing scheme, we will enact legislation to provide it."

Mr Skidmore: They have been a long time taking control of the beef industry.

Mr McPHARLIN: I congratulate the Premier, because at last he has accepted Country Party policy.

Mr Jamieson: Don't be too sure of it.

Mr McPHARLIN: It has been a long fight, but at last I think—

Mr T. H. Jones: Democratic socialism! Let us see it implemented.

Mr McPHARLIN: The article continues—

Producers would have strong representation on any authority and the industry concerned—

Country Party policy, and it is very good to see.

Mr Skidmore: Those Country Party Ministers want to look out—there is a new challenger coming on tonight.

Mr McPHARLIN: So we see here that at the Farmers' Union conference the Premier admitted our policies were acceptable, and he said so when he opened this function.

Mr H. D. Evans: How many years had you been in coalition before this revelation?

Mr McPHARLIN: It is most encouraging to see it.

Mr Skidmore: That is not fair!

Mr McPHARLIN: I beg your pardon—I did not hear the interjection?

Mr H. D. Evans: How long had you been in coalition before this revelation struck?

Mr McPHARLIN: I said it had been a long hard fight.

Mr H. D. Evans: You said what harmony existed!

Mr McPHARLIN: Do I have to repeat it—I said it had been a long hard fight?

Mr Hartrey: Never mind what you said.

Mr Sodeman: An harmonious fight!

Mr McPHARLIN: The leader writer for the *Farmers' Weekly* commented on the Premier's remarks the following week, and

he interpreted them to mean that the Government would help in the formation of any organised marketing scheme, providing that the majority of producers requested such a system, although the Government would have to be satisfied that the majority of producers did want it. So it sounds quite all right.

Now whenever we talk about any sort of scheme that may help to iron out the violent fluctuations in agricultural produce, and a scheme that may assist in organising a market—call it what one likes, even if it means a system of levies on the producers, it is a system of organising a market to iron out the fluctuations—we always get the interjection from the other side, and the leader-elect of the Labor Party never misses—

Mr Bertram: Quite right!

Mr McPHARLIN: —the chance to say that such a scheme is socialistic.

Mr Bertram: He is an expert on the question.

Mr McPHARLIN: He knows it is not socialism, and he interjects only to attract some response.

Mr Jamieson: The trouble with you is that you would not know a socialist if you tripped over him in your own electorate.

Mr McPHARLIN: It has never been a policy of the Country Party to develop socialist philosophy.

Mr Jamieson: Well, that is all you know.

Mr McPHARLIN: This is not socialism.

Mr Jamieson: If you study your history, you will see the Country Party was regarded as a rural socialist movement.

Mr McPHARLIN: To follow a socialistic trend would mean—

Mr Bertram: Have a look at the definition of it.

Mr McPHARLIN: —that we would organise a marketing scheme with the Government having complete control.

Mr Jamieson: That is not so.

Mr McPHARLIN: We have never advocated that, and we do not believe in it.

Mr Jamieson: You want some totalitarian system.

Mr McPHARLIN: We want the producers to organise their own marketing systems, but not a Government-controlled one.

Mr Skidmore: You had some trouble with such a scheme recently.

Mr McPHARLIN: We had a little bit of trouble.

Mr Skidmore: You would have a lot more with that philosophy.

Mr McPHARLIN: That is not socialism, and we have not advocated it.

Mr Jamieson: You might convince yourself, but not a student of politics.

Mr McPHARLIN: We have never advocated that the Government take control of any particular marketing organisation it may propose to set up.

Mr Bertram: Let us get back to the Premier.

Mr Skidmore: Oh, no, leave him out of it—we have had enough of him.

Mr Jamieson: He has gone away.

Mr McPHARLIN: Another matter which I think is worthy of some criticism tonight is the current dispute affecting the wool industry. I suppose most members have followed this dispute in the Press, and they know what is going on. In *The West Australian* of the 5th April we saw the headline, "Union ban holds up 100 000 bales". That amount of wool is worth something like \$5 million.

Mr Bertram: If you can sell it!

Mr McPHARLIN: On the 6th April, we saw another headline, "Wool dispute worsens". We are told that about 1 800 members of the Storemen and Packers' Union throughout Australia have been stood down.

Mr Sodeman: They have all gone quiet!

Mr Skidmore: We have not gone quiet—we are listening.

Mr McPHARLIN: In 1966 the maximum bale weight was negotiated with the union, and a weight of 204.1 kg was agreed to. Now the union wants to bring this down to 180 kg—a difference of 53 pounds.

Mr Skidmore: You still want to see the coolies in Singapore towing a rich feudal lord along in a rickshaw!

Mr McPHARLIN: The argument is about 53 pounds.

Mr Skidmore: That is what you want.

Mr McPHARLIN: For a mere 53 pounds, the union is holding the wool industry to ransom.

Mr Skidmore: So it should be—it can afford the union's claims.

Mr McPHARLIN: How can we expect—Several members interjected.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr Skidmore: I agree—a bit of order.

Mr McPHARLIN: How can we expect the community to support the Storemen and Packers' Union when it acts in this way? Why does it not negotiate in a sensible manner?

Mr Bertram: That is not competition.

Mr McPHARLIN: Farmers are desperately in need of this money.

Mr Bertram: Don't you believe in competition?

Mr McPHARLIN: Farmers have not been paid for wool sold in March of this year, and they cannot be paid until the

wool is delivered. They are waiting for this money to pay off debts they have incurred and for the purchase of all sorts of equipment and plant. The wool cheques cannot be forwarded because the wool has not been delivered.

Mr Skidmore: Perhaps the association could get on to the union.

Mr McPHARLIN: I believe this has taken place.

Mr Skidmore: You believe it! You ought to be sure of it before you talk about it.

Mr McPHARLIN: This dispute is about 53 pounds.

Mr Skidmore: Well all they have to do is to agree to the demand and the strike will finish.

Mr McPHARLIN: A vital industry like this is being held to ransom, and 1 800 members of the union are out of work. This industry is very important to our way of life, and it has been so for many years. The union does not seem to understand that we should endeavour to keep a flow of money in the community. When the farmers are paid for their wool, they use the money to purchase machinery and so it continues.

Mr Skidmore: We have heard that garbage from you for the last decade.

Mr McPHARLIN: That is the truth, and the Opposition does not like it.

Mr T. H. Jones: What about the communists—you have not mentioned them yet?

Mr McPHARLIN: The farmers are very much in need of this money. They have budgeted on the basis of receiving it, and they will be in great difficulty because of the holdup.

Mr Skidmore: If you are so sincere in your efforts, why don't you tell the association to get around the conference table and talk?

Mr McPHARLIN: I believe the association will do this.

Mr Skidmore: Well, tell them to do so.

Mr McPHARLIN: The association will do it—

Mr Skidmore: It won't do it—it won't go to the conference table, and well you know it.

Mr McPHARLIN: This is the sort of thing that really gets me worked up. Recently in the Senate there was a debate about the reintroduction of the superphosphate bounty. I know there has been criticism about this matter.

Mr Skidmore: And criticism from the pensioners too.

Mr McPHARLIN: Some do not like its reintroduction, and a senator from this State, who is also a farmer—

Mr Barnett: Exposed Malcolm Fraser for what he is.

Mr McPHARLIN: —angrily attacked the Government for its reintroduction. This man is a farmer—

Mr Bertram: So what?

Mr McPHARLIN: —and it is difficult to understand his viewpoint.

Mr T. H. Jones: He is only one—there are hundreds who feel this way.

Mr McPHARLIN: He made the point that the reintroduction of the bounty would not contribute to the improvement of our soil.

Mr H. D. Evans: Do you really need the benefit?

Mr McPHARLIN: How silly can one get.

Mr H. D. Evans: It is needed in the orchards and for the beef.

Mr McPHARLIN: In Western Australia there is more need for superphosphate—

Mr H. D. Evans: But do you need it? Can you justify accepting the subsidy?

Mr Bryce: Does not your conscience bother you?

Mr McPHARLIN: It was the Federal Labor Government which let the beef industry down considerably.

Mr H. D. Evans: Let us talk about the superphosphate subsidy—that is the matter you raised. Can you defend your acceptance of it?

Mr McPHARLIN: I can defend the reintroduction of the superphosphate bounty with a clear conscience.

Mr H. D. Evans: The way it was done, across the board, at the expense of the pensioners?

Mr McPHARLIN: I can support it because—

Mr H. D. Evans: Double it to the beef farmers and orchardists.

Mr McPHARLIN: —there is more need for the application of superphosphate in Western Australia than in other States; in fact, Western Australia consumes 35 per cent of Australia's superphosphate. Our soils are deficient.

Mr H. D. Evans: Do you need the subsidy?

Mr McPHARLIN: I do not speak about this matter on a personal basis; I support it.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I call the House to order because I believe the debate has degenerated to such an extent that *Hansard* is having difficulty hearing the member who is supposed to have the floor. I ask for the co-operation of members. If interjections are necessary, please make them one at a time. The member for Mt. Marshall.

Mr McPHARLIN: Thank you, Mr Deputy Speaker; the member for Warren will recall that I interjected on him only once

during his remarks. We require the application of superphosphate to maintain the quality of our soil and to provide improved production and pastures, and the increase of income. The application of superphosphate also improves the quality of stock and builds the soil for the future.

The greater the soil deficiency, the higher is the total cost of superphosphate, and the less people will buy. It is necessary to maintain a regular application. In addition, supporting this industry creates employment for the manufacturing and delivery sections of the superphosphate industry. This reacts down the line.

Mr H. D. Evans: I concede this is correct, but automatically it becomes a tax deduction. You cannot say that a wheat-grower like yourself really needs the bounty. Would it not have been better to be trebled, and given to the beef producers and orchardists?

Mr McPHARLIN: I am not talking on a personal basis, but looking at the situation overall.

Mr Grayden: The Commonwealth receives the subsidy back in income tax.

Mr McPHARLIN: Of course it does. Increased production puts people into higher tax brackets. In fact, the Government would get the bounty back not once but a number of times.

Mr H. D. Evans: But you are not directing it where it is really needed.

Mr McPHARLIN: It is directed to maintaining the quality of the soil.

Mr Bryce: Does Mr Fraser need the \$17 000 it will put in his pocket?

Mr McPHARLIN: It is very petty of members of the Opposition to select one farmer out of, say, 100 000. It is quite ridiculous.

Mr Bryce: Take the entire front bench of the Country Party in the national Parliament.

Mr Watt: Take the new land farmers in the Roe electorate.

Mr McPHARLIN: We must consider this question overall.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr McPHARLIN: Interjections reflect the attitudes of members opposite.

Mr Skidmore: If you keep saying that, I will have to move over there.

Mr McPHARLIN: Members opposite firmly believe what they are saying. I spoke against the removal of the concessions in the 1973-74 Budget. At that time, the reaction in the farming community was one of utter frustration, a lack of confidence and a feeling of despondency. The people did not know where to turn.

These concessions now are being returned, and a revival is taking place. Although I concede that the beef industry is not as buoyant as one would hope—we

know the basic reason for that—in other primary industries there is a new feeling of confidence, now these forms of assistance are being returned. There is a greater degree of confidence which was lacking during the term of the Whitlam Government.

Deductions for erosion control, fencing, water supply and underground tanks were reduced from 100 per cent to 10 per cent; but these are now being restored and will provide a greater incentive to the farming communities so necessary to encourage them to contribute again to the economy of this country in a way that has been traditional over the years.

Mr McIver: Yes, and I'll bet a lot of them dodged taxation, too.

Mr McPHARLIN: Tonight's issue of the *Daily News* carries a report of an Opposition senator in Canberra criticising the Government for reintroducing these incentives; it makes one wonder whether the Opposition is doing its homework thoroughly. Perhaps he was merely trying to gain some favour at the party level in Canberra.

Mr Skidmore: I suggest that as a practising farmer he is one of the few honest people who say, "I do not need it".

Mr Sodeman: The member for Ascot certainly is not honest with his interjections. He was complaining last week about election promises not being kept and about people being misled. Now he is complaining that an election promise of the Fraser Government is being honoured.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The honourable member has five minutes remaining.

Mr McPHARLIN: From time to time, particularly from the member for Ascot, criticism has been levelled at certain parts of the policy speech I had the honour of delivering on behalf of the Country Party prior to the last election.

One of these related to the creation of a department of solar energy at the Murdoch University. My party believed this to be a very desirable thing which should be investigated. However, subsequent to the election, we were advised as follows—

The general Murdoch University academic structure of broadly based schools of studies covers groups of inter-related disciplines. Two of the schools already established at Murdoch, those of Environmental and Life Sciences and Mathematical and Physical Sciences have a strong interest in solar energy. The creation of a Special Department of Solar Energy is no longer necessary in view of the establishment of these schools of study.

Today the member for Clontarf directed the following question to the Minister for Agriculture—

As promised by his party in election speeches for the 1974 State elections, what action has been taken to provide

Government subsidies for companies doing research and development on the use of solar energy?

The answer was as follows—

The whole question of solar research is currently under review by the State Energy Commission.

A special committee of their Energy Advisory Council is also being set up to study the matter and contribute to the study.

The Government will make a decision on financial assistance for research when the present study is complete.

I read this question and answer merely to indicate to the House that that part of our policy speech has not been ignored. Investigations have been made, and there is movement afoot for the Murdoch University to do something in this regard. I do not think any member would deny that is a desirable objective to be investigated and, if possible, developed.

Mr H. D. Evans: What about the passage of the road maintenance tax?

Mr McPHARLIN: If I have sufficient time, I will come to that. Another matter raised by, I think, the member for Ascot related to the establishment of a labour relations committee. The Country Party objective stated as follows—

We would propose the establishment of a labour relations committee headed by a Government appointed chairman and two commissioners, one from the trade union movement and the other from employer organisations, to assume responsibility for the registration of organisations, rule changes, union ballots, and demarcation disputes. This body will not replace the Industrial Commission but will work in conjunction with it.

We reached that objective after numerous discussions with representatives of the trade unions.

Mr Skidmore: There has been a very valid and conscious attempt on the part of the trade union movement and the Farmers' Union to get together on issues that concern them both. This was an initiative taken by the TLC.

Mr McPHARLIN: As members know, one must be guided by those who are regarded as being the most efficient in the administration of these particular fields. Subsequent to the election, we made inquiries regarding this proposal and received the following reply—

This proposal is unlikely to be accepted by either the employers, Unions or the Industrial Commission.

The principal fact is that the Industrial Arbitration Act already provides existing machinery for the registration of organisations, Union ballots, rule

changes, etc. There is also provision in the Industrial Arbitration Act for resolving demarcation disputes.

The Labour Relations Committee as proposed would simply be another mini-industrial commission and, as provision already exists for the issues proposed for the Labour Relations Committee, it would be unnecessary.

Generally, it is felt that if there is anything wrong with the Industrial Arbitration Act, it would be advisable to amend that Act rather than complicate the situation by having a further industrial tribunal appointed.

The point I make is that major points of our policy have been acted upon; we have endeavoured to implement them, and I have read to the House the replies to some of our inquiries. Quite a number of our promises have been incorporated in a number of ways.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

Mr McPHARLIN: I should just like to reiterate that a number of points of our policy speech have been incorporated in various instances.

MR T. H. JONES (Collie) [9.12 p.m.]: The Address-in-Reply debate affords members the opportunity to refer to matters which they consider require the attention of the Government or of Government departments generally. It is my intention tonight not to give praise to a number of departments, as the member for Mt. Marshall has just done, but to refer to matters which in my opinion require the immediate attention of the Court Government.

I was alarmed to note in the Speech delivered by His Excellency that no mention was made of power generation policies. Other opening Speeches have included references to the Pilbara and to the iron ore industry. One would assume, with the heavy dependency on coal as a source of power generation in Western Australia, that at least one line would be devoted to this matter. Unfortunately, no reference appeared in the Governor's Speech. At page 4, the Governor stated—

Value of mineral production for the calendar year 1975 is expected to exceed \$1 000 million. This is despite the difficulty experienced by the mineral industry in faltering world markets and restrictive regulations on development of fuel and energy resources.

I may be corrected on this, but I understand the Governor's Speech relates to policies to be followed by the Court Government, and I know of no restrictions in Western Australia on the control of fuel and energy resources. It has been proved we have adequate reserves at Collie for power generation in Western Australia for some years.

I should like to refer now to the role of the Road Traffic Authority in Western Australia. I am pleased that the Minister is in the House tonight to listen to my remarks. From the investigations I have conducted and as the spokesman for traffic matters on this side of the House I have come to the conclusion that there now is a greater degree of friction between the Road Traffic Authority and the Police Force than has existed at any time previously. The Minister may disagree if he wishes, but this is a conclusion to which I have come after making intensive inquiries.

This friction is clearly demonstrated by the secretary of the union (Mr Fraser) when writing for the January issue of *Police News*. I have spoken to the union executive on this matter.

Members will recall that when the Bill to establish the Road Traffic Authority was before this House, I strongly opposed the move on behalf of the Opposition. We felt the control of traffic in Western Australia should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police.

There was no need to establish a wing in the form of the Road Traffic Authority. At the time the policy of the Court Government was intended to be a sop to the National Country Party.

I want to refer to the views of the Secretary of the Police Union because I think he is having second thoughts on this question. Recently I spoke to a sergeant who holds an executive position in the Police Union and he expressed the view that what we on this side of the House had said was coming to fruition. With the establishment of the Road Traffic Authority friction between the two organisations was created. In my opinion too much emphasis has been placed on the Road Traffic Authority, and not sufficient emphasis on crime prevention.

The figures I have referred to, which were produced by the Commissioner of Police, will justify my remarks. In the February issue of *Police News* this was what the secretary of the union had to say at page 1—

Police Traffic Patrol

It can be said that since the inception of the RTA the Patrol assisted by their brother officers in the other wings of the Force have co-operated and worked beyond the call of duty to make traffic control work and reduce the road toll.

Until now we have refrained from criticism of the many obvious faults and frustrating problems created by people in the RTA who apparently have no practical knowledge of police work either traffic or otherwise and who are quietly setting up the Police Traffic Patrol as the popular front of a paper empire.

They are not my views, but the views of Mr Fraser, the secretary of the union.

Mr O'Connor: Was he not referring to the typists and the clerical workers?

Mr T. H. JONES: Let us see to whom he was referring. To continue with what he had to say—

One would be excused in thinking that the Traffic Patrol is the RTA instead of a wing of the Police Department assisting that body.

What does that mean? My interpretation of that does not permit me to arrive at the conclusion the Minister has arrived at.

Mr O'Connor: I think you are wrong.

Mr T. H. JONES: Maybe I am. Is the Minister aware of the conflict between the two departments?

Mr O'Connor: I am aware that the Police Union is concerned that members of the Civil Service Association are doing the paper work in the background.

Mr T. H. JONES: It goes much further than that. If the Minister talks to members of the Police Force, as I have done, he will find that friction between the two departments does exist. Why are officers of the RTA moving out of police stations? The obvious answer is the conflict which exists. The RTA is not operating as was intended.

Mr O'Connor: That is not so.

Mr T. H. JONES: I mentioned this matter when I handled the Bill on behalf of the Opposition. Will the Minister deny that members of the Police Force are still doing general traffic work?

Mr O'Connor: No.

Mr T. H. JONES: When I handled the Bill on behalf of the Opposition I said it was a sop to the National Country Party, and this work would be done under police control. When the RTA officer was not present in the station at Collie the police constable attended an accident. Where is the difference in the duties? That proves police officers are still doing traffic patrol work.

I do not think the Minister can deny that. That being the situation why is there a need for two separate authorities to operate? As members of the Opposition pointed out when the original Bill was introduced, we strongly opposed the proposed set-up and the policy of the Court Government. Only time will tell whether what I have said turns out to be correct.

I repeat that there are police constables carrying out general road traffic work, which was not intended to be their function. What is the position when it has been claimed by the Government that there is to be a separate set-up divorced from the Police Force?

Mr O'Connor: It was intended the RTA would be a specialised department, but there would be co-operation.

Mr T. H. JONES: The Minister cannot deny that police officers are carrying out traffic patrol work.

Mr O'Connor: Not generally.

Mr T. H. JONES: I know of numerous instances.

Mr O'Connor: I know of some. I also know of RTA officers carrying out normal police work.

Mr T. H. JONES: That was the very weakness in the Government's Bill. What happened at Boyup Brook when the RTA officer was off duty? Who reported the death or traffic accident? We in the Opposition pointed out what would happen. This supports our contention that traffic patrol work should be under police jurisdiction and not under a separate authority.

I now turn to the excessive amount of overtime being worked by RTA officers. The authority was established on the 1st June, 1975. The figures of overtime worked from the 1st June, 1975, to the 31st March, 1976, was 73 795 hours costing the department \$499 069. Instead of the Government paying this excessive amount of overtime, would it not be more economical to employ additional patrolmen to control traffic on a permanent basis?

Whilst this overtime was being paid to officers of the Road Traffic Authority, there was a marked increase in crime, and this is a concern expressed by the Commissioner of Police in his annual report.

To continue with overtime, for the same period members of the Police Force worked 19 188 hours of overtime costing the Police Department \$97 385. There has been too much emphasis on the Road Traffic Authority, while general police control has been allowed to fall by the wayside.

In his annual report the Commissioner of Police expressed concern. At page 8 he said that the total major crimes reported increased by 22.4 per cent. I am aware that there has been an increase in population. However, a report in the *Daily News* of the 31st March made reference to this aspect. It reads as follows—

A major crime was committed every 10 minutes in WA last year, according to the latest police report.

There was a serious assault or robbery every 24 hours, a breaking and entry every 35 minutes, a theft every 14 minutes and a motor vehicle was stolen every 1½ hours.

I ask the Minister whether the report which appeared in *The West Australian* under the hand of the Secretary of the Police Union is correct. If it is correct we face a serious situation in respect of police control.

The figures supplied by the Commissioner of Police indicate clearly that the Police Force is under-strength and is not able to cope with the number of crimes committed in Western Australia.

Mr O'Connor: How does the ratio per head compare with the other States?

Mr T. H. JONES: Irrespective of the ratio, the point is that this is a growing problem. The Minister cannot deny that a drug problem exists. Whilst we have seen a strong emphasis on the activities of the RTA, we have seen a slackening in the activities of the Police Force. What concerns me is whether the views expressed by the Police Union are correct. Mr Fraser, the Secretary of the Police Union, is reported to have said that the union was alarmed at the information it had received suggesting the next intake of recruits would be halved and later cancelled.

I do not know, but I would assume that Mr Fraser, being a responsible union secretary, would have information at his disposal which is not known to me. If his information is correct, and in view of the increase in crime, it is time that the recruitment programme of the Police Force was stepped up.

Mr O'Connor: Of course the numbers have increased.

Mr T. H. JONES: While the population has increased, the number of police officers has not increased correspondingly.

Mr O'Connor: It has increased more.

Mr T. H. JONES: It has to be increased sufficiently to combat crime.

Mr O'Connor: By how many?

Mr T. H. JONES: The Minister would know. I have no access to his files. If the statement of Mr Fraser is correct then there ought to be a greater increase in the number. I did not make the statement; Mr Fraser is of the opinion that the recruitment programme would be halved and then cancelled.

Mr O'Connor: You should realise that until the Budget comes out we will not know.

Mr T. H. JONES: Obviously Ministers and Government departments have programmed before the Budget comes out. The Minister does not administer the Police Force from week to week; he has to plan ahead.

Mr O'Connor: A recommendation might be made to increase the force by a certain number, but we have to wait for the money.

Mr T. H. JONES: Money is found for many purposes in Western Australia, such as money to conduct trade union ballots; therefore money should be available for crime prevention. The trade unions are laughing, because the Government will be paying for the printing of material for election of officers, for the services of the scrutineers, and for the conduct of ballots. These expenses are normally paid by the trade unions.

Mr O'Connor: They do not appear to be laughing.

Mr T. H. JONES: The Government has plenty of money because the Government has said to the unions, "We will supply you with thousands of dollars and run your ballots." Would not that money be better directed to employing more police officers? By doing so, would not the Government be providing a better service to the average citizen instead of dabbling in trade union activities?

Mr O'Connor: Fancy you trying to take this benefit away from the unions.

Mr T. H. JONES: The Minister is taking the action. I am not saying that I condone it. One minute he cries poverty and says he has no money for additional police recruits, but the next minute his Government wants to conduct union ballots costing thousands of dollars.

Mr Grayden: You want to force the unions to pay for their own elections, but we want to encourage the unions and pay for their elections.

Mr T. H. JONES: Did the Minister say that was the reason for the introduction of the legislation?

The next point I wish to mention is housing for police officers. I know that special attention has been given to the housing of RTA officers, and little attention to the housing of police constables.

Mr O'Connor: That is not so.

Mr T. H. JONES: That was the information given to me. No doubt the Minister has seen the January issue of *Police News*. In it we see photographs depicting the deplorable conditions in police stations and police accommodation. It is time something was done to improve the conditions.

Let us consider the Donnybrook Police Station. This building has been condemned by the health authorities, yet human beings continue to be locked up in it. It is time an investigation was carried out into police stations generally. Let us turn to the Northam Police Station and to the washing facilities. There is not a shower at the station and the conditions are shocking. We could go right through the lot, including the Tammin Police Station.

Have a look at the white ants inside the Tammin police station. That is a shocker! White ants have eaten all the girders.

Must we put up with this? Money could be used to improve these standards rather than being wasted on union ballots. The money would be put to far better use in upgrading all the police stations which are featured in the police journal.

Mr Coyne: It was the unionists who white-anted those buildings.

Mr T. H. JONES: The union is trying to do something about it. If the honourable member has not read this gazette he does not know what he is talking about.

Mr O'Connor: Are you going to bring up Baymis Ugle next?

Mr T. H. JONES: The next question I ask is: When is the Government going to do something about the registration of massage parlours? We have constantly raised this matter on this side of the House. I will not go into the Royal Commission inquiry into prostitution. I raised this matter in 1974 and I was told then that "Mr Jones said he would not comment on the Cabinet decision."

The Minister will know of the decision made by the Victorian Government to ban the operation of massage parlours in Melbourne. I am concerned about the activities of escort agencies. I think the police must have full knowledge of them. I have had information about them at my disposal for some time. The vice squad sent two women to the French Agency in Guildford recently and it was clearly revealed that girls were sent to hotels in Perth. I understand this practice is going on in a number of hotels in the city. This is where a lot of the vice in Western Australia is emanating from.

When someone comes down from the north on holidays, he has probably been knocking around looking for a woman. How easy it is for him to ring up and say, "I want two girls at such-and-such a time." The girls are delivered for a fee. Although one hotel has been mentioned, I understand the call girl service is operating at numerous hotels in Western Australia.

Mr O'Connor: I tried to bring in legislation in relation to this matter last year and you opposed it over there. That is when the Royal Commission started and the legislation was thrown out. Had you supported it, we might have been able to deal with it.

Mr T. H. JONES: The Government had the numbers. It is a numbers game in here. What is the Minister trying to give me? We would not get past first base on that proposition.

Mr O'Connor: It was information brought up by members over there which resulted in the Royal Commission.

Mr T. H. JONES: Neither the Minister, the Commissioner of Police, nor the vice squad can deny that this is going on in Western Australia. People are ringing escort agencies for girls, meeting them at hotels, and having a night with them. The question I ask is: What is the Government proposing to do to combat this practice?

Mr O'Connor: If I bring back the legislation which I introduced last year, will you support it?

Mr T. H. JONES: I have not seen the legislation. Once the Minister brings the legislation before the House, after giving it consideration I will determine my attitude.

Mr O'Connor: I mean the Bill which was introduced last year. Would you support that?

Mr T. H. JONES: The Minister heard me. Bring in the legislation and I will consider it and offer my opinion.

Mr O'Connor: You cannot remember what was in it.

Mr T. H. JONES: Enough has been said about that. No doubt the Government has the matter under consideration. The Minister can laugh, but it is action that is required. I am sure the member for Subiaco would be concerned about the increase in VD in Western Australia. It is a matter of growing concern. He is nodding his head. What are we doing about it?

Mr O'Connor: You go like a crab in reverse when we bring legislation forward.

Mr T. H. JONES: I do not. The Minister is trying to get out from under again.

The next matter I want to raise is the very serious question of Aborigines in Western Australia. I quote from the last "put things right" policy of the Court Government—

Helping Aboriginal people: Priority will be given to housing, education and employment.

I wonder how successful the programme for Aborigines adopted by the Court Government has been. It is still a growing problem in Western Australia.

I said when I was on the other side of the House that it was wrong to close the reserves. I do not go along with the reserves but I am quite confident—and only time will tell—that we will see the reopening of Aboriginal villages in Western Australia. The authorities visited my home town about three weeks ago to look into the establishment of this kind of accommodation for Aboriginal people.

Mr O'Connor: It could be to everyone's advantage.

Mr T. H. JONES: A number of Aborigines are being evicted from State Housing Commission homes and those operated by the Department for Community Welfare. Where can they go? I am not having a shot at the Minister for Housing, who has only recently taken over the portfolio. This is a problem we must tackle as the Parliament of Western Australia.

Last year young children who had influenza and other serious complaints were living in tents in the south-west of this State. If the State Housing Commission and the Department for Community Welfare will not accept responsibility for them, who will?

In my view, it was a fatal mistake to close the reserves in Western Australia. I foresee the time when hostel or similar type accommodation will be re-established for those who do not want to be assimilated. They will be much happier in that

type of accommodation than in the conditions under which they are living at present. This view is supported by Mr McKenna, the General Manager of the State Housing Commission, who said yesterday, as reported in today's issue of *The West Australian*—

In 1972 we were told that it was the wish of the Government and some of the Aboriginal community to follow a policy of interspersement of the Aboriginal community into urban situations . . . In 3½ years we are now beginning to wonder if this was the only answer.

I hope some attention will be given to the matter. The Minister for Housing has been to Collie.

Mr P. V. Jones: Do you disagree with what Mr McKenna said?

Mr T. H. JONES: No; I go along with it, and I think it is time we changed our policy. The policy of the Department for Community Welfare has been wrong, and I think this has been proved by the incidents in the south-west. We cannot find accommodation for the Aboriginal people. The Housing Commission and the Department for Community Welfare will not take them on, so we turn them loose in the bush. The Minister knows this has happened. The sooner the Government changes the situation, the better we will deal with these unfortunate people.

While on the subject of Aborigines, I have written to the Minister for Health and other Ministers in relation to the opportunities for young Aboriginal people, generally, in Western Australia. The proposition I put forward was that the departments under the control of the Government should consider bringing young Aboriginal people into Government instrumentalities. I speak of the south-west, which I represent. The Forests Department, the Public Works Department, the State Electricity Commission, and other departments could take in a few young Aboriginal boys and give them an opportunity for training. I hope this matter will receive the attention of the appropriate authorities so that in sizeable towns we can call on Government instrumentalities to give jobs, which are sadly lacking at the present time, to young Aborigines who we feel are sufficiently responsible. If we adopted that policy we would be doing a service to the Aboriginal people of Western Australia.

I want to refer now to traffic. I appreciate that the Government is doing some work on a narrow section of the road between Donnybrook and Mumbalup. The Minister for Works would agree with me it is one of the worst sections of road in Western Australia. However, I have been asked by the Donnybrook-Balingup Shire to raise in the House the question of a bend in the road between

Yabberup and Glen Mervyn. Recently, 164 sheep were killed in an accident on the bend. There have been numerous accidents on this section of road. On the 1st September last year a petition in relation to the matter was signed and presented by 226 farmers in the Preston Valley. I ask whether there is any money available to upgrade the road and give attention to the bend between Yabberup and Glen Mervyn.

I also want to raise with the Minister for Transport the matter of the road transport industry in Western Australia. In the Governor's Speech last year His Excellency said moves would be introduced to rationalise the road transport industry. I ask the Minister whether the Government has given any consideration to controlling the number of operators coming into the industry. Hauliers have no trouble getting a load to the north-west, but sometimes they are in the north-west for three weeks trying to get a load. They are cutting prices and many of them are going to the wall.

In my view, the policy which has been adopted in Britain and other parts of the world should be followed in this State. As in the taxi industry, it provides some control of operators, firstly by ensuring the unit is roadworthy, and secondly by regulating the intake of operators to ensure there are not too many in the business. This would obviate operators going bankrupt. I urge the Minister to give this suggestion his favourable consideration.

The matter of transport in Perth concerns me. Numerous statements have been made about the problems of transport, generally, in Perth and the metropolitan area. I do not know whether the Minister has been doing some window-dressing.

Mr O'Connor: Are you talking about commuters?

Mr T. H. JONES: I am talking about bus services, generally. The Minister was reported in *The West Australian* on the 25th October last year as saying that faster bus services were proposed. On the 31st March this year he said in reply to a question I asked in this House—

No trials as yet have been introduced.

Following recent advice to the Main Roads Department of problem locations in bus access, that department is currently evaluating means of speeding bus services.

Mr O'Connor: We are providing a buses-only lane on the new freeway.

Mr T. H. JONES: That brings me to my next point. I was talking today to Mr Knox, who is considering the introduction of a system similar to that operating in Nottingham in England, where commuter services are provided into the city from bus stations outside the city, and bus lanes have priority over private cars and other

forms of transport. Private vehicles do not get the green light as often as buses do. I think the Minister would agree that at peak hours the Narrows Bridge has just about reached capacity.

I saw a film last night showing the peak hours for several days not only during summer but during wet weather, and it showed that peak capacity has been reached. I am wondering whether the Government, in conjunction with the Town Planning Board will encourage development away from the city. This seems to be a must, otherwise traffic congestion will increase on our main highways.

In my view the system in Scotland is a good one. In that country new towns have been established to take Government and business away from Edinburgh, and this is something the Government of Western Australia could look at as a means of easing congestion in the city.

I was very concerned to read of the controversy between the Minister for Police and Mr Barber, the Secretary of the Omnibus Employees Association. I refer to the controversy over the plan to provide car parks. I investigated this matter when I was overseas, and I found that authorities generally are providing car parks so that people can use feeder services to commute.

The next point to which I wish to refer concerns our railways. The Minister would be well aware that speed restrictions are still in force, and that the railways in Western Australia generally are not working to economic capacity. I am wondering whether he is hopeful of obtaining any assistance from the Federal Government to overcome this urgent problem. I would be very interested to know how far discussions have proceeded, and I would welcome an interjection from the Minister.

Mr O'Connor: We have had discussions. First of all, the Premier with the Prime Minister; and I have had some brief discussions with the Federal Minister for Transport in connection with this. We have prepared a fairly lengthy submission which I hope will be ready in a fortnight, and it will cover all the lines in the State.

Mr T. H. JONES: What about the electrification of the metropolitan railway system? When can we expect something in relation to this?

Mr O'Connor: We submitted an application to the previous Federal Government in connection with this. We have not yet received a reply. But I will be going over there to see the Federal Minister for Transport on the 21st April, and I will discuss it with him then.

Mr T. H. JONES: Thank you. I think everyone would agree there is an urgent need to upgrade our system. I have here a report from the High Commissioner's office in Canberra indicating the situation in other parts of the world. It is obvious that where fast rail transport has been provided in other parts of the world there

has been a vast swing to using the railway system. I will not read the report, but it clearly indicates that not only in Britain, but also in Germany, France, and other countries where a policy of speeding up has been introduced the result has been that people have been attracted back to the rail services. I understand that in Britain now trains are being operated at speeds of 100 mph. I feel a speeding up system will have to be introduced in Western Australia in order to encourage people to use our rail system.

I know the member for Albany is to follow me in this debate, and I have no doubt he will take the opportunity to refer to my visit to Albany as a member of our transport committee. I was a little disappointed that he said the committee visited Albany merely to antagonise the people there. I want to assure him that was not the situation. As an Opposition committee, we felt it was our responsibility to visit Albany and, in fact, any other part of the State necessary, in order to ascertain the situation regarding the continuation of rail services to the great southern. When we returned I was very pleased to find that the position had been cleared up, because the member for Albany stated in *The Albany Advertiser* that he had received assurances from the Minister that there would be no curtailment of the service. Then the Commissioner of Railways in the January issue of *Westrail* indicated that he had other ideas. I consider that, with the exception of the *Prospector* and perhaps the *Australind*, bus services should play the major role in the long term in providing country passenger services.

As the Opposition spokesman on the matter of transport, I do hope some upgrading process will be put into operation. This service should be speeded up; it takes as long to travel to Albany by rail now as it did 30 or 40 years ago, and the same carriages are still in use. This service should be upgraded. A service similar to the *Prospector* service, which has proved so popular on the Perth-Kalgoorlie run, should be introduced.

The SPEAKER: The member has five minutes more.

Mr T. H. JONES: Thank you, Sir. I think it is true to say that the carriages used on this service are run down. Very little maintenance has been carried out, and I think this is one of the reasons the service has reached such a low ebb.

Before sitting down, I want to raise with the Minister for Housing the matter of programming for housing in Collie. I noticed in the proposed building programme only four houses are to be built at Collie. We have some 650 men being engaged at Muja, and with the doubling of coal production by 1978 I am wondering what plans are in train to try to meet the great demand for housing which will obviously occur in Collie. The upsurge

in the use of coal has brought about the need for more housing. When Kwinana is converted to coal there will be an urgent need for the State Housing Commission to put a housing programme into operation in Collie.

I know there are problems regarding the qualification, due to the level of earnings in Collie. However, if this problem cannot be worked out surely building societies and the private sector should be encouraged to come to Collie to meet the increasing need which is becoming very urgent. I think the Minister would agree with me in that respect.

Mr P. V. Jones: Yes, I would agree with you. We have put land on the market there.

Mr T. H. JONES: Yes, but there is one problem: that land is so dear that no-one will buy it. No-one will pay \$3 000 or \$4 000 for blocks in that area where they might have to live alongside people they do not like.

Mr P. V. Jones: I have solved that for you, too.

Mr T. H. JONES: I think if the price were \$2 000 we might have some takers for this land; but certainly not at \$4 000.

My time has just about expired. You will notice, Sir, that tonight I have made little reference to "Old King Coal". I am happy to say it was not necessary for me to do so. I have been in this place for about nine years, and in that time I have spoken about "King Coal" on every possible occasion. However, at last sanity has prevailed and we see an upsurge in the coalmining industry, something for which we have waited for years and years. That is the reason I have not taken up time in referring to that matter tonight.

However, if we cannot reach agreement with the Government on certain matters associated with the industry, it will be my duty to raise questions relating to the operations of the contractual system to be entered into in the near future.

With those remarks, I support the Address-in-Reply.

MR WATT (Albany) [9.54 p.m.]: I rise to support the motion for the adoption of the Address-in-Reply. In doing so I would like to add my congratulations to those already offered to the member for Greenough on the way in which he made his maiden speech in this House when moving this motion.

I would like to inform the member for Collie that I agree with the remarks he made about the rail service to Albany. As a matter of fact, one of the members of the committee which visited Albany to clean up the problems down there—to use his words—happened to mention that when he got there he found I had them all under control; so the visit was not really necessary.

Mr T. H. Jones: One would not think that from reading the paper.

Mr WATT: I think the member for Collie might have been reading more into that article than it actually contained.

During this debate on the Address-in-Reply I would like to comment on a couple of matters listed amongst proposed legislation which are of particular interest to the region in which I live—and the people of Albany like to think of it as a region rather than a town. One matter to which I would like to refer was introduced by the Minister only recently; that is, the establishment of a national parks authority.

The Albany region has quite a number of national parks, and we are trying to develop the region as a tourist resort. We think there is a great deal of potential, and I am hopeful that the new authority will be able to put a great deal of money into national parks to upgrade them and to provide the tourist facilities for the many thousands of tourists we expect to visit the region once the Eyre Highway is fully sealed later this year.

The other matter with which I am particularly pleased as a result of my fairly long association with new land farmers in my previous employment, is the scheme to provide primary producers with facilities by which they may obtain home finance. I think that is of great importance.

In his Speech the Governor mentioned the Partridge committee report. You might recall, Sir, that when I concluded my speech in the Budget debate last year I made some comment about the fact that this report was soon to be released, and I indicated that I hoped the report would contain some of the recommendations put forward by the Albany people. The report produced is a fairly hefty document, and many of the recommendations it contains are very good.

I have no objection to the recommendation that the technical education division should be removed from the control of the Education Department and set up under a statutory authority to be known as the technical and further education authority. I think it is probably quite a good thing for this sort of body to be autonomous so it can determine its own destinies and obtain proper expertise to guide and control its activities.

However, one matter with which I would take issue is that recommendation which sets out what should be the membership of the proposed authority. The recommendation includes a whole string of people to be nominated for their knowledge of and interest in a variety of matters; but not one of them has any reference to education in rural areas. If this authority is to be established, then I believe a member charged specifically with the promotion of matters of education pertaining

to rural areas should be included, and such a provision ought to be explicitly set out in recommendation 8.2 (g) of the report.

In the recommendation put forward by the Albany region, we espoused the establishment of a type of community college not based on the provision of new buildings with bricks and mortar, but rather on the use of existing facilities. There are a number of educational establishments in many regional towns such as Albany. I refer to technical schools, high schools, and educational resources centres.

We said we would be quite happy to see an administration provided which could co-ordinate these various post-secondary educational facilities and provide education in the existing facilities without trying to build new buildings. The community college concept was supported by the Partridge committee, but to our very grave concern, the following is found at the conclusion of chapter 6 of the report—

The community college, as it has evolved overseas and at Darwin, is adaptable to Western Australian conditions, and should be associated with or based on the technical school system. Bunbury, Karratha and Kalgoorlie should have high priority as locations for the first community colleges.

I find that just too difficult to understand, because at a later stage in the report statistics are given which demonstrate the point I am trying to make. I must confess that I do not like speeches that are full of statistics, but I think some have to be given in order for me to demonstrate my point. Firstly, the Partridge committee gave the population of certain towns. The population of Bunbury town was given as 18 550, Geraldton town as 15 800, and Albany town as 12 300. I rather suspect that the committee may have based its decision on those figures. However, in respect of Albany the figure is quite misleading because Albany town is a fairly small area, and a great percentage of the population of Albany lives in an urban area which is actually located in the Shire of Albany, which surrounds the town area. There are 3 000 or 4 000 additional people living in that part of the town which would give Albany a population of approximately 16 000.

Much more to the point is that on page 143 of the report are the enrolments at the various technical schools. These are most revealing because the figures show that at Albany there is an enrolment of 2 462 and at Bunbury an enrolment of 1 975. The figure for Geraldton is 1 180. So one can see that the Albany Technical School has by far the highest enrolment of country technical schools and yet it did not rate even a mention in this report. I find that so difficult to understand that I almost feel as though an error has been

made in the preparation of the report. There is a town and shire education committee working in Albany and it has been providing a number of extra courses in a variety of subjects. It has been enlisting the aid of experts from the community to conduct these courses. There has been a good response to most of them and there is quite a variety of courses. Examples of some of the courses which have been conducted are accounting procedures for small business concerns, which was very popular naturally enough, and one of the more imaginative courses was horsebreaking, training, and care. There was a course in sand dune management and one currently in progress on wine appreciation. In a region where there is a flourishing wine industry that is particularly pertinent.

As the needs of the region grow we could expand beyond the concept about which I am talking to the provision of buildings; firstly, the provision of an administrative block and later lecture and tutorial rooms could be provided. We were bitterly disappointed that Albany was overlooked in that report. I should like to think an error was made but I rather doubt that. The Minister has not yet made any comment about his attitude to Albany, and I know that most of the educational groups in my town are making submissions to him for consideration. I certainly hope that he takes some cognisance of the cases which they submit to him.

I do not intend to speak at length tonight but one other matter I wish to mention also concerns education; namely, the Albany High School. Once again I think the Minister for Education is probably sympathetic to the case which I recently submitted to him for consideration to be given to the provision of an extra high school in Albany. I think the main reason he is keen to see a second high school in Albany is so that the Albany High School students will stop beating the Bunbury High School students at the interschool sports each year in August. Members may recall that last year they made a clean sweep of all four major sporting competitions.

The current enrolment at Albany High School is 1 332; that is, 1 003 students in the years 8 to 10 and 329 in the years 11 and 12. The town is growing steadily and it is only a question of time before the school will grow to a size, if it has not already reached that size, which will be unmanageable. There is a great deal of building activity in the town at the moment and a very dramatic increase in the tourist activity, as I mentioned previously. I think this will probably contribute to the town's growth during the next few years. Indeed, both predictions and actual enrolments have gone up steadily during the last few years and I think we will soon reach a stage where something must be done

One of the problems is that we have a great many temporary buildings attached to the high school. At the moment there are 12 demountable or temporary classrooms. With some reluctance I have to admit that in winter it becomes a little cool in Albany and these temporary classrooms are by no means suitable for proper modern classroom teaching. So it is necessary for something to be done in the near future. It seems to me to be logical, rather than go to the expense of providing new and permanent accommodation for the Albany High School, to provide a new high school in a separate location so that class sizes may be reduced. I see two ways in which this can be done. Firstly, one could simply create an additional new high school, and one would have to filter off some of the students from the existing high school to fill the places at the new one. That would be one way of meeting the problem and I suppose that that would be the conventional means. The other way would be to leave the existing high school to cater for years 8 to 10 and to create a new high school which would be based more on the college idea to cater for what we would class as upper school students.

It is a fact that young people are maturing much earlier than they did in the past. I had some difficulty in accepting that argument but I have now been convinced that it is a statement of fact. One need only cast one's eyes around at some of the senior students to agree with me. Some other schools, such as Applecross and Melville, would make similar claims as far as enrolments are concerned. Their numbers are similar to those at Albany but they have modern and permanent facilities which Albany High School does not have. Obviously if we are to spend any money there the logical thing, as I see it, is to provide a new school.

There are a number of problems associated with the provision of accommodation. For example, the amount of space which is available for manual arts is considerably overcrowded. It has been necessary in 1976 to request that a number of additional benches be made available to modify an existing small technical drawing room so that it may be used for woodwork. There are insufficient woodwork and metalwork facilities at the school. There is also an old wooden building which was used as a woodwork and metalwork room when I went to the school. I believe it was brought in from the country about 1918 to the Albany Primary School and was moved to the high school about 1925. One can probably imagine that it is becoming a little shaky by now. At the moment it is partitioned off with masonite partitions and is used by three classes for commerce, touchtyping, shorthand, and so on. It is badly ventilated. It is very hot in summer and very cold in winter and is quite unsuitable for modern classroom teaching.

Another problem is that whilst there is plenty of flexibility in the core subjects—they are all fairly adequate—in the areas where options are required at the start of this year quite a number of young people were forced to go from the class of their first choice, after being told that the class was full, to the class of their second choice. In some cases they moved four time before they were eventually fitted into classes for these options. Quite clearly this means that these people will study subjects in which they probably have no interest and which may very well be of no value to them in the career which they choose. I think that can be sorted out by the provision of new high school accommodation.

I realise that with the difficulty which the Government faces in funding these matters it will not be something that we will attain overnight. But I think now is the time to start planning. I hope the planning branch of the Education Department may already have plans in train but how far down the list of priorities they are is a matter of doubt. So I have asked the Minister to work towards this achievement as soon as possible.

Before I conclude, and now that the Minister for Transport has returned to the Chamber, I wish to mention the *Albany Progress* train which the member for Collie spoke about. He is quite right that the standard of coaches provided for passengers on that train is very poor; and the coaches are old. I am told by railway employees that the train is being used considerably more now than it has been for many years. This is a very encouraging sign and I think it might very well have been as a result of a certain amount of free publicity that it has had both from members of the Opposition and ourselves. There are many people for whom the provision of a train such as this is very important, even if quite a few of them are pensioners or that sort of person. I can give an example of a diabetic woman who also has a heart condition. On a trip to Perth she needs to undergo medical treatment which she must administer herself in private. It is just not possible for her to make the trip to Perth by road bus. She needs to go twice a year. So there are circumstances in which the provision of this sort of public transport is quite essential. The only other alternative would be for her to go by ambulance. There are many other people like her.

I ask the Minister to try to improve these coaches. A coat of paint here and there and a little upgrading of some of them would keep them going for a while, but that is very much a short-term answer. I think the Government ought to be trying to provide a continual replacement of these coaches. Obviously if they are left until they are worn out, as seems to be the case at the moment, and then we are

suddenly faced with a bill for several million dollars, it is beyond the resources of any Government. I accept that gladly, but I do not accept that the Government cannot try to have a programme of continual replacement and upgrading of the coaches in exactly the same way as it should be doing with its other services and equipment. With those comments I support the motion.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr McIver.

House adjourned at 10.12 p.m.

Legislative Council

Thursday, the 8th April, 1976

The PRESIDENT (the Hon. A. F. Griffith) took the Chair at 2.30 p.m., and read prayers.

ANZAC DAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Standing Orders Suspension

THE HON. N. McNEILL (Lower West—Minister for Justice) [2.36 p.m.]: In moving this motion perhaps I should make a brief explanation to the House. The purpose in suspending Standing Orders is to enable debate and consideration of the Bill to proceed in order that the legislation may be dealt with prior to the House rising for the Easter break, that being the last occasion on which the legislation can be dealt with prior to Anzac Day. The Bill proposes that the Anzac Day holiday be held on the 26th April. I have mentioned to the Leader of the Opposition my intention to move the motion and I hope the House will agree to it. I move—

That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended so as to enable the Anzac Day Act Amendment Bill to be taken on receipt of a Message from the Legislative Assembly and to have precedence each day before the Address-in-Reply, and to be passed through all stages at any one sitting.

Question put and passed.

Second Reading

THE HON. N. McNEILL (Lower West—Minister for Justice) [2.39 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

I would like to convey my appreciation to the House for its willingness to agree to the suspension of Standing Orders so that we may now proceed with the Bill.

Under the provisions of the Anzac Day Act, 1960-1975, racing and sporting clubs are required to submit statements to the Anzac Day Trust, setting out receipts and payments of their activities on Anzac Day,

and pay a statutory percentage of any net proceeds derived from the holding of their respective fixtures to a trust fund.

This year, Anzac Day falls on a Sunday and, for the first time, the provisions of the Public and Bank Holidays Act, 1972 will apply, making Monday, the 26th April, a public holiday. However, in view of the interpretation of "Anzac Day" in the Anzac Day Act as it now stands, there is no compulsion for racing and sporting clubs to make any contribution to the trust fund from fixtures conducted on that Monday holiday.

As it happens, the Western Australian Turf Club, and the Western Australian Trotting Association, have kindly agreed to conduct meetings on Monday, the 26th April, this year on behalf of the trust and pay over the net proceeds from those meetings.

In view of this, it is considered desirable to make the necessary amendments to enable the provisions of the Anzac Day Act to apply to the Monday holiday, rather than the 25th April when Anzac Day falls on a Sunday. For this purpose the amendments apply to section 5 of the principal Act, which covers payment to the trust of the net proceeds of race meetings held on Anzac Day in the metropolitan area, and to section 7, which requires the club, association or body conducting certain defined sports on Anzac Day to pay 60 per cent of net proceeds to the trust.

I commend the Bill to the House.

THE HON. D. W. COOLEY (North-East Metropolitan) [2.41 p.m.]: Mr President, we on this side have no opposition to the Bill which is at present before the House. We feel it is in accordance with the principle of the Anzac Day holiday, and we have pleasure in supporting it.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Thank you.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee

The Deputy Chairman of Committees (the Hon. R. J. L. Williams) in the Chair; the Hon. N. McNeill (Minister for Justice) in charge of the Bill.

Clause 1: Short title and citation—

The Hon. H. W. GAYFER: Mr Deputy Chairman, I would like you to clarify my thinking in respect of this Bill. I understand it provides that when Anzac Day falls on a Sunday, then racing and trotting meetings may be held on the Monday. At those meetings the TAB will operate, from which the Government will receive revenue. Could it be said that this is a revenue producing Bill that has been introduced in this Chamber?

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I assure the honourable member that the Bill was introduced in the other House and is the subject of a message in this place.