

# Legislative Council

Wednesday, the 17th November, 1971

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver) took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

## QUESTIONS (18): ON NOTICE

### 1. PARLIAMENT

#### *Prorogation*

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH, to the Leader of the House:

Will the Minister advise the House whether the Parliament of Western Australia has previously been prorogued under circumstances in any way similar to the prorogation which occurred in October this year?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE replied:  
Yes.

### 2. ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

#### *Muja Power Station*

The Hon. T. O. PERRY, to the Leader of the House:

What firm proposals has the Government for extensions to the Muja Power Station?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE replied:

The needs of the Commission up to the winter of 1976 can be met by plant now on order and firm proposals on further power station extensions are not yet necessary.

### 3. CABINET MEETINGS

#### *Number of and Venues in October, 1971*

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH, to the Leader of the House:

(1) On which dates between and including Thursday, the 7th October, and Tuesday, the 12th October, 1971, did Cabinet hold meetings?

(2) What was the venue of each meeting?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE replied:

(1) and (2) It is believed that because the questions refer to a matter which is in its nature secret—i.e. proceedings of the Cabinet—they are inadmissible. However it has been decided to give the answers which are as follows—

8th October, 1971 and 12th October, 1971.

Cabinet Room, Premier's Department.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Clairvoyance on the part of the Government—wondering why I want to know.

4.

## TOWN PLANNING

### *Local Authorities' Schemes*

The Hon. CLIVE GRIFFITHS, to the Leader of the House:

In accordance with the provisions of section 35 of the Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act—

(1) How many local authorities have—

(a) submitted town planning schemes; and

(b) had their schemes approved?

(2) What is the expected programme of approval for the remainder of those submitted?

(3) Which local authorities have yet to submit a town planning scheme?

(4) Is there any indication when these local authorities will complete their schemes?

(5) As the original requirement was for all schemes to be submitted within three years of the coming into force of the Metropolitan Region Scheme, what action is being taken to ensure the early completion of these schemes?

(6) Has the Government any thoughts of assisting the local authorities concerned either financially or with professional advice?

(7) Did any local authority fail to apply for an extension of time as provided for in the Act?

(8) If the answer to (7) is "Yes", which local authorities are they?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE replied:

(1) (a) 21.

(b) 7.

(2) It is expected that all schemes will have been approved by the end of 1972.

(3) Bassendean, Belmont, Cockburn, City of Perth (excepting West Perth), Rockingham.

(4) On present information, these local authorities hope to complete their schemes by the end of September, 1972.

(5) Local authorities are being encouraged to prepare their schemes as quickly as possible and every effort is made to reduce as much as possible the time taken within the Department to examine schemes.

- (6) No proposals for financial assistance have been submitted to Cabinet. The professional advice of the Department is always available to local authorities.
- (7) No.
- (8) Answered by (7).

## 5. DAYLIGHT SAVING

### *Additional Costs by Forests Department*

The Hon. V. J. FERRY, to the Chief Secretary:

In the event of daylight saving being introduced in this State—

- (a) has an estimate been made of additional costs that may be incurred by the Forests Department because of the measure;
- (b) what is the estimated amount, if any; and
- (c) what would be the nature of any increased costs?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS replied:

- (a) Yes, but this could vary from year to year.
- (b) \$40,000.
- (c) Increased costs will be mainly due to overtime payments incurred in control burning and fire suppression.

## 6. ABATTOIRS

### *Facilities at Midland*

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH, to the Leader of the House:

- (1) Have the new facilities at Midland Abattoirs reached their planned capacity, and what has been the average kill over the last month?
- (2) If the expected capacity has not been reached, what is the cause, and when and how will it be overcome?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE replied:

- (1) No. Average kill over the past month has been 54,000 sheep and lambs per week. The maximum weekly kill in the same period was 58,000.
- (2) Planned kill capacity has not been reached mainly due to absenteeism by slaughtermen. The problem is being overcome by training 30 slaughtermen learners. Kill capacity should rise when these men are fully trained.

## 7. DAYLIGHT SAVING

### *Pecuniary Losses in W.A. Due to Eastern States Introduction*

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH, to the Chief Secretary:

- (1) Since the introduction of daylight saving in the Eastern States, has the Rural and Industries Bank

suffered any pecuniary loss on the short term money market occasioned by the extended time difference between Western Australia and the other States?

- (2) Did the State Treasury suffer any pecuniary loss?
- (3) What was the extent of such loss in each case?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS replied:

- (1) It would appear that substantial losses have been sustained but it is difficult to assess their degree because of other depressive factors in the market.

On one day one half per cent. was offered for \$2.5 million and one reason given was "daylight saving". On another occasion the bank was unable to invest surplus funds over a weekend.

The bank's average weekly money market rates fell by 1.72 per cent. in the first week in November and by a further .31 per cent. in the second week.

- (2) Yes, but the extent of the loss to the Treasury cannot be given precisely as it represents the loss of earnings at fluctuating rates on an average investment of \$1 million. This sum is the average daily amount by which the Treasury placement of funds "at call" has been reduced because of the earlier closure of the market in this State.
- (3) Answered by (1) and (2).

## 8.

### RAILWAYS

#### *Dwellingup Area*

The Hon. N. McNEILL, to the Minister for Railways:

- (1) On the Pinjarra-Dwellingup railway, in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, what was—
  - (a) the total quantity of—
    - (i) timber; and
    - (ii) other freight carried;
  - (b) the total revenue to the Department; and
  - (c) the total cost of operating the service?
- (2) Has the Government given an assurance that the question of allowing road transport permits to and from Dwellingup, and the possible closure of the line, will be re-examined?
- (3) If so, when will such an examination take place?

The Hon. J. DOLAN replied:

(1) The following information relates to the Pinjarra-Dwellingup-Boddington railway. The Dwellingup-Boddington section was closed from November 1969.

(a) (i) Timber, 1969-70, 18,459 tons; 1970-71, 12,291 tons.

(ii) Other Freight, 1969-70, 1,075 tons; 1970-71, 2,126 tons.

(b) and (c) It is not the policy to release figures in this respect, which are prepared for departmental guidance when combined with other known factors of operation, and not intended for distribution as they could quite easily be misconstrued unless considered in proper context.

(2) Having regard to the fact that the whole position was examined as recently as last March and that the Murray Shire was advised of the decision by letter on the 19th April, 1971, no assurance of a re-examination has been given.

(3) Answered by (2).

9.

#### RAILWAYS

##### *Warning Light Signals*

The Hon. V. J. FERRY, to the Minister for Railways:

(1) Is he aware that twin flashing amber signals mounted approximately 100 yards from a railway crossing on each approach have been installed near Hagley, on the north-west coast of Tasmania, on a trial basis, in addition to the standard red stop signals at the crossing itself?

(2) Are any similar warning lights in operation in this State?

(3) If not, will the Minister consider the introduction of amber warning signals at the approaches to railway crossings?

The Hon. J. DOLAN replied:

(1) Yes.

(2) No.

(3) Not at this stage, but I will arrange for the Railway Crossing Protection Committee to keep the results of the Tasmanian trials under observation.

10.

#### DECENTRALISATION

##### *Government Policy*

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS, to the Leader of the House:

In view of the answer to my question on the 6th October, 1971, concerning this Government's decentralisation policy would the Leader of the House ascertain

from the Minister for North West his reasons for opposing decentralisation by closing the office of the North West Administrator?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE replied:

The vastly different situation in the north since the appointment of the Administrator in 1962 has necessitated changes in Government administration. A number of Government departments are now directly represented by appropriate officers in the various centres. The Department of Development and Decentralisation will have direct representation in the Pilbara through a Regional Officer based on the Port Hedland office and through the Kimberley Regional Manager based on the office at Kununurra.

11.

#### LOCAL AUTHORITIES

##### *Rate Assessment Method*

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH, to the Minister for Local Government:

(1) Of the number of local authorities in Western Australia, how many apply their rates to—

(a) unimproved capital value;

(b) annual value?

(2) Will the Minister enumerate the local authorities which operate in each of the above categories?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS replied:

(1) (a) 52.

(b) 11.

77 Councils have adopted Annual and Unimproved Values.

(2)

Methods of Valuation in 1969-70.

A—Annual Value

U—Unimproved Value

Shire Councils (124)

Albany—U.

Armada-Kelmscott—U.

Ashburton—A and U.

Augusta-Margaret River—U.

Bassendean—U.

Bayswater—U.

Belmont—U.

Beverley—A and U.

Boddington—A and U.

Boulder—A and U.

Boyup Brook—U.

Bridgetown-Greenbushes—A

and U.

Brookton—U.

Broome—A and U.

Broomehill—U.

Bruce Rock—U.

Busselton—U.

Capel—A and U.

Carnamah—U.

Carnarvon—A and U.

Chapman Valley—A and U.  
 Chittering—U.  
 Collie—A and U.  
 Coolgardie—A and U.  
 Coorow—U.  
 Corrigin—A and U.  
 Cranbrook—U.  
 Cuballing—A and U.  
 Cue—A and U.  
 Cunderdin—A and U.  
 Dalwallinu—A and U.  
 Dandaragan—U.  
 Dardanup—U.  
 Denmark—U.  
 Donnybrook-Balingup—A and U.

Dowerin—A and U.  
 Dumbleyung—A and U.  
 Dundas—A and U.  
 Esperance—U.  
 Exmouth—A and U.  
 Gingin—A and U.  
 Gnowangerup—A and U.  
 Goomalling—A and U.  
 Gosnells—U.  
 Greenough—U.  
 Hall's Creek—A and U.  
 Harvey—A and U.  
 Irwin—A and U.  
 Kalamunda—U.  
 Katanning—U.  
 Kellerberrin—U.  
 Kojonup—U.  
 Kondinin—A and U.  
 Koorda—A and U.  
 Kulin—A and U.  
 Kwinana—U.  
 Lake Grace—A and U.  
 Laverton—A and U.  
 Leonora—A and U.  
 Mandurah—U.  
 Manjimup—A and U.  
 Marble Bar—A and U.  
 Meekatharra—A and U.  
 Menzies—U.  
 Merredin—U.  
 Mingenew—A and U.  
 Moora—A and U.  
 Morawa—A and U.  
 Mt. Magnet—A and U.  
 Mt. Marshall—U.  
 Mukinbudin—A and U.  
 Mullewa—A and U.  
 Mundaring—U.  
 Murchison—U.  
 Murray—U.  
 Nannup—A and U.  
 Narembeen—U.  
 Narrogin—U.  
 Northam—A and U.  
 Northampton—U.  
 Nullagine—A and U.  
 Nungarin—A and U.  
 Nyabing-Pingrup—A and U.  
 Peppermint Grove—A (1/1/71).  
 Perenjori—A and U.  
 Pingelly—A and U.  
 Plantagenet—U.  
 Port Hedland—A and U.  
 Quairading—U.  
 Ravensthorpe—A and U.  
 Rockingham—U.

Roebourne—A and U.  
 Sandstone—A and U.  
 Serpentine-Jarrahdale—A and U.  
 Shark Bay—A and U.  
 Swan—A and U.  
 Tableland—A and U.  
 Tambellup—U.  
 Tammin—A and U.  
 Three Springs—U.  
 Toodyay—A and U.  
 Trayning—A and U.  
 Upper Gascoyne—A and U.  
 Victoria Plains—A and U.  
 Wagin—A and U.  
 Wandering—A and U.  
 Wanneroo—U.  
 Waroona—A and U.  
 West Arthur—A and U.  
 West Kimberley—A and U.  
 Westonia—A and U.  
 Wickiepin—A and U.  
 Williams—A and U.  
 Wiluna—A and U.  
 Wongan-Ballidu—U.  
 Woodanilling—A and U.  
 Wyalkatchem—U.  
 Wyndham-East Kimberley—A and U.  
 Yalgoo—A and U.  
 Yilgarn—A and U.  
 York—A and U.

#### Cities (6)

Fremantle—A.  
 Melville—U.  
 Nedlands—A.  
 Perth—A and U.  
 South Perth—U.  
 Subiaco—A.  
 Stirling—U.

#### Towns (10)

Albany—U.  
 Bunbury—U.  
 Claremont—A.  
 Cottesloe—A.  
 East Fremantle—A.  
 Canning—U.  
 Cockburn—U.  
 Geraldton—U.  
 Kalgoorlie—A.  
 Mosman Park—A.  
 Narrogin—A.  
 Northam—A.

Total 140.

## 12. NORTH WEST ADMINISTRATOR

### *Creation of Office*

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS, to the Leader of the House:

- (1) Would the Leader of the House ascertain from the Minister for Development and Decentralisation his agreement with the Press statement made in *The West Australian* on the 2nd November, 1971, by the Acting Minister for North West concerning the reason for the creation of the North West Administrator's Office?

- (2) If the Minister agrees with the reasons given, would he agree that the stated problems have been corrected?
- (3) If the Minister does not agree that the problems have been corrected, will he endeavour to reinstate the Administrator so that an office of decentralisation may work for the people of the north in the interests of the State?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE replied:

- (1) to (3) As the questions imply that they should receive the attention of the Minister for Development and Decentralisation, Hon. H. E. Graham, they will accordingly be brought to his attention on his return from overseas.

### 13. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

#### *North West*

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS, to the Leader of the House:

- (1) With reference to the statement made by the Acting Minister for North West on the 2nd November, 1971, concerning the Office of the North West Administrator, would the Leader of the House ascertain from the Minister for Industrial Development if northern activity is against a background of small and isolated communities?
- (2) If the answer is "No", then what is his definition of small and isolated communities in the parameters of population, distance from centre of government, and public services?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE replied:

- (1) I am prepared to refer the matter to the Minister for Development and Decentralisation, Hon. H. E. Graham, upon his return from overseas.
- (2) Answered by (1).

### 14. COMMUNICATION SERVICES

#### *North West*

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS, to the Leader of the House:

- (1) With reference to the statement made by the Acting Minister for North West on the 2nd November concerning the North West Administrator's Office, would the Minister agree that the communications in the north are poor compared to the communication services available in the metropolitan area?
- (2) If the answer is "No", would he please give his reasons?

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Turn the record on again!

The Hon. W. F. Willesee: Why do you say that?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE replied:

- (1) It is considered unreasonable to make a comparison of communication services in the metropolitan area with services available to sparsely populated areas in the country such as in the north of the State. However, there have been vast improvements in the north and further improvements are in hand.
- (2) Answered by (1).

15.

### LOCAL AUTHORITIES

#### *North West: Financial Position*

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS, to the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) With reference to comments made by the Acting Minister for North West on the 2nd November, 1971, would the Minister agree that most shire councils in the north are financially weak?
- (2) If the answer is "Yes", are they in a better or worse financial position than in the 1960's?
- (3) If the answer to (1) is "No", would he name the shires that are financially strong?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) Answered by (1).
- (3) There are many factors to be considered when assessing the financial capacity of a municipality, and I shall be pleased to make the financial statements of north-west councils available to the Hon. Member for his perusal if he so wishes.

### 16. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

#### *Representation in the North West*

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS, to the Leader of the House:

- (1) Would the Leader of the House ascertain from the Premier if he was aware that a Minister made a statement on the 2nd November, 1971, to the effect that most government departments had representatives in the main centres of the north?
- (2) If the answer is "Yes", would he name the main centres, and confirm that the word "most" is defined as a figure in excess of 50 per cent. of the whole?
- (3) If the answer to (1) is "No", would he confirm that the Minister was incorrect?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE replied:

- (1) Yes.

(2) Gascoyne, Pilbara and Kimberley. The reference to "most" Government departments inferred those having substantial responsibilities in the north.

(3) Answered by (1).

17. *This question was postponed.*

18. *This question was postponed.*

## STANDING ORDERS

### *Suspension*

**THE HON. W. F. WILLESEE** (North-East Metropolitan—Leader of the House) [4.50 p.m.]: I move, without notice—

That during the remainder of this first period of the current session, Standing Order No. 15 (Adoption of the Address-in-Reply) and so much of the remaining Standing Orders be suspended as is necessary to enable Bills to be passed through all stages in any one sitting, and all messages from the Legislative Assembly to be taken into consideration forthwith.

In speaking to the motion I should explain firstly that this is motion No. 4 appearing on today's notice paper. I have been advised that were I to move the motion of which I gave notice yesterday I would not achieve the purpose desired; that is to say, the postponement of the debate on the Address-in-Reply. Basically that is the reason for my intention to move two motions—this and the following one on the notice paper—without notice. The motions of which I have given notice will not be proceeded with.

I take this opportunity to inform the House that the procedure for taking Bills through all stages in the one sitting will not be availed of except in the case of dire necessity and then only during the dying hours of the session; in other words, I propose to do exactly as the Leader of the Opposition did when he was standing where I now stand. Where possible, and where it is convenient for the House to allow all stages of a Bill to be dealt with in the one sitting—in other words, the passage of a simple and straightforward Bill—advantage will be taken of the suspension of Standing Orders. In cases where members want time to study a Bill they will be accorded every opportunity to do so, and the debate will not be proceeded with. The Bill will be put down at the bottom of the notice paper.

So far as the Leader of the Opposition is concerned, I assure him that consideration will be given to holding over any legislation he desires to adjourn, and he will receive full co-operation from me.

**THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH** (North Metropolitan—Leader of the Opposition) [4.53 p.m.]: I thank the Leader of the House for the remarks he has made in

support of the motion. I appreciate the offer he made to me and to other members. I am sure that all of us desire to facilitate the business of the House.

I think I have said this before: I see no real reason why, for instance, the first and the second reading stages of any Bill should not be taken at the one sitting. By doing that it will save us a good deal of time.

I shall let the Leader of the House know in the same manner as he used to let me know—that is, by the nod of the head—whether I am prepared to let a Bill go through all stages in the one sitting. Regarding Bills which require time for study, I will also indicate to him the need for the postponement of the debate when the occasion arises. I support the motion.

Question put.

**THE PRESIDENT:** This motion requires the concurrence of an absolute majority. I have counted the House; and, there being no dissentient voice, I declare the question carried with the concurrence of an absolute majority.

Question thus passed.

## NEW BUSINESS: TIME LIMIT

### *Suspension of Standing Order No. 116*

**THE HON. W. F. WILLESEE** (North-East Metropolitan—Leader of the House) [4.54 p.m.]: I move, without notice—

That Standing Order No. 116 (limit of time for commencing new business) be suspended during the remainder of this first period of the current session.

In support of the motion I might add that this is a machinery procedure, following on the previous one. I think it is most unlikely that this procedure will be used, except in the dying stages of the session.

Certainly we will not be introducing any new legislation after 11.00 p.m. this week, next week, or as far as I am concerned the week after. It is a machinery provision that might be used in exceptional circumstances; and I give an assurance that it will only be so used.

**THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH** (North Metropolitan—Leader of the Opposition) [4.55 p.m.]: Whilst I do not propose in any way to oppose the motion, I feel obliged to say that I am not terribly enthusiastic about it at this stage of the proceedings. I think it is usual for Standing Order 116 to be suspended much later in a session; but on this occasion we have reached a much later stage in the session due to a set of circumstances which does not usually prevail.

However, my principal reason for rising to speak to the motion is that I think the Leader of the House could indicate to you, Mr. President, and to members when, in fact, it is proposed that the House will sit.

On reading the newspaper this morning I observed that the Premier has given notice of a motion in another place, the effect of which is to indicate that the Legislative Assembly will sit at certain times on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. There are not as many members in this House as there are in the Legislative Assembly, and we seem to get through our business more quickly than the other place.

It would be an advantage, particularly to members representing country electorates, to know on which of the four days—Tuesdays to Fridays—it is intended that this House will sit, and also the hours of sitting which the Leader of the House might have in mind. I take it he will not want to sit on Friday evenings, and neither does that appear to be the intention in the other place. Members might be interested to know whether it is intended to sit on Thursday evenings, and also the hour of sitting if Friday is to be a sitting day.

**THE HON. W. F. WILLESEE** (North-East Metropolitan—Leader of the House) [4.58 p.m.]: I have given some thought to what the Leader of the Opposition has just put forward. So far as this week is concerned I do not intend to vary from the normal practice; that is, the House will meet at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow and will adjourn at tea time.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: And not sit on Friday?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE: And not sit on Friday. After the House has risen tomorrow afternoon I would like the opportunity to have a discussion with members as to the commencing time of the sitting on the Wednesdays following. I see little point in the House commencing at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesdays, when we could quite easily meet at 2.30 p.m., the same as we do on Thursdays. At this moment all I am doing is to put this forward as a suggestion. Members might give consideration to the matter before we discuss it tomorrow afternoon.

I shall give an assurance from week to week as to Friday sittings. I will inform members on the Tuesday if the House is to sit on the following Friday, so that they can make their arrangements accordingly.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I would prefer the House to meet earlier on Wednesdays than to sit late at night.

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE: So would I. We are agreed on that.

Question put.

The PRESIDENT: This motion requires the concurrence of an absolute majority. I have counted the House; and, there being no dissentient voice, I declare the question carried with the concurrence of an absolute majority.

Question thus passed.

## DEPUTY CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

### Election

On motion by The Hon. W. F. Willesee (Leader of the House), resolved:

That, in accordance with Standing Order No. 34, the following members be elected to act as Deputy Chairmen of Committees for the present session—The Hon. F. D. Willmott, The Hon. J. M. Thomson, and The Hon. R. F. Claughton.

## COMMITTEES FOR THE SESSION

### Election

On motion by The Hon. W. F. Willesee (Leader of the House), resolved:

That, in accordance with Standing Order No. 37, the following members be elected to the Standing Committees for the present session:—

*Standing Orders.*—The Hon. F. D. Willmott, The Hon. J. M. Thomson, and The Hon. R. F. Claughton.

*Library.*—The Hon. V. J. Ferry, and The Hon. L. D. Elliott.

*House.*—The Hon. J. Heitman, The Hon. S. T. J. Thompson, The Hon. J. L. Hunt, and The Hon. D. K. Dans.

*Printing.*—The Hon. R. T. Leeson and The Hon. F. R. White.

## EDUCATION ACT

### Disallowance of Amendment to Regulation 249: Motion

**THE HON. J. M. THOMSON** (South) [5.02 p.m.]: I move—

That the amendment to subregulation (4) of regulation 249 made under the Education Act, 1928-1970, published in the *Government Gazette* on the 21st September, 1971, and laid on the Table of the House on the 5th October, 1971, be and is hereby disallowed.

In moving for the disallowance of the amendment to subregulation (4) of regulation 249 made under the Education Act it will be necessary for me to acquaint members with the wording of the regulation, and the subsequent amendment to the subregulation which I now wish to have disallowed. Subregulation (4) refers to the appointment and qualifications of principals and deputy principals, and officers-in-charge, of technical schools, technical centres, and technical colleges.

For the information of members I will quote subregulation (4) (a), (b), and (c) as follows:—

(4) (a) For appointment as principal of a technical school, service as the officer-in-charge of a technical centre Class I if appointed before 31st December, 1970, and service as the deputy

principal of a technical college, shall rate as equivalent in experience and status.

(b) For appointment as the deputy principal of a technical college, service as an officer-in-charge of a technical centre Class 2 if appointed before 31st December, 1970, or as an officer-in-charge of a technical centre Class 1, or as a deputy principal of a technical school Grade I, or as head of a department Grade A, shall rate as equivalent in experience and status.

(c) For appointment as the deputy principal of a technical school Grade I, or as the officer-in-charge of a technical centre Class 1, or as the head of a department Grade A, service as an officer-in-charge of a technical centre Class 3, if appointed before 31st December, 1970, or as an officer-in-charge of a technical centre Class 2, or as a deputy principal of a technical school, Grade 2, or as head of a department Grade B shall rate as equivalent in experience and status.

I think it is appropriate that I should now read the amendment to subregulation (4), which is as follows:—

3. Subregulation (4) of regulation 249 of the principal regulations is amended by substituting for the passage "before 31st December, 1970" where it occurs—

(a) in line three of paragraph (a);

(b) in line three of paragraph (b); and

(c) in line five of paragraph (c), the passage "on or before 1st January, 1971", in each case.

I will also quote from the Education Department circular of April, 1970, because it has an important bearing upon the points I wish to raise. Applications were invited from teachers desirous of promotion to Albany as officer-in-charge of the technical centre, which promotion would date from the 1st January, 1971.

The circular indicated that Albany would be upgraded from Class II to Class I as from the 1st January, 1971. As I proceed it will be noted that my comments will revolve around two senior members of the technical education section of the Education Department; namely, Mr. Harvey Everett and Mr. Harry Duncan. I am never happy about quoting names when speaking in this House, but the circumstances related to this matter make it necessary for me to mention names.

At the time when applications were called Mr. Everett was the officer-in-charge, Class II, at Albany. By regulation he held the status equivalent to a deputy principal of a technical school, Class I,

and also equivalent to the head of a department, Grade "A." This status was one removed—downwards—from that of deputy principal of a technical college. The circular also stated that the successful applicant could expect a promotion and status improvement as provided under the regulations. Mr. Everett and four or five other teachers, including Mr. Harry Duncan, lodged applications in the required manner.

A supplement to the July issue of the Education Department circular gave notice that regulation 249(4) would be amended early in 1971 to effect certain changes in status equivalents in the technical division. Because the Albany Technical Centre was to be upgraded as from the 1st January, 1971, and because the supplement clearly stated that the regulations would be amended early in 1971, it was quite obvious to all concerned that whoever was promoted to Albany would be given an elevation in status.

The amendment to the regulation duly appeared in the *Government Gazette* and I repeat: subregulation (4) of regulation 249 of the principal regulations was amended by substituting for the passage "before 31st December, 1970" the passage "on or before 1st January, 1971."

It is appropriate to remind members that the request to the Minister for Education to amend the regulation came from no less a responsible body than the Teachers' Union. Some time prior to the 14th August, 1970, Mr. Duncan apparently sought the advice of an officer from the technical section of the Education Department regarding the position at Albany and the proposed amendment to the regulations relating to the year 1971.

The gentleman from the technical section of the Education Department informed Mr. Duncan that the reference to 1971 in the July circular was not correct, and he advised that the date was to be the 31st January, 1970. Mr. Duncan was further informed that because of the alteration of the date from early in 1971 to the 31st December, 1970, he would gain nothing whatsoever in status. Therefore, Mr. Duncan could dismiss any further interest in the matter. Apparently, Mr. Duncan did just that.

I do not know on whose authority the officer from the technical section of the Education Department gave that advice, but it certainly was not at ministerial level; nor was it at the level of the Director-General of Education.

The subsequent amended regulation was published in the *Government Gazette* dated the 11th March, 1971. The date from which the promotion was to be effective was the 1st January, 1971, which clearly indicates that the information given to Mr. Duncan by a member of the staff of the technical section of the Education Department was entirely incorrect.



No doubt, other members will be astonished—as I was—that Mr. Duncan was content to rest satisfied on the information given him by an officer from that section of the Education Department. Surely the only right and proper person to approach and one from whom to accept information on such a matter, would be no less a person than the Director-General of Education, under whose authority and signature regulations and amendments to the regulations appear in the *Government Gazette*. However, Mr. Duncan did not approach the Director-General of Education, and nor did anyone else.

Applications for appointment to the position at Albany closed on the 14th August, 1970. On the 20th August, 1970, a recommendation was issued from which Mr. Everett was appointed to the vacancy. The stipulated time during which appeals could have been made against the appointment elapsed, so Mr. Everett assumed he had received the appointment and promotion of status which should have accompanied the position. It appears that some time after the appointment an element of disruption made itself apparent, notwithstanding the fact that what had occurred had been in conformity with a decision of the Teachers' Union and its executive.

It is important to note at this point of time that the executive felt constrained to make representations to the department requesting that the early 1971 proposal be adhered to.

This resulted in the bringing down of the amended regulation under date of the 11th March, 1971—the current year. The regulation in question reads as follows:—

Subregulation (4) of regulation 249 of the principal regulations is amended by substituting for the passage "before the 31st December, 1970" where it occurs, the passage "on or before the 1st January, 1971."

I would like to place emphasis on the words "on or before the 1st January, 1971"; this being the acknowledged date at which promotion with its added status would become operative, thus giving Everett the entitlement stated in the terms of the advertisement which appeared in the Education Department circular of April, 1970.

It would be appropriate to state here that the closing date for teachers to lodge applications for promotions in Albany was the 14th August, 1970, but it was not until about the 19th March, 1971—seven months later—that Mr. Duncan officially complained to the union executive that Everett had wrongfully gained an advantage by his promotion.

I think it is well to recall at this moment that at the time of Mr. Everett's appointment and at the date at which appeals

closed, no-one had contested the validity of the appointment, nor had anyone seen fit to appeal.

It would appear that the union's executive had numerous deliberations on the pros and cons of subregulation (4) of regulation 249 over the intervening period from early September 1970 to late July of 1971, particularly as this related to Messrs. Everett and Duncan; because in October 1970 the union executive decided to seek legal advice concerning the propriety of its actions in the case of Mr. Everett, Mr. Duncan, and anyone else.

The union executive approached Messrs. Dwyer, Durack & Dunphy who subsequently issued a legal opinion concerning both the correctness of the executive's actions and the validity of Everett's status and entitlement.

Notwithstanding the legal opinion obtained from Dwyer, Durack & Dunphy, Mr. Duncan prevailed upon the executive to have another look at his case. There was, of course, nothing wrong with that.

The executive deliberated over the alleged wrongs done to Mr. Duncan and to an unknown number of other parties and as a result it was decided to seek a second legal opinion, this time from Mr. Howard Smith, Q.C.

An interview was arranged and both Mr. Duncan and Mr. Everett discussed the whole series of events individually with the Q.C. and in the presence of the assistant general secretary of the executive. The Q.C. was given a quantity of documents by the assistant general secretary so that an informed opinion could be obtained.

After several days, Mr. Smith, Q.C., issued a lengthy legal opinion which reaffirmed the propriety of the executive's actions and again confirmed the legitimacy of Everett's promotion to Albany. The executive now had two legal opinions justifying every action taken by itself on behalf of Mr. Everett.

At this stage four members of the Technical Education Department executive prompted a motion for presentation to the full executive on Friday, the 16th July, 1971. Their motion stated that—

After careful and impartial consideration of all the issues and matters involved . . . the union approach by deputation and without delay, the Minister for Education and the Education Department for the purpose of having amendment No. 21 to Regulation 249 (4) (a) promulgated on 19.3.1971 withdrawn.

The effect of this motion, and the manner in which it was designed, meant that Everett would be demoted in status.

The motion was eventually presented to the executive on the 16th July, 1971, and it was carried by seven votes to five. The

executive, however, was not altogether sure that it had acted properly at this stage and it decided to seek a third legal opinion. On this occasion it was proposed to seek a legal opinion from Mr. John Tuohy, Q.C.

Notwithstanding the seeking of a third legal opinion, and without awaiting the result thereof, a deputation waited upon the Minister and the Director-General of Education five days later. Both of these gentlemen declined to meet the deputation and a request was made that the matter be put forward in writing. This the executive deputation apparently did without delay, for on the 16th August, 1971, Everett was informed that the director-general had agreed to amend the operative date from the 1st January, 1971, to the 31st December, 1970. This relates to the regulation I have now asked the House to disallow. The regulation in question reads as follows:—

5. Subregulation (4) of regulation 249 of the principal regulations is amended by substituting for the passage "on or before 1st January, 1971" where it occurs—

(a) in line three of paragraph (a);

(b) in line three of paragraph (b); and

(c) in line five of paragraph (c), the passage "before 31st December, 1970".

Bearing in mind the executive originally requested the department to adhere to a date early in 1971—and that it accepted the 1st January, 1971, as satisfactory—and then asked that this date be altered to the 31st December, 1970, it suggests to me that the executive either did not know what it was doing in this matter over the last 12 months or so, or it had subtle pressure exerted to make it change its mind.

As a result of this action Everett has been made to suffer a reduction in rank and grade. Mr. Everett was fully justified in applying with any other applicants for the position advertised for the promotion, and for the status that went with it. It is important to bear in mind that he was duly recommended to the position for which he had applied. In due course, and upon that recommendation, he was ultimately appointed to the position in question by the Director-General of Education.

The application and the appointment of Mr. Everett have been substantiated by two legal opinions which were sought at the behest of the union's executive. It is important to bear in mind that these two legal opinions were sought at the behest of the union's executive and that they substantiated Everett's appointment and promotion.

We now find that due to the pressure applied by others his right to the appointment has been invalidated by the cancellation of one regulation and the substitution of another.

In view of the case I have put to the House I feel I am fully justified in moving for the disallowance of the regulation contained in the motion standing in my name.

Debate adjourned, until Wednesday, the 24th November, 1971, on motion by The Hon. J. Dolan (Minister for Police).

## LAPSED BILLS

### *Restoration to Notice Paper: Motion*

**THE HON. W. F. WILLESEE** (North-East Metropolitan—Leader of the House) [5.29 p.m.]: I move—

That in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order No. 429 the undermentioned Bills be restored to the Notice Paper at the stages which they had reached in the previous session of Parliament:—

Lotteries (Control) Act Amendment Bill—Third reading.

Daylight Saving Bill—Second reading. Adjourned debate (The Minister for Police).

Traffic Act Amendment Bill—Second reading. Adjourned debate (Hon. Clive Griffiths).

Sales by Auction Act Amendment Bill (Hon. J. M. Thomson)—Second reading.

I would like to take this opportunity to continue the explanation I offered the Leader of the Opposition yesterday when he asked me what I could do to restore the two Select Committees that were appointed by this House.

I have been again advised, as I was at the time, that there is nothing I can do to restore these Select Committees, and that such moves as are necessary should be made by the people who initially placed the motions on the notice paper.

[Resolved: That motions be continued.]

### *Point of Order*

**THE HON. F. R. WHITE:** I rise on a point of order, the question being whether or not this Chamber is competent to carry the motion which has been put before it. Before asking for your ruling, Sir, I should like to refer to section 36 of the Constitution Act which reads as follows:—

It shall be lawful for the Legislature of the Colony, by any Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and by the members thereof respectively. Provided that no such privileges, immunities, or powers shall exceed those for the time being held,

enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament, or the members thereof.

The standard practice of the House of Commons is outlined in the publication *Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice* and I quote from the 18th edition, page 57, where, under the heading, "Effect of a Prorogation," it states:—

The effect of a prorogation is at once to suspend all business until Parliament shall be summoned again. Not only are the sittings of Parliament at an end, but all proceedings pending at the time are quashed, except impeachments by the Commons, and appeals before the House of Lords. Every bill must therefore be renewed after a prorogation, as if it had never been introduced.

The motion before us is for the purpose of restoring certain Bills to the notice paper at the stage they had reached in the previous session of Parliament. I feel this conflicts with the standard practices of the House of Commons.

I desire to refer to two letters to further substantiate this opinion. I received these letters only yesterday, the 16th November. One letter is from you, Sir, and is addressed to me as Chairman of the Select Committee "Corridor Plan for Perth." It reads as follows:—

Dear Mr. White,

The enclosed opinion of the Solicitor General relative to the powers of Parliament regarding Select Committees, has been received from the Hon. the Premier.

I have been requested by the Hon. the Premier to convey this information to the Chairman and Members of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the "Corridor Plan".

Yours sincerely,

LES. C. DIVER,

President of the Legislative Council.

The attached letter is from the Department of the Solicitor-General and it is addressed to the Attorney-General. Under the heading "Powers of Parliament with respect to Select Committees," it states:—

I am asked to advise whether it is competent for either House of the Parliament to empower a select committee to continue its work notwithstanding the prorogation of Parliament.

In my opinion, it is not competent to do so.

Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1889 provides that the privileges, immunities, or powers of either House shall not exceed those for the time being held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons. The practice of the House of Commons appears to be quite

clear, and is that the appointment of a committee is determined by a prorogation: *May, Parliamentary Practice*, 17th Ed. p. 665.

I now quote from that source, page 665 of *May's Parliamentary Practice*, 17th edition. This refers to Select Committees and unfinished inquiries. The relevant portion reads as follows:—

Like other orders of the House the appointment of a committee is determined by a prorogation.

May I remind the House that this advice was not received by me until yesterday? The legal opinion clearly states that the Constitution Act gives powers to this Chamber and to another place by which it can conduct its business and that these powers cannot at any time be exceeded.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Did you tell us what date the legal opinion was given?

The Hon. F. R. WHITE: The legal opinion is dated the 8th November, 1971. It was referred to the Premier for his information and signed, "Thomas D. Evans, Attorney-General," on the 8th November, 1971. I understand it was received by the President on the 15th November, the day before the reassembly of Parliament.

In view of that legal opinion concerning Select Committees, I am of the opinion that the statement in *May's Parliamentary Practice* in regard to the reintroduction of legislation into a Chamber after prorogation determines that Bills should be reintroduced and pass through all stages within this Chamber. Therefore, I ask you, Sir, for a ruling as to the competency of this Chamber to carry the motion which is now before us.

#### *President's Ruling*

The PRESIDENT: I must thank the honourable member for conferring with me prior to the House meeting on this matter. In reply to the request of the honourable member for a ruling, I would point out that the Standing Orders relating to lapsed Bills were adopted by both Houses in 1911, after consideration by the Standing Orders Committees. They were based on Standing Orders in use by the Commonwealth Parliament, and have been employed many times since they were adopted.

The motions now on the notice paper referring to lapsed Bills conform to these Standing Orders and follow the procedure used in previous cases. I therefore rule them to be in order.

Question put and passed.

#### *Council's Message to Assembly*

On motion by The Hon. W. F. Willesee (Leader of the House) resolved:

That a message be sent to the Legislative Assembly as follows:—

In accordance with the provisions of the Standing Orders adopted by both Houses relating to Lapsed

Bills, the Legislative Council requests the Legislative Assembly to resume consideration of the under-mentioned Bills which lapsed during the last session of Parliament:

Censorship of Films Act Amendment Bill.

Adoption of Children Act Amendment Bill.

Property Law Act Amendment Bill (No. 2).

Natives (Citizenship Rights) Act Repeal Bill.

Fire Brigades Act Amendment Bill.

### LAPSED MOTIONS

#### *Restoration to Notice Paper: Motions*

On motions by The Hon. W. F. Willesee (Leader of the House) resolved:

1. That the Order of the Day for the debate on the motion relating to Timber Rights on freehold and conditional purchase land be restored to the Notice Paper at the stage which it had reached in the previous session of Parliament.

2. That the Order of the Day for the debate on the motion for the disallowance of regulations made pursuant to the Fauna Conservation Act be restored to the Notice Paper at the stage which it had reached in the previous session of Parliament.

### DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

#### *Second Reading*

Debate resumed from the 6th October.

**THE HON. J. DOLAN** (South-East Metropolitan—Minister for Police) [5.43 p.m.]: In rising to support the legislation, I wish to make a few brief comments as I feel some people do not completely understand daylight saving and certain of its aspects.

Members know that the world is divided into 24 zones of standard time. I do not desire to go into the details of why this is necessary. Each zone representing one hour is approximately 15 degrees of longitude, so that we could say that each degree of longitude represents four minutes. Our actual relationship in time depends upon whether we are east or west of any particular point.

Europe has four zones of standard time. Unfortunately not all the European nations conform to standard time and there is considerable confusion amongst them.

The European countries that have not adopted the standard time zones are those we might consider as clinging to the conditions of the last century. In Canada and the United States of America there are five standard time zones, and in

Europe and the United States daylight saving is in operation. For example, in Europe, it has been adopted in Italy, France, Austria, Turkey, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

I have heard comments that daylight saving will have a great effect on country centres. It has been said that cows will not be able to adjust to being milked an hour earlier, and so on. However, it is amazing that in Norway, for example, where it is still light at midnight—as it is in other Scandinavian countries—the midnight sun is a tourist attraction.

The Hon. J. Heitman: But there are no cows where the midnight sun can be seen.

The Hon. J. DOLAN: No, but in Norway there are large herds of dairy cattle—as there are in other northern countries—where there is still daylight late into the evening. In England, for example, during the long twilights it is not unusual for sporting fixtures and competitions such as regular cricket matches to be held. Had daylight saving affected the cattle in the Scandinavian countries or upset them in England, surely farmers would have adjusted to times that are necessary for them to carry out their milking.

Many large centres in the United States of America have adopted daylight saving. For example, cities such as Cincinnati, Detroit, and Cleveland have found it is more convenient for them to adopt the eastern zone time than it is to have their own time. This is another way, of course, of expressing the fact that these cities have adopted daylight saving.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: In other words, in the United States of America there is a marked time difference.

The Hon. J. DOLAN: There are five distinct time zones. If, for example, a particular city prefers to adopt the eastern zone time rather than the time of the zone in which it is situated, that would be equivalent to adopting daylight saving because their time would be different from that of other people who are in the same zone.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Can you tell us what effect daylight saving would have on the financial institutions in those parts?

The Hon. J. DOLAN: I will not go into that. All I know is that the people in those parts found that the adoption of daylight saving was much better from a business point of view, which is the main consideration with most people. It was quite clear they were much better off in adopting the time of the large centres in the eastern zone because the cities in question were closer to those centres than they were to those in the western zone. It

was therefore in their interest to adopt the time of the people with whom they did regular business rather than accept the time of their own zone in association with others.

Broken Hill has been mentioned. It has been traditional for Broken Hill to follow South Australian time. Practically ever since Broken Hill was established all its relationships have been with Adelaide. Its first railway line was constructed into South Australia. All the trading and business of Broken Hill was conducted with South Australia. It was understandable therefore that with this business relationship between the two places, despite the fact that Broken Hill is situated in New South Wales, it adopted South Australian time, because it was found to be better not only from a business point of view but also from every other angle.

To make the position a little clearer, Broken Hill is one of the few places in New South Wales where Australian rules football is played. One of the reasons for this, of course, is its association with South Australia. If it had had association with the business interests of Sydney or other large centres in that State, I am sure the people of Broken Hill would have played rugby.

I have sought everywhere for information—but I have been unable to find it—to show why Tasmania has been able to influence the other States of Australia in adopting daylight saving. Tasmania adopted daylight saving on a trial basis some years ago and eventually that State made it permanent. The other eastern capitals were guided by the example set by Tasmania, which has different climatic conditions from our own, but I have been unable to find the reason for the more populous States such as Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland having fallen into line with Tasmania which took the initiative in introducing daylight saving. Surely a small State such as Tasmania must have been able to provide reasons to convince the other States that it was in their interests to follow its example. In any event, those States have apparently considered it is in their best interests to fall into line with Tasmania and have accordingly adopted daylight saving.

I know there are some people who do not support this legislation, but so far as I am concerned I consider that is their own business. My view is that the best interests of Western Australia have suffered by daylight saving not having been adopted as has been done in the Eastern States. Before the introduction of daylight saving the people in business who started work at 8 a.m. or 9 a.m. were doing business with those in the eastern capitals at 10 a.m. or 11 a.m. as the case may be. However, now that the eastern capitals are three hours ahead of our time, it would be 12 noon in

the eastern capitals when people in many Perth business houses are commencing work at 9 a.m. This means a person in Perth who at 3 p.m. wishes to do business with an Eastern States' business house will probably find that business house closed because it would be 6 p.m. in the Eastern States. He would therefore, be unable to conduct the business he desires.

In some of the important places that have adopted daylight saving it has been found that savings have been effected in electricity and fuel. As a matter of fact, I think that was one of the reasons daylight saving was introduced in this State on previous occasions; it was because of the savings that were made in electricity and fuel at a time when restrictions were imposed on these items.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I admit that in view of the prices people are paying for electricity now they will have to do something to effect a saving.

The Hon. J. DOLAN: They probably will. From a health point of view, also, I feel it is most desirable that, during the summer months, people should have the opportunity to employ any extra leisure time on sporting activities, excursions to beaches, and so on, because this would be to their benefit.

The Hon. J. Heltman: We have the same time as Hong Kong. Should we ask the people of Hong Kong to adopt the same time as ours if we make a change?

The Hon. J. DOLAN: Hong Kong has nothing to do with this.

The Hon. J. Heltman: We might want to trade with Hong Kong.

The Hon. J. DOLAN: Hong Kong has the same time as we have, so if someone rang Hong Kong at 9 a.m. he would find that it was 9 a.m. there and the person he was telephoning would be ready to talk business with him. However, when we have three time zones, that is when the trouble starts. We do not have any trouble with places that are north of us because Malaysia and Indonesia have the same time zone as we have. Therefore the difficulties mentioned in connection with Hong Kong just do not exist.

Judging by the answer that was given to a question asked today, considerable financial losses have also been incurred as was anticipated after the start of the debate on this legislation.

The Hon. V. J. Ferry: It will not help the Forests Department by \$40,000.

The Hon. J. DOLAN: The sum of \$40,000 is not the money that big business people talk about.

The Hon. V. J. Ferry: It is a lot of money for the Forests Department to talk about.

The Hon. J. DOLAN: It is only suppositional. However, daylight saving will be introduced only for a trial period of a few months. At the end of that trial period, like Tasmania, we might find it is most desirable. The adoption of daylight saving has never really had a chance and I think it should be given a trial.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Can you really say that the answer to the question given to me this afternoon is proof that financial loss has been incurred?

The Hon. J. DOLAN: No, I said no such thing.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: You said it was quite obvious that financial losses had been incurred.

The Hon. J. DOLAN: There is no question that losses have been incurred. My answer was in relation to the question asked about the Rural and Industries Bank.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: You have a pretty keen sense of imagination.

The Hon. J. DOLAN: The Leader of the Opposition cannot have any. Therefore, I support the legislation. I think we should give it a trial and if we find it is unsuccessful that will be the time for us to discard it.

**THE HON. N. McNEILL** (Lower West) [5.57 p.m.]: I delay no more than a second to say that I am completely opposed to the introduction of daylight saving. With great respect, I think Mr. Dolan was a little confused in the views he expressed on this subject.

In the first instance he said that daylight saving has been adopted by a great many countries of the world, and I do not think this point can be contested. I think, in many circumstances, daylight saving, in operation, could be of great advantage. In certain circumstances this was so during the war. On numerous occasions it was found to be of advantage in serving a particular purpose; for example, in the conservation of power and fuel, and in the greater use of whatever resources were available; or, alternatively, were restricted in the particular circumstances.

It is also significant that, in similar circumstances, at a later period, daylight saving was not introduced; in fact, it was rejected in Western Australia. Mr. Dolan also referred—somewhat jocularly, I felt—to the effect daylight saving would have on the dairying industry and the milking of dairy cows.

The Hon. J. Heitman: He would know a lot about it.

The Hon. N. McNEILL: I think he missed the point in reference to this matter. There is no doubt in my mind that dairy cows, or any other animals,

would adjust to the introduction of daylight saving. Cows and other animals do not read the clock so it is not a question of their being affected by daylight saving. It is simply a question of the alteration in the regularity of the routines of the various interests that are involved. Clearly, in the Scandinavian countries, and in any other country where there are time changes, a difference will be found in the performance of dairy cattle and other animals at the time the change is made.

There must be a difference because the quantity of milk is affected very largely by the lapse of time between milkings, so a maximum change is felt on the first day of the introduction of any time change.

It is not a question of daylight saving. It is time change which is the main concern, and this is the point I wish to make. In this Bill we are not, in fact, dealing with daylight saving. We are dealing with an adjustment in time in order to fit in with the arrangements made, perhaps for other reasons, in the Eastern States of Australia.

The Hon. S. J. Dellar: How long would it take the cows to adjust?

The Hon. N. McNEILL: Sufficient time to make a very material financial difference to the people milking them.

The Hon. S. J. Dellar: Three to four days?

The Hon. N. McNEILL: Anything up to a week.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Mr. Dellar will tell us his views shortly.

The Hon. S. J. Dellar: I merely asked the question to obtain the information.

The PRESIDENT: Order! The honourable member will please continue his speech.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I would like you to tell us what you think of it.

The Hon. N. McNEILL: I would like to elaborate on this point. With a time adjustment, some days could elapse before the animals settled down. Mr. Dellar asked me a question concerning the effect of the changeover. I believe this is a point the Government should have already considered. I would like the Chief Secretary, when replying to the debate, to indicate what inquiry was made of the Milk Board of Western Australia or of the chief of the Dairying Division of the Department of Agriculture in relation to the material effect which might result from this particular time change. What would, in fact, be the pecuniary loss or, perhaps, the profit or increased return to those engaged in this industry? I ask this question deliberately because I maintain the Government submitted this legislation on the basis that if we did not change, then some

considerable disadvantages would be experienced by a certain number of people; but I have seen no complete evidence of the extent of those disadvantages.

Mr. Ferry asked a question in relation to the activities of the Forests Department. It has been stated that the department would lose \$40,000 in overtime and as a result of greater bushfire surveillance and the like. I would like to know whether the same sort of investigation has been carried out in regard to all industries, and particularly the rural industries.

Once again I make the point that we are not really concerning ourselves with daylight saving, but with the necessity for change. Mr. Dolan referred to Tasmania, but I think the situation in that State is perfectly understandable because it may well have a need—I do not say it does, but it may well have—for the actual saving of daylight not only because of its longitude, but also because of its latitude. This same need may be shared by Victoria, but the need would be less in New South Wales and considerably less in Queensland. I understand that Queensland was most reluctant to make the change and that it did so virtually only at the death knock because of its relation to New South Wales and Victoria.

An additional point, which has already been raised in this debate, is that Western Australia already has some 22 minutes of daylight saving compared with New South Wales. This statement would be substantiated by the meteorological figures which are no doubt known to the House.

The Chief Secretary will recall that when this matter was concerning Parliament previously, the 41st conference of the Local Government Association was held. I understand the Chief Secretary asked that conference, which was held on the 20th and the 21st July, its views on daylight saving. I have here a copy of the minute which was taken at that conference and I would like to read it as follows:—

*Daylight Saving:* The President reported that the Minister for Local Government, who is also Chief Secretary, had asked if he could ascertain the views of the Conference on Daylight Saving.

Moved by Cr. Barnard (Carnarvon) that this Conference disagrees with the daylight saving system . . .

Seconded Cr. Scott (Chapman Valley) who said it was unsuitable for rural areas.

Those who spoke to the motion included councillor Justins of Wagin, councillor Byrne of Tambellup, and councillor Iseppi of Waroona. The motion was put to the conference and the minute indicates that it was carried. In other words, the conference carried a motion that daylight saving be not supported.

I understand from those who attended the conference that although the minute indicates the motion was just carried it was, in fact, carried unanimously. Despite that, and despite also the many other objections to it conveyed to the Chief Secretary, the Government has introduced this Bill. During the introduction of the second reading the Chief Secretary indicated that some inconvenience could be experienced by rural interests. I do not make any apology for the fact that I am speaking on behalf of the rural interests in the main and certainly on behalf of those in my province. I am completely satisfied that those in that province are opposed to the introduction of daylight saving.

I now refer to the dairying industry with which I am most concerned. I have already referred to the loss which would be involved in connection with milking as a result of a change in time. However, another point must be considered when dealing with this subject as it concerns Western Australia. The same circumstances do not exist in relation to the dairying industry in Scandinavia or any of the other northern hemisphere countries. Western Australia has a heat problem which would be aggravated by extending the hours of intense sunlight during which the animals are being milked.

These people already commence their day's work at 4.00 a.m. or 5.00 a.m., as the case may be, and mostly this is during the hours of darkness. Now, to suit the convenience of a small proportion of our population, these people are to be asked to alter their time of rising and thus work for yet another hour in the dark. In addition to this, milking at present normally commences at 3.00 p.m. However, if the change is made, those animals will be brought to the sheds at 2.00 p.m. I have had some experience of milking and bringing in the cows at virtually the hottest part of the day. Although this is something which cannot be measured in terms of milk output or gross return, it certainly constitutes considerable inconvenience to those involved in the industry.

*Sitting suspended from 6.10 to 7.30 p.m.*

The Hon. N. McNEILL: Prior to the tea suspension I endeavoured to make a number of points illustrating my reasons for objecting to the introduction of daylight saving. I should like to list those points very quickly. I claimed this is not, in fact, a true daylight saving measure, but rather a time adjustment measure. I also said the Government has claimed Western Australia would be considerably disadvantaged by not changing over. I believe the Government has given insufficient evidence of disadvantages and has not considered the effects which would be felt throughout the economy as a result of changing over. I also referred to a

minute of the Local Government Association conference in July of this year wherein the conference clearly carried a resolution opposing the introduction of the daylight saving system.

I examined and commented on the financial effect upon the Forests Department. As a result of information given to Mr. Ferry this afternoon in reply to a question it was estimated the Forests Department would be out of pocket by an amount of \$40,000 in consequence of the proposed change in time. I also commented upon the circumstances in the dairying industry which has come in for a good deal of comment in relation to the operation of the time change. I certainly hope I have made the point in relation to that industry, which is one with which I have a close personal association as well as a political responsibility.

I shall now mention the sections of the economy in which there would be some disadvantage, as claimed by the Government, if a change is not made in our times. Firstly, the Stock Exchange would be inconvenienced. I acknowledge this, but I counter it by saying that the inconvenience would be no greater than that which would be suffered by many more people in many other industries if the time were changed. The only adjustment necessary is the time at which business commences. This will necessitate earlier rising for a number of people who are thus employed. As I have said, I acknowledge it is an inconvenience.

Perhaps greater emphasis has been placed on the financial loss to Western Australia in the operations of the short-term money market if the difference between Western Australia and the Eastern States remained at three hours instead of two. It has been said that the inconvenience cannot necessarily be overcome by those involved starting work earlier but is related to the availability of the balances which Western Australia, the Treasury, and the Rural and Industries Bank may have at a critical time of the day on the Eastern States' market. Likewise, I acknowledge this inconvenience, but I wonder whether the disadvantages can be stated specifically. I do not intend to examine in detail the answers given today to the Leader of the Opposition in relation to this matter, but it certainly seemed to me that it is by no means definite or specific that there is, in fact, actual pecuniary loss. There may well be some but I think suppositions were used in the replies. As far as I am concerned, the point has not been proved.

I wish to make one other point on this subject. We should bear in mind that once again we are being required to adjust our behavioural pattern and business operations to what happens in the Eastern States, irrespective of whether it happens to suit the general convenience of Western Australians or not. In discussion on this subject the point has been made by

the Chamber of Manufactures, for instance, that Western Australia would be held in ill repute and would lose reputation and standing—indeed, indicate a lack of maturity—if it did not change. It has been said that we would suffer accordingly. That may well be if we believe our economy has reached a point where it is in active competition with the Eastern States. I do not believe this should necessarily be the atmosphere in which our business is conducted. If at any time we want to conduct our own short-term market and have a market in Western Australia for short-term money surely this would be a means to bring that about. Is it and will it always be an obligation upon Western Australia to provide money on call for the Eastern States short-term market? Could it not be that a similar kind of market is operated in Western Australia? If a situation of emergency arises where big money is needed and we have it available in Western Australia surely people will take the opportunity to use the money we have available, irrespective of the time difference.

Another disadvantage which has been emphasised is that of communication. The Postmaster-General's Department is a vital factor in this. It has been claimed—and I imagine with great justification—that with the increase in communication with the Eastern States added to the time restriction in terms of working hours the demands may well be such that the Postmaster-General's Department could not cope with the business. Likewise, I acknowledge this factor. Nevertheless, I believe that if the necessity exists business and commerce interests throughout Australia will communicate one with the other irrespective of whether it is 9 o'clock in the morning or 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

In this context it is completely relevant to discuss the situation that applies with the four or five time zones—or whatever number Mr. Dolan mentioned—in the United States, or similar time zones that we have, for argument sake, with Hong Kong or anywhere else in the world where we have significant commercial dealings. I make the point that commercial enterprise could, in fact, adjust. It may be argued, "Why should commercial enterprise adjust if we can overcome a portion of the difficulty by changing our time?" I make no apology for stating that there need not be that necessity, and I maintain that attitude on the basis of the loss to the interests of those in the province I represent. In saying this I am referring not only to the pecuniary loss but also to the very great inconvenience which would result.

I have not yet referred to one other industry which we understand from all the representations made will be considerably inconvenienced and which could suffer serious losses. I refer to the motion



picture industry. Representatives of that industry have gone to some lengths to make known their opposition which, I believe, is completely valid as they have stated it. It has been indicated by them that Western Australia is a State in which the number of drive-in theatres per head of population is greater than any other State in Australia. They have instanced the effect the introduction of daylight saving has had on the motion picture industry, particularly in relation to drive-ins, in other States.

The representatives have also emphasised the secondary effect the introduction of daylight saving may have upon employment in the industry and in other industries which are, we might say, the infrastructure of the motion picture industry. This could happen simply because the extended hours of daylight under daylight saving would be such that they would materially lose their patronage. I believe this is a very valid argument and must be taken into account equally with the other arguments put forward by the Government in support of the change.

As a result of announcements that were made by the Government in relation to the introduction of daylight saving I believe the people of Western Australia did not really give consideration, early in the piece, to the possibility that Parliament might not agree to the Government's proposal. Consequently they tended to gear themselves for a change. They accepted the idea and I believe a large part of the opposition—if it is real opposition—to the situation at this time arises from one factor: that some people will have to start work earlier. I think this was highlighted in Press reports after the 1st November which indicated that certain people are a little put out because they have to start work earlier while the rest of the population goes to work at the usual time. This was regarded as an argument in favour of daylight saving. I emphasise the point that a great many people in different types of industries have always had to rise earlier and start work before the general run of people. I have instanced the dairy industry but there are many other industries. Has anyone really ever given these people a thought up to the present time? I do not think so. They have been expected to get up early because it is part of their job. This question, in my opinion, really boils down to the extent that people are prepared to make that adjustment.

It has been claimed very strongly—largely because of the depressed state of the wool industry—that our wool sales would be adversely affected; particularly the Albany wool sales. It was emotionally claimed that if we did not adjust our time it would mean disaster for the Albany wool sales. There has been a wool sale at Albany—the place at which the disaster

was to occur—since the introduction of daylight saving in the Eastern States. I refer to *The West Australian* of Thursday, the 11th November, 1971. Under the heading, "Wool sales hold firm," the following appeared:—

The third Albany wool sale this financial year opened today with values firm and unchanged on closing rates of the last Fremantle sale.

The fears expressed that it would be the end of the Albany wool sales if Western Australia did not change its time to conform with the Eastern States simply have not eventuated. I could carry on and read the entire item but I will not bother to do that. The sale was in keeping with previous sales.

I understand the same situation occurred in the last sale at Fremantle. It might be assumed that much of the feeling which has been aroused was perhaps in anticipation of what might happen and was not well founded. The circumstances which were feared have not eventuated.

I—and, I imagine, most members of this House—have not really noticed the difference in the last 17 days. I have not been inconvenienced in any shape or form. Some members of my family are in Sydney and no slightest degree of inconvenience has occurred as a result of the difference of one extra hour in time between the two States. I think we are in fact experiencing the trial period that was mentioned when the Bill was introduced. We are now having a trial period without adjusting the clocks, and I think it is probably as good a demonstration as we would have had if we had adjusted our clocks by one hour on the 1st November.

There is a further point I wish to emphasise. I think the Minister acknowledges that there has been a good deal of opposition to daylight saving, particularly in the rural areas. The important feature is that the opposition in rural areas has been ignored and rejected in favour of certain other arguments that have been put forward by other interests. I have received many representations from my electorate asking me to oppose this measure, and I do so quite enthusiastically. I understand the Farmers' Union of Western Australia is opposed to the introduction of daylight saving, as are the Country Women's Association of Western Australia and many shires—in particular, the Serpentine-Jarrahdale Shire in my electorate.

A statement in a recent advertisement authorised by the motion picture industry through the Chamber of Commerce described daylight saving as a "nonevent" in Western Australia. From all the observations I have been able to make in the last 17 days, I agree wholeheartedly with that view. Daylight saving is, in fact, a nonevent. Other aspects of the matter can be boiled down to the more technical and scientific aspects of the operation of daylight saving which, once again, I do

not believe have been thoroughly explored by the Government. If they have been thoroughly explored, we have not been given any real evidence of it.

Views have been put forward as to the effect on pollution in Western Australia, which apparently could be significant, particularly in the summer months. A great proportion of our population is very conscious of pollution at the present time. Meters are in operation which measure pollution, the smoke haze, and so on. One would imagine that the introduction of daylight saving, with the working day commencing at an earlier solar time, could have an effect on the incidence of pollution in the atmosphere because in Western Australia, with its climatic conditions and the heat inversion, the early part of the day is significant.

I therefore believe we would suffer nothing at all in total. Some sections of industry might suffer a little but in total I do not believe we would suffer at all, and it would certainly be an advantage to many people if we did not introduce daylight saving.

It has been argued further that great inconvenience would be caused to interstate communications and, particularly, airlines if we did not introduce daylight saving. I have spent a great deal of time in travelling interstate. In the last several years I suppose I have been to the airport far more often than to the railway station. As far as the airlines are concerned, I think we are in a happier position at the present time. Instead of catching or meeting 'planes or seeing 'planes off at one or two o'clock in the morning one is doing so an hour earlier. It is a far more reasonable hour at which to travel interstate. We have been forced to put up with that inconvenience simply to fit in with the travel requirements between the major capitals; that is, Sydney and Melbourne. Once again we are being asked to extend that inconvenience a little further.

Because of the extent of the traffic between Melbourne and Sydney, we are required to fit in with those arrangements at such time of the day or night as happens to suit those capitals. Without daylight saving in line with the Eastern States, from the point of view of air travel we are a little better off than we were before. I prefer to catch, meet, or see a 'plane off at 11 p.m. or midnight than at one o'clock in the morning.

That is the sum total of my remarks on this Bill. I hope the Bill does not pass. I believe in these few months we will have the opportunity to see whether any inconvenience is caused to Western Australia. Despite the information that has been supplied, particularly by commercial and financial interests in Western Australia, we need further proof of the advantages that would accrue to Western Australia if the change were made. I oppose the Bill.

**THE HON. T. O. PERRY** (Lower Central) [7.52 p.m.]: I rise to express very briefly my opposition to the introduction of daylight saving in Western Australia. One of my chief reasons for opposing it is that throughout the country areas school children at present board school buses at about ten past seven in the morning for the long route to school. Possibly it is not a great burden to children who are 10 or 12 years of age but I think it is unreasonable to expect a child of six years of age to board a school bus at ten past six when the clocks are advanced an hour.

As the Chief Secretary is aware, in many country centres, six-year-old children attend school on Mondays and Tuesdays; they are relieved from attending school on Wednesdays because they are exhausted Thursdays and Fridays. This arrangement operates in a number of schools at the present time. When children have to travel almost 80 miles a day to attend school, I think it is unreasonable to expect them to leave home at ten past six in the morning.

Mr. McNeill said the change in milking time would upset milking cows, and Mr. Dellar asked how long this upset would continue. As a farmer yourself, Mr. President, you would be aware that when a cow goes off milk at this time of year when the warmer months are approaching she very rarely comes back into milk for the duration of the lactation period. Any dairyman would know that when a cow goes off milk with the approach of the summer months she will produce much less milk throughout the period.

We have now had a trial period without daylight saving. Other than a few members of the Stock Exchange and some business houses, no-one in the street and no member of Parliament has been aware that clocks have been advanced one hour in the Eastern States. In America there is a three-hour time lag between the east and west coasts. The amount of business done in America through the stock exchange and banks is far greater than that done in Western Australia and the time lag has not interfered with business in that country. I therefore fail to see any necessity to introduce daylight saving in Western Australia.

I share a motel unit with a member in another place. This morning I rose at 5 o'clock and made a cup of tea and I did not get a very good reception when I suggested making him a cup of tea at five past five. I hate to think what he would say if I suggested making him a cup of tea at five past four.

**THE HON. D. J. WORDSWORTH** (South) [7.56 p.m.]: It is noteworthy that the Government has seen fit to introduce a daylight saving Bill shortly after increasing electricity charges by 30 per cent. Conservation of power was the reason for

the introduction of the first daylight saving Bill in Western Australia several years ago. In fact, time conformity with the Eastern States is the actual object of this Bill.

In the 17 days when there has been a difference of three hours in time between Western Australia and the Eastern States we have had an opportunity to appreciate how the general public is feeling. One or two people have expressed a desire to play sport during the longer daylight hours in the evening but when one speaks to such people one is amazed to find they seldom play golf even during the weekends. I think they are indulging in wishful thinking. A few people say they would like to do gardening in the evening but for every gardener I think there are probably a couple of people who are trying to escape cutting lawns when they come home from work in the evening.

Let us consider the matter of leisure, because I think leisure is the main reason for the introduction of daylight saving. Personally, I find there are just as many good things to do, and which require darkness, as there are things to do which require daylight. I am not referring to something in which one can get the same effect by drawing curtains. I refer in particular to the pleasure of going to a drive-in picture theatre, night trotting, and other sports which require total darkness. I believe that in Western Australia we have one drive-in theatre for every 12,000 people, whereas in other parts of Australia there is one drive-in theatre to 35,000 or more people. That is an indication to me that going to a drive-in is a very popular pastime in Western Australia—it certainly is in the district in which I live because we have no television. The drive-in is a very important part of life in every small country town. The advantage of the drive-in is that every member of the family can enjoy it, and it is difficult to realise the effect of a drive-in commencing at 9.00 p.m. and finishing after midnight.

The Hon. G. W. Berry: It would be all right if they showed some decent films.

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH: There are obviously other implications. A large number of drive-in theatres closed down in Tasmania when daylight saving was introduced, and I think the last thing we want is further unemployment, particularly in our country districts. A vast sum of money is invested in this industry.

I have also found that the housewives are very apprehensive about the introduction of daylight saving—especially those who have small children. I think everybody will agree that towards the end of the day youngsters begin to get crabby and bad tempered. In theory, they should go to bed after a span of eight hours, or however many hours it is, but, in fact, I think it is difficult to get children to bed before it is dark.

I think another interesting point is that the husband may spend an extra hour at golf and the woman's day will become an hour longer whilst she waits for her husband to return from his sport. Perhaps the Government may think of introducing a midday siesta; in fact, it might almost fire a midday gun so that people can overcome the problem.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: There is a saying that mad dogs and Englishmen go out in the midday sun.

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH: That is right. However, as you know, Mr. Deputy President, many country people are apprehensive about what will happen with the introduction of daylight saving.

The Hon. Clive Griffiths: And also many city people.

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH: Yes, no doubt. A member has just told us about children coming home from school in the school bus, and I will not go further into that. I think many farmers are also particularly worried because this is the main harvesting time. Farmers usually wait around until 10.00 a.m. before they can commence harvesting. Of course, with daylight saving they will be waiting around until 11 o'clock.

The Hon. J. Dolan: It is still 10 o'clock by the sun.

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH: But it is 11 o'clock by the clock and one has to pay one's employees by the clock. Daylight saving will also affect bulk handling facilities, etc., and all these things will affect the man on the land. Perhaps I have said enough about the pros and cons of daylight saving.

I would like to sound a warning in relation to skin cancer. I think this is a matter which has come up in this discussion. Undoubtedly, if daylight saving is introduced people will spend more time in the sunlight. After all, this is one of the reasons for its introduction. But one wonders about spending more time in the sun, particularly in the city of Perth—for in February we have some 10½ hours of sunlight whilst there is not another capital city in any other State which has even eight hours. I think this might be the answer to the Minister when he wondered why such places as Victoria introduced daylight saving. Perhaps they had good reason to do so.

On the subject of skin cancer, I gather that solar radiation is measured in units known as langleys, which sounds somewhat complicated. Nevertheless, the intensity of radiation in Perth is more or less in proportion to the hours of sunlight. In other words, we have 1½ times as much inducement for this difficulty than is found in any other capital city. The youngster of today seems to spend so much time sunbathing and, unfortunately, it is not until one is 40 that skin cancer

starts to become evident. I was discussing this matter in a roomful of people recently and three of those people were receiving treatment for cancer. So I think we have some responsibility in this direction.

One member has already mentioned the matter of pollution and said that smog could increase in the city area. I do not wish to go into the technicalities of how smog forms, but I have lived in Los Angeles and it is certainly a most frightening thing when one's eyes weep and on some days children are forbidden to play sport. Not that I think this will happen in Perth, but it is interesting to hear that the Scientific Advisory Council has advised that perhaps the position will worsen if we introduce daylight saving.

I think I have already mentioned that the main reason for the introduction of this measure is to try to conform with the Eastern States. We have had a chance during the last month to see what effect daylight saving has had. Obviously communications are the main difficulty. Communications have undoubtedly become a greater and greater problem as Western Australia has become more industrialised. This was happening when we had a two-hour difference. However, one of the interesting points is that in theory we had a four-hour common office time when there was a time differential of only two hours. When the time differential was increased to three hours many people thought that one hour would be lost so that we would have only three hours of common office time; but I think this has proved not to be so. In fact, if one considers the peak telephone times one finds that previously they were during the hours of 8.30 to 11.00 a.m. and 2.00 to 3.00 p.m., making a total of 3½ hours commonly used by offices. It is rather interesting to note that today if one commences work at 8.30 a.m. there is a common period of from 8.30 to 10.00 a.m. and from 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.—a total of 3½ hours, which is the same as before. This is the reason that the P.M.G. is not experiencing the troubles it expected.

Of course, many businesses nowadays use telex, and the new system of charging on the S.T.D. system has also resulted in a considerable saving in the use of telephones. However, there is undoubtedly a loss to the business houses in not having that hour after lunch. I think this was a great convenience to them and one cannot deny that the loss of that hour meant there was a common time only in the morning and not also in the afternoon. So it does add to the difficulties. However, generally speaking, most businesses are sending their key people to work a half an hour or so earlier and I feel this should not be too great a strain because, after all, this is what we expect the whole community to do if daylight saving is introduced.

Undoubtedly the members of the stock exchange have found they must rise an hour earlier, and this has been hailed as a disadvantage. I am afraid I believe this could be considered an advantage by employers because now small investors in particular can call their stockbrokers during their own time before they go to work rather than phone them when they are at their place of employment, and use their employers' phones and time for that purpose.

We have heard of considerable fears about what would happen to the short-term money market and we have seen a profusion of questions asked of the Premier and Treasurer. However, I would not say the answers to any of the questions have described really accurately what has happened and what inconvenience has been caused—although, undoubtedly, there has been some.

It has been mentioned that airlines would be one of the main industries affected, but actually we have found that the reprogramming in the Eastern States has resulted in aircraft arriving here at a more suitable time. Undoubtedly there are other inconveniences, particularly in connection with services to the north.

I think it is unfortunate that the wool trade in Western Australia became hysterical in the last month as a result of not having daylight saving. People in the wool industry feared that the industry could become unstable. As a woolgrower, I have taken the opportunity during the last month to look into this matter. Whilst most businesses were willing to adjust and commence work an hour earlier to overcome the three-hour difference, I was somewhat staggered to find that the wool trade was not willing to co-operate. In this connection I would like to quote the Australian Broadcasting Commission News Service. An extract from a news bulletin on the 1st November reads as follows:—

The selling times for the Fremantle wool sale tomorrow will not be changed to keep them in line with the Eastern States sales.

The chairman of the West Australian Wool Buyers Association, Mr. Blakiston, said today that the sale couldn't be started any earlier because valuers would not have time to assess the offerings.

Earlier, Mr. Blakiston had expressed concern that wool buyers would fill orders from the early Eastern States sales.

However, he said this might not happen in the Fremantle sale because the offerings were consistent with present market demands.

Mr. Blakiston added that the real test could occur at Albany next week, when less popular wool types will be offered.

I am sure the people of Albany were thrilled to hear that—"less popular wool types." I have checked the time in which wool buyers have to value their wools, and perhaps I might just give a quick description of what happens in Albany. In actual fact wool buyers value their wool on Mondays and Tuesdays. They have two complete days in which to value their clips. The lighting in the stores is suitable at about 6.30 a.m. They commence work at that time and usually work through until 4.00 p.m. So on Mondays and Tuesdays they have an eight-hour day. On Wednesday mornings they commence work at 6.30 a.m. and the sale starts at 1.30 p.m., giving them 5½ hours. On Thursdays they start once again at 6.30 a.m. and the sale starts at 12.00 midday. The interesting point is that this gives them 25½ hours valuing time, yet we were told they could not spare one of those hours to start the sale earlier. By so doing they would have lost a mere 4 per cent. of their time to value the clip. It is also very interesting to note that when they want to go home early on the last day they hold the sale at 12 o'clock. That is a different matter.

It is rather frightening to find that the wool industry did not co-operate a little more. It argued that perhaps orders would be filled from sales being conducted earlier in the day in the Eastern States before the Albany sale started.

I would like to pose this question: Why did not members of the wool industry suggest that they start to value a day earlier and then hold the sale in the morning? By so doing we would clean up the whole of the Australian market because we would be hours ahead of everyone else. I think that obviously they were not very sincere in what they said; they were merely trying to create a certain amount of mass hysteria. The Albany sale has always been a good one and I feel it was unfortunate that the Government did not make some sort of statement at the time—perhaps it should have gone beyond a statement; perhaps it would have been better had it acted and had the sale moved forward an hour.

After all, the Town of Albany is represented by a member of the Government, and that member must have been able to see the complete confusion in Albany at the time. In this connection I need only quote *The Albany Advertiser* of the 11th October. Under the heading of "Confusion over daylight saving plan" we find that the M.L.A. for Albany (Mr. Wyndham Cook) said—

While there has been a great deal said for and against daylight saving, the overall responsibility of the govern-

ment is the smooth running of the State. The government has introduced legislation on daylight saving in an effort to bring W.A. in line with the eastern states to ensure this.

Obviously that was just enough; the Government introduced the measure, prorogued Parliament, and left everyone in utter confusion.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: At the time Parliament was prorogued was the Government really worried about daylight saving?

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH: It might have been something more serious than that. To continue with the newspaper report, the following appears:—

Wool sales at Albany could cease if daylight saving was not introduced. I could give many similar quotes from newspapers.

Farmers, in particular, who have put their wool into the sales could see themselves getting into trouble. They were not in a position to make investigations. Various bank managers were apprehensive to learn that their clients had placed wool at the sales, and everyone was saying the sales could be a total failure. Despite this, the Government failed to hold a conference with the wool buyers to arrange the start of the sales an hour earlier; I think it was more interested in the Ascot by-election than in the people of Albany.

I conclude by saying that many of the arguments for and against daylight saving are unsound. Some of the opinions on daylight saving were based without reason and without due thought. I think the last three weeks have given us the opportunity to see what will happen. I feel we have shown that we can live without daylight saving.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: You said in the last three weeks. Do you mean in the last 17 days?

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH: Since the beginning of this month. As regards the future, if the Government does win in its effort to introduce daylight saving then the people of Western Australia will have a chance to see the effect for themselves. I think we may see the same result as was seen previously. I believe this country should be run for the people, and not for individuals.

THE HON. F. D. WILLMOTT (South-West) [8.17 p.m.]: There can be no doubt that if daylight saving is introduced in Western Australia many people will be disadvantaged; and there can also be no doubt that if it is not introduced a different section of the community will be disadvantaged. I do not think there can be any argument about that. The older members of the community who have had experience of daylight saving on a couple of occasions are not enamoured of it. However, I have heard many younger people

say "That is all right for somebody of your age, but what about the younger people? We have not had any experience of it. What about letting us have a try, and see for ourselves?" In some ways there might be substance in that contention; but I believe that after having experienced it many of these younger people will become satisfied that daylight saving is not of much advantage to this State.

Instances have been given in the debate this evening of the disadvantage of daylight saving to country people, and particularly to the school children. This is perfectly true, and there are disadvantages; but I should point out that because of the peculiar circumstances existing in this State at the present time, if daylight saving is introduced it will apply for three months and not four months, and more than half of the three months will fall on the school holidays. Because of this we have a unique opportunity to allow people to experience daylight saving at a minimum of inconvenience to many who quite rightly claim they will be inconvenienced.

I have more sympathy for the school children and their mothers, than I have for the rest of the community, because the children have to catch the buses early in the morning to travel over long distances to school. However, I repeat that for more than half the period of three months that daylight saving will apply the school children will be on holidays.

If daylight saving is not introduced we expect some members of the community to adjust themselves to the situation; but I contend that if it is introduced—and even if the period does not fall within the school holidays—the bodies which are best able to adjust themselves to the change would be the schools. Which other bodies could adjust themselves more easily?

I am not greatly impressed with the argument that school children and their parents will be inconvenienced, because I believe the schools could adjust their hours more easily than could the commercial establishments of this State. Although I do not like the idea of daylight saving very much I intend very reluctantly to support the measure, because the Government has expressed its keenness to adopt it. I believe we will not get the same opportunity again to enable the people to gain experience of daylight saving with less inconvenience to themselves.

As far as the Eastern States go I do not know what will happen in the following years. Daylight saving is on trial there for one year. Whether or not they will continue with it in the future I do not know. If they do continue with it next year then I am sure moves will be made in this State to give more people the opportunity to find out about its effects. In my opinion if the people are given the opportunity now to

find out they will experience less inconvenience than in future times, because of the fact that on this occasion daylight saving will apply only for three months. I believe that having experienced daylight saving for that period the people of this State will not continue with it.

The Hon. J. Heitman: Did you say you had experienced it a couple of times?

The Hon. F. D. WILLMOTT: I have.

**THE HON. I. G. MEDCALF** (Metropolitan) [8.22 p.m.]: I have listened with great interest to the debates on this subject both during this session and in the previous session of Parliament; and I have heard the views put up by members. Apart from the Government members, the rest are largely opposed to daylight saving.

I have been a member of a committee which was appointed by the Parliamentary Liberal Party to inquire further into this matter during the parliamentary recess. One of the points which interested me greatly, and upon which I was able to obtain very little information, was how daylight saving started in the first place on this particular occasion. I have been informed—but I might be corrected by people who know more about this subject than I do—it started in New South Wales as a result of the Premier of that State putting forward a proposal, as he was greatly enamoured of the idea, that it should be adopted throughout Australia on a uniform basis. That is what I have been told as the reason for daylight saving being brought forward among the mainland States.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: You are pretty right, except that it was the Chief Secretary.

The Hon. I. G. MEDCALF: I thank the Minister for that correction. I understood also that Tasmania set this precedent in modern times by adopting daylight saving some three or four years ago during a period of unusual water shortage when there was a hydroelectric crisis, or a suspicion there might be one, as a result of which that State had to conserve hydroelectric energy. However, the State in question continued with daylight saving, and the idea spread from there to New South Wales. Subsequently Victoria came into line, and Queensland most reluctantly accepted it fairly recently. I am not certain how reluctantly South Australia adopted daylight saving, but I do know that the Northern Territory decided not to adopt it.

One might well ask, and perhaps the Minister might be able to tell us, what consultation there was with Western Australia. Was Western Australia asked whether it had any special views on daylight saving which it wanted to put before the other States before they made a decision? For example, did New South

Wales ask Western Australia how we would be affected by New South Wales adopting daylight saving? Did Victoria say to us, "If we adopt daylight saving you may be inconvenienced. How does it affect you?"

I know that in recent times we have seen many very good examples of co-operation between the States largely as a result of the Commonwealth taking the initiative; and we are aware of conferences of Attorneys-General, of Ministers for Agriculture, and of other Ministers. The States have been able to act with a uniform voice; or at least the States have been consulted and asked to put forward their views. I wonder whether on this occasion that procedure was adopted. I appreciate the Commonwealth did not initiate the introduction of daylight saving, and it was not a party to the question. The question is: Was there consultation among the various States themselves?

Clearly this is a matter in respect of which, if at all possible, Australia should have uniformity because it affects the whole country. If it is a matter which adversely affects any State I would expect some lead from the senior States of New South Wales and Victoria to bring about co-operation and consultation with the appropriate Ministers in the smaller States as to the effect daylight saving would have. They could have asked, "How would daylight saving affect you? Would you attend a conference to discuss its effects? If you adopt it on a uniform basis will it result in inconvenience?" I wonder whether the senior States took such a step. I have not read any report of such a move being made. I was out of Australia at the time, and possibly I might have missed reading any such reports. However, in the last few weeks I have endeavoured to track down any moves in this direction but discovered none. If there has not been adequate consultation with Western Australia, then in my view an omission has occurred.

On this matter there should have been co-operation between the States, because we are all seriously affected. After all, we are all one country; and clearly what happens in the major and more powerful States influences all of us. If, for example, we examine the hours of daylight in the various States we will find they are different. This aspect has been mentioned by a number of members in the debate, so I will not weary the House by mentioning it again except to point out that Western Australia has three hours more of daylight than any other State. This assessment is based on a 10 year average taken in February each year. The capital city of Perth, has an average of 10½ hours of daylight each day, and the closest to it is Melbourne which has 7.8 hours of daylight; next comes Sydney with 7.5 hours of daylight, and the other States are also around

that figure. Western Australia has three hours more than the other States. We are all aware of this fact, because it has been advertised by our Tourist Bureau for years. Western Australia is known as the "Sunshine State" and we have three hours extra of sunlight.

I understand these extra hours of sunlight are brought about by a lack of cloud cover on the west coast of the continent. Whereas there is considerable cloud cover on the east coast because of the different climate, in Western Australia we have only one weather pattern. It is the cloud cover that determines the amount of sunlight.

One or two members have mentioned some technical matters, one of which relates to the question of langleys—a subject about which I do not know very much. I understand that a langley is the measure of heat on radiation, and represents one calorie per square centimeter of solar radiation. The radiation depends on the cloud cover, and Western Australia does not have much of it. The result is that over a period of 10 years the average of the maximum langleys or the radiation content for Perth is far ahead of the average of the other capital cities.

I will give the figures in descending order and they are, Perth 693, Brisbane 558, Sydney 504, Melbourne 501, and Hobart 481. What that really means is Perth with 693—almost 700—is quite different from the nearest city to it which is Brisbane with 558. That is a tremendous difference. That is due, of course, to greatly increased sunlight and less cloud cover in Western Australia. The figures I have quoted are factual and have been supplied to me as such. They are based on meteorological observations.

Were these figures considered by the States when a decision was made to adopt daylight saving in the Eastern States? Did anyone representing any of the States which suffer from these difficulties recommend that the figures I have mentioned should be studied? When I say "difficulties," I mean in terms of daylight saving. I am not being critical of the Minister, but the answer to my question is probably that the facts were not then drawn to his attention.

I believe the figures I have mentioned are relevant facts if daylight saving is to be considered properly. By that, I mean daylight saving without any other strings attached to it; whether we want more daylight in Western Australia.

These things seem to indicate fairly and clearly to me that we do not have any particular need for daylight saving in Western Australia; or what is considered to be daylight saving. We have a climate which is very different from that in northern Europe where they have twilight. The light in northern Europe is without heat. We have heat with our light and that is

a significant difference. The people in northern Europe are used to the long northern nights and the long twilight period, and the light which they enjoy is a great boon to them.

I feel the situation is different in Western Australia. I have read letters in the newspapers written by people who have stated how wonderful it would be if we could have the long nights experienced in northern Scotland and northern Europe. However, because our climate is so different, it is impossible for us to have those long nights unless we introduce three or four hours of daylight saving. Those long nights are delightful to those who have experienced them. One can still see cricket being played at 9.30 or 10 o'clock at night. However, that is not possible in Western Australia unless we have about four hours of daylight saving. We would then have to change our habits and virtually become nocturnal creatures.

It seems we are bedevilled in this argument, because really two arguments are involved. There is the argument of daylight saving on the one hand and, on the other, the argument of difference in time if we do not adopt daylight saving. In other words, we have two arguments mixed together in one.

On the question of daylight saving proper, I do not think there is any necessity to say more. I do not believe it is necessary in Western Australia. However, on the question of time difference I must confess that different considerations apply and these depend on the individual point of view. If one is involved in interstate business communications involving day-to-day transactions, or hour-to-hour transactions, one would have quite a different view on this subject from a person involved in agricultural pursuits, who is not concerned with the ordinary day-to-day business life.

There are those whose living depends in some way on the time difference. There are those whose businesses may be affected, and those who find they are unable to communicate as easily as they have been able to do previously. There are those who may find that their businesses will suffer because they have to try to adjust their business times to the new hours of daylight.

So we have an economic argument and one's attitude will depend on one's job, or upon the walk of life in which one finds oneself. A serious-minded legislator must seriously consider this economic aspect.

There is also a split in the business community concerning daylight saving. I have not been able to obtain a definite view from the Chamber of Commerce. I understand its members are divided on this issue, and I think that opinion is fairly general. Certain groups are insistent that their businesses will be badly

affected if we do not adopt the Eastern States time. There are other groups which maintain, equally, that if we do adopt the Eastern States time, they will suffer because they will not receive the business which they have traditionally received in the past.

The Postmaster General's Department has commented on the peak-hour telephone usage between Western Australia and the Eastern States, and the difficulties the department will have in adjusting itself in the event of daylight saving not being adopted.

There is also the problem of the short-term money market and the difficulties in settling or winding up transactions which have to take place at about nine o'clock every morning. Between nine o'clock and 10 o'clock the short-term money market had to cope with the time difference of two hours which existed before November so that money could be lent out or borrowed back. There is the problem of those involved knowing how much money they have available, and the problems of those people who want their money repaid. The money market is a day-to-day business.

We did not think very much about it a few years ago. No-one in the business community in Western Australia was greatly concerned with the daily money market, but during the last 10 years it has developed and it is now a major business with many firms, and a major sideline of quite a number of banks and other institutions, including the Rural and Industries Bank.

Most of the people to whom I have spoken since the 1st November have been forced to adjust to the situation. At any rate, the more efficient people have been forced to adjust. I have spoken to a number of them and they have been commencing work at 7 a.m. or 8 a.m. The Stock Exchange has been starting at 7 a.m., as have been the short-term money market people. Others have been manning their telephones at 8 a.m. Manufacturers are bringing in their employees earlier and, in some cases, they are possibly risking having to pay overtime. I do not know whether that situation has occurred but it is possible that in some cases the employees are entitled to overtime. Those adjustments have been made by the more efficient industries and businesses. I say that because I honestly believe it.

I believe the efficient business people have already adjusted to daylight saving as well as they can. Various other people say they have not adjusted, or that they cannot adjust, and I do not class them as being efficient. We have heard people claim they cannot get their money until the customary time because the banks are not open. That really astonishes me because I would have thought that any efficient business—such as the Treasury—could



make arrangements with its bank for figures to be made available before the customary time.

I cannot understand people who do not attempt to adjust themselves. I am not saying there are not difficulties, but I do know of cases where people are adjusting as well as they can. They may be losing money in some instances, but they are doing their best. However, some businesses have not tried at all and I do not hold any brief for them. No matter what the difficulties are one must organise oneself as best one can in any walk of life.

There are genuine difficulties which have to be faced by the business community in this State, but I believe they are being faced up to by the more progressive business people, including many of the manufacturers. We also have the plight of the members of the Western Australian Motion Picture Exhibitors Association. That body has caused me a great deal of concern. We have 82 drive-in theatres in Western Australia, of which number 70 are in the country. I will quote the number of drive-in theatres in the other states in numerical order. The highest is Victoria with 55, then South Australia with 35, Queensland with 30, and New South Wales with 25. It can be seen that there are far more drive-in theatres in Western Australia with a far greater number per head of population. In fact, there is one drive-in theatre per 12,500 people in Western Australia.

Tasmania has experienced daylight saving and in that state the drive-in theatres suffered a loss of business, as did the ordinary theatres. In fact, two theatres in Tasmania closed down. I refer to the Hobart Odeon, and the Launceston Majestic. The motion picture exhibitors in Western Australia are naturally afraid that the same situation will occur, and that unemployment will result in the industry. I have received a letter which furnishes some indication of their fears. The letter refers to the loss of 40 per cent. in attendances at the drive-in theatres and a 35 per cent. loss in the attendances at the conventional theatres in Tasmania. The motion picture exhibitors believe there will be severe retrenchments of staff in Western Australia in the event of daylight saving being introduced. In addition, the auxiliary people who service the theatres will also be affected. This is naturally a cause of great concern to the exhibitors and I can understand why they have gone to some lengths to convince members of Parliament and the public of the seriousness of their situation. I believe they have honestly painted the picture as they see it and they have endeavoured to convey their very real fears to the public.

One must consider the views put forward by various groups in the community as being serious and sensible. One must consider them carefully and not ignore them completely. I would like those who

blithely say that we must have daylight saving, and those who say we must not have daylight saving to try to look at this matter through the eyes of the legislators, and appreciate the difficult task which the legislators have to perform. We have to weave our way through a web of conflicting arguments, where there is so much conflicting data and so many conflicting points of view.

Legislators must, however, endeavour to do the best they can; they must, within their limitations, try to ensure that the greatest good is performed for the greatest number of people. I do not think there is much other reason for having legislators apart from their trying to do the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

We all see our duty differently. I see mine as trying to do the greatest good for the greatest number of people. As I have already said, I have endeavoured to localise this issue into an economic one. I have really dismissed the daylight saving argument proper. I regard this really as an economic issue and I must endeavour to weigh up as carefully as possible the various conflicting claims I have heard made from different sections of the community.

It would be an easy matter to decide this issue if it were to be decided only on daylight saving. It is, however, so tied in with the economic future of so many people, that the matter must be weighed up as carefully as possible.

One of the factors that has motivated me has been the reaction of the people in the Eastern States. I have gone to some trouble to discover what this reaction is, in so far as I have been able to by talking to people from the Eastern States in an endeavour to see what their views are likely to be on the question of daylight saving.

The reaction I have found generally is that they regard Western Australia as being a rather backward State; they regard us as perhaps having missed the bus by not going along with them on the question of daylight saving.

I think this is rather a narrow-minded and partisan attitude on their part but I can see how easily they have been able to come to that conclusion. The main population of Australia is, of course, in the Eastern States and they have not considered us to be very important until the last few years when certain mineral discoveries were made. But the present economic downturn—I think that is the expression—is perhaps providing an excuse to the people in other States to neglect us.

After endeavouring to weigh all this up I have reached the conclusion that Western Australia is at a disadvantage in not adopting daylight saving—and I use that in

the sense of the time differential; in other words, in not going along with the uniform time of the Eastern States.

I believe that the efficient members of our business community will get by all right. I am sure the efficient members of various groups will also get by. Those who are not so efficient, however, will miss out a bit on orders and contracts, on business and employment opportunities, and I do not know whether we can altogether neglect this not-so-efficient element. We must try to look after the not-so-efficient element in our community. We cannot confine our consideration to those who are 100 per cent. efficient in everything.

I believe a three-hour time difference, coming in as it does for an experimental period of about three months, will place us at a disadvantage. Three hours is just a bit too long to get back to the Eastern States on a daily basis.

It is quite easy to receive a telephone call; and one can be put through with very little difficulty. There is no real hold-up on the telephone lines to the Eastern States. I understand that the confusion that was expected to come about has not eventuated.

The difficulty, however, lies in getting back on the telephone with orders and business commitments and things of a like nature. It seems to me the temptation will be too great, particularly where there is competition involved between an Eastern States firm and a Western Australian firm, for an Eastern States person placing an order to feel that he can do business with someone on hand locally or perhaps with someone in Tasmania, Queensland, or New South Wales. He would be tempted to do this rather than endeavour to place an order in Western Australia under the circumstances that might exist.

Human nature being what it is, people will become confused; they will want to know what the situation is; they will feel that after midday any opportunities they might have would be lost if they were to deal in Western Australia.

We will lose some opportunities no matter how efficient our business methods might be. This aspect is something we cannot ignore because it is intangible in that it is difficult to assess; and, accordingly, I believe opportunities will be lost if it were possible for business to be done in the Eastern States with somebody who might be on hand.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: We do not do all our business with the Eastern States; we do a lot with the rest of the world.

The Hon. I. G. MEDCALF: I am talking about business that is done with the Eastern States in particular. There are, in fact, many Western Australian companies

which have their head offices here and which are in fact in hourly communication with their branch offices in the Eastern States. In some cases they find no difficulty because it is possible for them to order their branch offices to stay on the job. It is, however, more difficult for a business firm which is dependent for contracts in the Eastern States.

I feel very concerned about the economic plight which might ensue in connection with the members of the Motion Picture Exhibitors Association. I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that so far as the business community is concerned it is in the minority and it will, accordingly, have to put up with this for three months if it becomes law. This is only a trial period, and I urge that it be regarded only as a trial period.

I urge our Government to prepare a full and adequate case when the matter arises in the new year, as it undoubtedly will, to try to persuade the Eastern States, in advance of the meeting if necessary, of the very real problems that exist in Western Australia. If the Eastern States are intent on continuing with daylight saving—and there is no guarantee they will be—I trust the Government will endeavour to persuade them to agree to a half hour's daylight saving throughout Australia rather than an hour's daylight saving. There is no reason, meteorologically, why that should be in any way harmful to the Eastern States; indeed, it would be better to place the east coast of New South Wales closer than one hour to solar time.

If the Government were able to persuade the Eastern States to reduce the daylight saving to a half-hour it would make a considerable difference to some of the businesses in Western Australia to which I have referred. I have not discussed the matter with the Motion Picture Exhibitors but I believe this would help them quite a lot because instead of having to start their shows at 9.15 or 9.00 o'clock they could start at 8.45 or 8.30. If daylight saving looked like becoming a permanent feature it would help these people considerably.

Accordingly I ask the Government to endeavour to make out a strong case. I hope the Minister will take some heed of what I have said and if this matter looks like coming on us again I trust he will endeavour to put up a strong case for Western Australia to try to persuade the other States that we have a point of view. There are many points that could be brought out in a properly prepared case; points that would help the interests of the whole community and would make the Australian time line as uniform as possible, thus avoiding the additional disparities which I do believe place an added burden on this community.

THE HON. S. T. J. THOMPSON (Lower Central) [8.56 p.m.]: We have listened very patiently to all that has been said against

daylight saving, but we have heard very little in favour of it. We are grateful to Mr. Medcalf for the views he has expressed.

I rise particularly to answer the assertion made by Mr. Willmott regarding schools and how easy it would be for them to adjust their times. I assure the honourable member that this is not at all easy. In my home town the rural women's association—or some similar organisation of parents—endeavoured to get the school opened half an hour earlier in the event of daylight saving being adopted. This suggestion, however, was flatly rejected by the headmaster and staff of the school.

The Hon. F. D. Willmott: That is because the schools are run for the teachers and not for the children.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: The honourable member said it would be easy for the schools to adjust. In the case I have mentioned, it was not at all easy and we were only asking for a half-hour either way, which I think is quite reasonable.

In his summing up Mr. Medcalf laid a great deal of stress on the question of orders that might be placed in the Eastern States and the advantage that firms in those States might have over Western Australian firms. Surely there must be more people from the Eastern States seeking orders in Western Australia than from Western Australians seeking orders in the Eastern States.

If this extra hour of noncompetition provides some benefit to our Western Australian firms then I say "Good luck to them; they should be given this benefit because they need all the encouragement and advantages they can obtain when competing with the Eastern States."

The only fact I have heard mentioned is that I will have to go to church during daylight hours twice on Sunday—we will attend church at 6.30 instead of 7.30. Mr. Dolan stressed the effect that daylight saving would have on sporting activities. You, Mr. President, are a bowler and, as you know, we normally start playing bowls at 2.00 o'clock. By way of interjection Mr. Logan mentioned the fact that only mad dogs and Englishmen go out in the midday sun. I feel, however, that it would be a case of mad dogs and bowlers going out at 1.00 o'clock.

A number of members have stressed the effect that daylight saving is likely to have on children. This is a very real point. It will mean children will have to travel during the heat of the day, but the most important factor is that in the hotter areas of our State it is not possible to put children to bed an hour earlier than is done at the moment unless one has an air-conditioned home. It is not possible for children to go to sleep until the air cools. The morning hours are most important so far as children are concerned but

we now propose to ask them to wake up an hour earlier. The legislation before us would also affect a tremendous number of housewives who at the moment must get up early to ensure that their husbands get off to work. We have had a trial period of 17 days—a small section of the community has been starting work one hour early—and if this measure is passed it will be necessary for the remaining sections of the community to get up and go to work an hour earlier to keep company with those who the Minister said were doing this at present. That is all the measure will achieve.

Mr. Medcalf stated that efficient business people have overcome this problem at the present time. Mr. Dolan made the point that considerable losses had been incurred. However, if we cannot have more definite figures than those quoted as a justification, I am afraid I cannot go along with this suggestion.

I conclude my remarks by saying I am convinced that nothing I say at this stage will alter the vote which will be cast at a later stage of this sitting.

**THE HON. R. H. C. STUBBS** (South-East—Chief Secretary) [9.01 p.m.]: I wish to thank all the members who have spoken to this Bill—a total of 15. The subject of daylight saving has certainly evinced some interest. I could not say the enthusiasm in some quarters was deafening.

The Government has researched this issue and, as members know, I invited the people to give their opinions, both for and against. I personally, have been worried about the country people as I represent the country.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: The Minister is difficult to hear.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: I was making the point that the Government has researched this matter thoroughly. The Government obtained opinions from both sides and research was carried out. However, we came to the decision that in the interests of Western Australia we should introduce daylight saving to bring us into line with the Eastern States.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Is it correct you received 600 letters against daylight saving and 200 in favour of it?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: About 290 letters in favour of it, yes.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Six hundred against?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: Yes.

The Hon. J. M. Thomson: Nearly three to one against.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: Apparently some groups organised these letters and many expressed exactly the same view. Nevertheless we took them all into consideration.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Three to one against! You took that into consideration and decided to introduce the Bill?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: Despite the Leader of the Opposition's scepticism, we took everything into consideration.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I am just interested to know the way the Government thinks.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: We could probably teach the Opposition a point or two.

Mr. Medcalf made certain points and I would like to clarify these for his benefit. The State of New South Wales called a conference of all Ministers in Australia. This conference was sponsored by New South Wales with the idea of obtaining the opinions of the different States on daylight saving. I attended that conference although I did so in the role of an observer. I wanted to hear what the other States said and then endeavour to obtain the view of Western Australians. With this information I could then ask the Government to make a decision.

South Australia was not enthusiastic about daylight saving and its Minister indicated it would look at the proposition. The Commonwealth Government sent an observer along. Queensland was not very enthusiastic but after research it decided to fall in line with the other Eastern States. Their business people were concerned that they would be badly disadvantaged as regards trade and commerce.

South Australia and Western Australia left the conference without a decision. We later received a communication from South Australia to the effect that it thought it would be badly disadvantaged business-wise if it did not adopt daylight saving and it reluctantly went along with the other States. At this stage Western Australia was the only State left out.

As a result of our research we found that Western Australia would be disadvantaged. There has been, and still is, a business recession and the added disability of daylight saving would have a bad effect on business and employment in Western Australia.

Members who spoke on this Bill in the first session of Parliament made certain points. I have had these examined and I would like to reply to them and some of the points made tonight. Mr. President, if you will permit me, I will read this for the sake of accuracy.

First of all, I wish to thank members for their interest in the Bill. It is realised that in a measure of this nature everyone cannot be satisfied. There are disadvantages to some and advantages to others—that point has been made by other speakers. The thing that will be mostly to the disadvantage of the State, is the financial and business dealings with other

States at a time when we should be doing everything to encourage the closest relationship. In its present financial situation this State cannot afford to place itself at a further disadvantage with the Eastern States capitals by not introducing daylight saving.

The Hon. N. McNeill: The Northern Territory did not introduce it, did it?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: No, subsequent to this conference it did not. I concede that point, but they are much closer to the Eastern States' business firms than we are.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: All the more reason it would join in.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: I have had many letters pointing out the necessity for the introduction of daylight saving.

With regard to business transactions, currently Eastern States offices are open from 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and from 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Corresponding times in Western Australia are 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. and 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. The common business hours are thus one hour between 9.00 a.m. and 10.00 a.m. and two hours between 11.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m. western time—a total of three hours only.

On the money market at present the Eastern States' money-market dealers endeavour to close their books by 11.00 a.m. eastern time. If Western Australia does not swing to daylight saving, their books would close at 8.00 a.m. western standard time, and at this time of day very few, if any, companies in Western Australia would accurately know their requirements for that day. This must affect Western Australian business houses. Each time they deal on the market they are operating at a distinct disadvantage.

The capital requirements of Western Australia have suffered in the past through its remoteness from the financial centres of Melbourne and Sydney, and a further hour's time differential could only add to the problem. It is firmly believed that for the overall good of this State we must fall into line with the Eastern States daylight saving programme.

Prior to the 31st October, the Chairman of the Rural and Industries Bank gave me further information on the size of the dealings undertaken in the money market and the way this market operates. He also pointed out the loss of revenue that would arise from not being able to operate in open competition in this market because of our adverse time relationship with the Eastern States if daylight saving is not introduced. He describes the Australian money market as a gigantic "book" of some \$1,000,000,000 controlled by dealers who balance borrowers against lenders each day and for their trouble take a small turn on the money they handle. This sprang from the need to

meet the growing sophistication of the Australian economy, the increase in prosperity, and the extraordinary increase in the volume of money in the hands of the public. Whereas 10 years ago we would have seen little benefit from a money market in Western Australia, the considerations I have mentioned have now been responsible for its establishment. Eight official dealers have active agents in Perth doing business with the Treasury, building societies, merchant banks, stock brokers, Government instrumentalities, the major hospitals, the mining companies, our bigger industrial and commercial concerns, and the Rural and Industries Bank. The trading banks also occasionally operate here in Perth.

It is estimated that the Western Australian "book" is about \$50,000,000 in winter, rising to \$75,000,000 to \$80,000,000 in summer. As enough borrowers cannot be found in Western Australia to balance the lending strength of say, the Treasury, the Rural and Industries Bank, the building societies, and the mining companies, the dealers must balance their book by lending in the Eastern States. When Western Australian lenders want their money back in quantity, it must be obtained from the Eastern States. That is a very simple explanation of what goes on.

Before daylight saving was introduced in the Eastern States, the dealers got themselves "set" or balanced by 11.00 a.m. eastern standard time or 9.00 a.m. here in Perth. Until that time there was keen competition for funds with dealers offering their best rates and lenders shopping around seeking the highest return. After that hour the competition disappeared. Until 1.00 p.m. eastern standard time or 11.00 a.m. western standard time a dealer may be persuaded to take money from a lender but it would be at his rate and a disadvantageous one at that. Conversely a dealer would resent being "called" in that period. He may not refuse but his difficulty would be to find funds to replace the amount called and so keep his book balanced and at the same time avoid a loss situation by way of relative interest rates.

Members will therefore see that all Western Australian businesses interested in the money market are vitally concerned in the east-west time differential. Two hours was disadvantageous enough but businesses would be affected to an even greater degree if this were increased to three hours, as has now happened.

Money is the business of the Rural and Industries Bank and it looks upon the money market as an income-earning investment and not just a place to lodge surplus funds. To achieve the best rate possible the bank utilises the time between 8.30 and 9.00 a.m. Perth time to great advantage. This is the half hour which

coincided with the last half hour of keen competitive dealing in the Eastern States. Although there was only an interim figure available as to the results of the previous day's banking business, the bank advised the dealers' Western Australian operators of their approximate position at about 8.30 a.m. The dealers then consulted their own book and if necessary, their principals' book, and the bidding for the bank's business started. An instance quoted was that on a particular day, the bank called \$5,800,000 from the market to meet the previous Friday's adverse settlement of that amount with the other banks combined and in half-an-hour's bargaining were able to call their requirements in such a way as to leave the balance of their funds in the hands of two dealers who paid .75 per cent. more than others were offering. This is a considerable margin when one is dealing in millions of dollars.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: That transaction occurred before the debate on this Bill.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: Yes.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: What is the point?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: I am trying to tell members the situation, if they will be patient.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: One must have a lot of patience to listen to you.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: I wish you would show it.

A firm figure on the previous day's business was available about 9.00 a.m. Dealers were advised of this. The dealers knew the bank's problem and worked in with them, making such adjustments as were necessary as they closed their books. Usually the bank had completed all arrangements, tidied up the day's work, and issued cheques, etc., by 9.30 a.m.

What has been said about the Rural and Industries Bank would apply, in a greater or lesser degree, to all Western Australian users of the market. In the bank's case, if a three-hour time lag applied—and bearing in mind the day's trading quoted previously, when an adverse settlement of \$5,800,000 could have occurred—it would be forced to consider holding something like \$5,000,000 or more in liquid unproductive funds so that it would never be caught "short"; a most expensive expedient and one that should be deplored.

The daylight saving period coincides with the peak of Western Australian liquidity when an estimated \$75,000,000 to \$80,000,000 is in the market. If Western Australia were not to follow the Eastern States this could well create circumstances that might throw a great proportion of this amount onto the "grey" market referred to—11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. E.S.T.—when disinterested dealers make

"take-it-or-leave-it" offers which would mean a considerable loss of income to the State.

Members no doubt will be aware of other problems which would arise should Western Australia not follow the Eastern States by introducing daylight saving. Such problems would be—

- (a) The reduction of common business hours from four to three and each of the latter occurring before Western Australian lunch time, assuming that there is a 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. working day, and a common 1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. lunch hour period. This points to increased difficulties in communication and for those concerns involved in the considerable volume of telegraphic transfers to the East, marshalling their affairs early enough in the day so that they can arrange a transaction on the same day.
- (b) The Stock Exchange, apart from being vitally concerned in (a) above, has the additional problem of simultaneous hours of business with the East.

One operation which has not received specific mention is the commercial bill market which provides investment opportunities for longer term funds. The Reserve Bank estimates there is something like \$700,000,000 involved in this market and Western Australian concerns have their share. Settlement for purchases usually involves a telegraphic transfer which must arrive in Sydney or Melbourne not later than 2.45 p.m. E.S.T. so that a three-hour time lag would mean that Western Australians would need to make decisions in this area at about 11.00 a.m. W.S.T., and long before even the morning's, let alone the day's, receipts were to hand.

The chairman went on to say that, from the commercial view, if Western Australia did not follow the Eastern States' lead in daylight saving, it would be at an even greater disadvantage than it is at present, and that is bad enough.

The chairman's fears seem to have been realised. The bank has suffered substantial losses and on one day  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was offered for \$2,500,000, and one reason given was daylight saving. On another occasion the bank was unable to invest surplus funds over a weekend.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: What difference does it make if it is a weekend? Do the Eastern States operate during the weekend?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: This money is left lying idle at the weekend.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: Nobody does business during the weekend; why bring that point in?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: If the honourable member will wait a while I will explain the position to him. The bank's average weekly money market rates have fallen by 1.72 per cent. in the first week in November, and a further .31 per cent. in the second week, and in the amounts of money being dealt with by the bank this must add up to a substantial sum.

The Treasury has also suffered by the nonintroduction of daylight saving. The extent of the loss cannot be stated precisely as it represents the loss of earnings at fluctuating rates on an average investment of \$1,000,000, which is the average daily amount by which Treasury placement of funds "at call" has been reduced because of the earlier closure of the market in this State.

Over the period of daylight saving another substantial sum will be lost to Western Australia.

The Stock Exchange of Perth has advised that it has been the policy of the committee of the Stock Exchange of Perth Limited to maintain, as far as possible, trading hours on the Perth exchange which coincide with those of the Eastern States' exchanges, so that the facilities of the stock exchanges are available to all Australians at approximately the same time. Because of the relative size of the Perth exchange as compared with the Sydney and Melbourne exchanges, some 60 per cent. of the business transacted for investors in Western Australia is, in fact, dealt with through the Eastern States' exchanges.

Should daylight saving not be introduced in Western Australia then, in order to continue with the present policy of this exchange, it would be necessary to commence trading at 7.30 a.m., which means that the Stock Exchange staff and the staff of the operating departments of member firms will need to be at their offices at approximately 6.50 a.m. in order that an orderly and informed market can commence at 7.30 a.m. Obviously this will create very considerable administrative problems which, even if they are overcome, will produce undesirable results.

In order to maintain an informed and orderly market it is necessary for the exchange to have the reports from companies mailed overnight, checked, and made available to the trading room at the commencement of trading.

The Hon. J. Heitman: They will still have to arrive early in the morning with the introduction of daylight saving.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: This makes it difficult to commence trading at 7.30 a.m. With Western Australia being three hours behind the Eastern States, member firms in this State will have only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours of working time which is common with

member firms in the Eastern States—after allowing for a one-hour lunch break in each State.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: Why did you say that all Eastern States' firms close between 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m.? What evidence have you of this?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: The information I have indicates that their transactions are conducted mainly in the early part of the day. Members no doubt will have read in the Press that the member exchanges of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges have been taking steps towards uniformity, a policy which appears to have the support of those interested in, and affected by, the securities industry. The committee considers that any move away from the concept of concurrent trading hours will have an adverse effect on the facilities available to the investing public in Western Australia. The Stock Exchange of Perth Limited, therefore, would support the introduction of daylight saving in Western Australia to coincide with the Eastern States' time.

Mr. Pullan, the president of the Western Australian Chamber of Manufactures, recently announced that the chamber had strongly urged daylight saving, and was also an advocate of the plan for daylight saving within a 35-mile radius of Perth. He said that the communication difficulty could be costly to industry, and failure to keep in line with the other States had been a backward step for this State. The business interests in support of the Chamber of Manufactures' views were the Stock Exchange, the Building Societies Association, and MacRobertson Miller Airlines.

The airline services are very dependent on communications with travel offices, the Department of Civil Aviation, and on each other's flight schedules, both domestic and international; engineering and construction firms, finance houses, etc., many of which have their principal places of business in the Eastern States. Differences in time standards with the eastern part of Australia disrupt their operations and make communications very much more difficult.

The Western Australian State committee of the Australian Chamber of Shipping unanimously endorsed the introduction of daylight saving in Western Australia on the grounds of communications with Eastern States' ports; these are vital to their efficient operation.

The Law Society of Western Australia considers it essential that Western Australia adopt daylight saving. It was pointed out by a number of speakers at a meeting held by the society that it will be very difficult indeed to conduct business with interstate agents unless Western Australia advances its clocks by the same degree as those in the Eastern States. Since the mining boom there has been

a considerable increase of legal business of an interstate nature arising, of course, from a number of mining companies whose principal solicitors are resident in the east but who delegate matters in Western Australia to Western Australian lawyers for attention. Apart also from the great impetus in legal business associated with the mining boom there has been a considerable increase in ordinary conveyancing and other types of legal transactions with the Eastern States. Constant and convenient communication with the Eastern States' capitals was essential for their operations.

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs has also expressed concern if daylight saving is not introduced. He explains that, currently, the time difference between the eastern and western coasts of Australia means that trunk telephone traffic originating and terminating in business offices is handled in a 4½-hour period if business hours of 8.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 5 p.m. are observed. A variation in Eastern States' time by one hour in the absence of a similar variation in Western Australia would allow only a 3½-hour period during which, presumably, the same volume of business traffic would have to be handled.

Facilities and staff could be arranged to handle the manual component of this traffic in the shorter time, but there is a limit to the number of trunk channels which will be available in the summer period. The automatic switching equipment and trunk channels used by subscribers making S.T.D. calls to the Eastern States also have limited capacity.

While such facilities are augmented progressively year by year as traffic volume grows, it is not possible to provide, at short notice, for a sudden increase in the hourly level of trunk calls which would be expected to result from a decision not to follow the Eastern States in this trial. It is expected that delays will be experienced with interstate trunk calls, particularly during the pre-Christmas period when telephone traffic reaches an annual peak, and, as indicated earlier, the impact would be felt most by the business community.

Other bodies such as the Australian sporting bodies, the medicine federation, and The Australian Jaycees, W.A. Zone, have expressed the health benefits that would arise from the extra leisure spent on outdoor activities that would be made available in the afternoon.

The three main areas of objection from the rural sector embraced the problems associated with country school children who have to travel long distances to school. It was said that they would have to get up earlier and would be travelling home an hour earlier in the hotter part of the day. The delivery of wheat to wheat bins in the afternoon hours and the adjustment of the dairy industry to meet milk delivery schedules were matters also mentioned.

With regard to schools and school children, the Education Department regulations provide for school hours to be varied in individual schools. Churchlands High School starts at 9.30 a.m., and the Governor Stirling High School at 8.30 a.m., because the M.T.T. cannot cope with the transport needs in these areas at the normal school starting time. In the north-west school commences at 8.00 a.m. and ends at 2.30 p.m. because of the climate in that region.

With daylight saving there could be local variations made if the people so desired, and the children could commence and finish at the same solar time as they do now. The school holidays commence on the 17th December, 1971, and end on the 7th February, 1972—a total of seven weeks. Daylight saving was proposed to commence on the 31st October, 1971, and to end on the 27th February, 1972—a total of 17 weeks.

Schools will thus be affected for only 10 weeks or 50 days. Of the 10 weeks, seven weeks, or 35 days, would have been in the cooler months between the 31st October and the commencement of the school holidays; that is, if the Bill had been passed prior to the prorogation of Parliament.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: I hope you travel on one of those school buses for those 50 days.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: I have been in places just as hot as has the honourable member, and I will probably finish up in a place just as hot as he will.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: You will probably want to save some daylight down there.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: With regard to the difficulties confronting the dairy industry, and with wheat deliveries, I would say that the delivery times could be adjusted to suit the particular district. Western Australia is not the only State with a wheat and dairy industry. The Eastern States have adjusted their time by one hour and seem to have overcome the problem of wheat and milk deliveries.

The Hon. J. Heitman: They have not delivered any wheat yet so they would not know.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: I do not know about that. They have wheat in Tasmania.

The Hon. J. Heitman: Yes, but they have not started harvesting yet.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: But they have been going for three seasons have they not?

The Hon. J. Dolan: Of course they have.

The PRESIDENT: Order! Will the Minister please address the Chair?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: It will be my pleasure to do that, Sir.

I am sure that some satisfactory adjustment could be made in this direction. I have advised members at length on this issue to ensure that they are fully aware of the position of the financial houses of this State and the loss of income that would result if daylight saving is not introduced.

I would say the Government has been very fair in presenting this Bill in the manner in which it has. The Bill removes from the Statutes the 1946 Act that provides for daylight saving to be introduced within a radius of 35 miles from Perth at any time on the proclamation of the Governor, and throws the whole question open for Parliament to decide in the future whether or not daylight saving should be introduced.

If the Bill is passed, daylight saving cannot be introduced in any part of the State after 1972 without first coming before Parliament again. This Bill provides for a trial period only to let the people decide after they have experienced it. Mr. Willmott made a very good point in this connection. He realised that a number of young people would like to experience it, and I congratulate him on that very good point.

The Hon. J. Heitman: I should think you would.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: Mr. Clive Griffiths stated that the general public were disinterested in this matter. This may well be so, because most of them have not experienced daylight saving, or it was so long ago in their formative years they have forgotten.

More than two-thirds of the population of Western Australia today is under the age of 40, more than one-half is under 30, and about one-third is under 15. Daylight saving was last introduced in Western Australia in 1942—29 years ago—so that two-thirds of the population was then under the age of 11, more than one-half was aged one year, and about one-third was not born. In fact, some of their parents were still children at that time.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Goodness gracious me! What a revealing statement!

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: We should give them the opportunity to experience daylight saving by passing this Bill for a trial period and then let them, the people, decide next year whether or not they prefer it.

Mr. Clive Griffiths remarked that we have the task of making a decision in this House on this issue—in the same way as we have on all pieces of legislation—and on what we think is good for Western Australia, bearing in mind the problems we have before us at any time.

I have explained the problems and advised members at length on this issue to ensure they are fully aware of the position and of the loss to the State if daylight



saving is not introduced. I trust members will act for the good of Western Australia by passing this legislation which I commend to them.

Question put and a division taken with the following result:—

## Ayes—14

Hon. R. F. Cloughton	Hon. I. G. Medcalf
Hon. S. J. Dellar	Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs
Hon. J. Dolan	Hon. W. F. Willesee
Hon. Lyla Elliott	Hon. R. J. L. Williams
Hon. A. F. Griffith	Hon. F. D. Willmott
Hon. J. L. Hunt	Hon. W. R. Withers
Hon. R. T. Leeson	Hon. R. Thompson

(Teller)

## Noes—13

Hon. C. R. Abbey	Hon. T. O. Perry
Hon. N. E. Baxter	Hon. S. T. J. Thompson
Hon. G. W. Berry	Hon. J. M. Thomson
Hon. V. J. Perry	Hon. F. R. White
Hon. Olive Griffiths	Hon. D. J. Wordsworth
Hon. L. A. Logan	Hon. J. Heitman
Hon. N. McNeill	

(Teller)

Question thus passed.

Bill read a second time.

*In Committee*

The Chairman of Committees (The Hon. N. E. Baxter) in the Chair; The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs (Chief Secretary) in charge of the Bill.

## Clause 1: Short title—

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: From the outset I want to make clear my reason for voting for the second reading of this Bill. Members are aware from statements made in the Press that my party made the decision that this should be a free vote; in other words, there was no strict party line on the matter.

When I made my second reading speech I said that whilst I did not favour the introduction of daylight saving I would have to vote for the second reading of the Bill because although to me it was inconceivable, the Government might proclaim the 1946 Act which would have provided for daylight saving within a radius of 35 miles, and I wanted to eliminate that possibility. Although it was inconceivable that the Government would proclaim the 1946 Act, I was amazed to see that this was foreshadowed straightaway by the Government. I think wiser counsels must have prevailed in Cabinet because the matter was not proceeded with. However the threat was there; and can members imagine anything more ridiculous in all their born days than daylight saving being introduced within a radius of 35 miles of Perth? The matter was so stupid I would not waste any time on it.

Members in this Chamber were even threatened with an early election if major legislation was defeated in the Council. However, I suppose some wiser counsels prevailed there and might have pointed out a constitutional side to the matter.

The whole community was immediately up in arms pointing out how ridiculous it would have been had the 35-mile limit

proclamation been made. The following appeared in *The West Australian* on the 8th October this year:—

Mr Tonkin said that if the Bill was killed the Government would have to consider whether to proclaim the 1946 Act.

"At this stage I am still assuming that the Bill will be passed," he said.

I quoted that article merely to indicate that the thoughts I had along those lines were not altogether groundless.

I intend to move an amendment to the short title because this will give the Committee an opportunity to express its feelings now rather than wait until we deal with the operative clauses which are numbered 3 to 6.

I was quite impressed by the comments the Chief Secretary made in his reply, even at his slight evidence of short temper with me on one occasion when I tried to extract a little information from him.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: That goes to show that no-one is perfect. Even you and I are human.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I am the first to admit that.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: We agree again.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: It appears to me that this Government is putting aside the general view of the people of Western Australia and considering the mighty dollar instead.

The Chief Secretary received 600 letters in opposition to the introduction of daylight saving and 298 letters in favour of daylight saving. With that sort of majority the Government decides it should introduce daylight saving. To me, that is an extraordinary piece of thinking. If there had been 900 letters against it and 450 letters for it, I wonder whether the thinking would have been different. It is quite extraordinary.

The Government has expressed an interest in the welfare of the community. I wish to read a letter addressed to me by the West Australian Motion Picture Exhibitors Association. The committee of which I was the chairman saw a number of organisations in relation to daylight saving, and this particular organisation was one of them. The letter is dated the 2nd November, and it reads—

Dear Sir,

**Re: DAYLIGHT SAVING AND  
UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES.**

Further to my submission of the 28th October, 1971, I would advise that on a closer look at possible unemployment consequences in the event of Daylight Saving being introduced I submit estimates hereunder.

It has been discovered on analysis that well over 1,000 employees are engaged in the motion picture industry, apart from those engaged in allied industries, in Western Australia.

I attach a list of the cinemas—conventional and drive in—in the State.

Estimate of Closure of Theatres and Drive Ins in Towns of 10,000 and Under	36
Estimate of Closures in Towns of 10,000 and Over	5
Total Estimates of Possible Closures	41

Almost all other situations outside the Metropolitan Area would have to reduce screening and dismiss staff considerably. A survey of areas to be affected reveals the following estimates from owners:

Estimated Dismissals from Closed Situations and Reduced Screenings Theatres and Drive Ins in Towns of 10,000 and Under	202
Estimated Dismissals from Cafes in these Situations	82
Estimated Dismissals from Closed Situations and Reduced Screenings Theatres and Drive Ins in Towns of 10,000 and Over	37
Estimated Dismissals from Cafes in these Situations	25
Estimated Dismissals from Theatres and Drive Ins Metropolitan Area including Cafes	35
Estimated Total Number of Dismissals	381

(Figures taken are from Carnarvon South only)

In addition, the effect on Management, Head Office Staff, Studios, Film Companies and allied trades supplying the needs of the Film Industry must be considered.

Slide Contractors, Advertising media, suppliers of all commodities used in the various functions of theatre and drive in operations will eventually be depressed, leading to perhaps further unemployment in the suppliers of general supplies and maintenance requirements of affected situations.

A great deal of the unemployment caused will be in country areas and much of the capital loss will be borne by the country Shires who, in many instances, have encouraged and backed financially drive in construction as an amenity to their own district.

The elimination of this amenity and the capital loss to be absorbed by the Shire concerned will obviously generate considerable resentment if it takes place.

You would, of course, be well aware that Daylight Saving is generally resented in country areas from Carnarvon to Esperance. Country people will be affected and should thousands of people in this vast area lose a remaining amenity by action of the Government, then this resentment could become outspoken.

Yours faithfully,

CLIFFORD SEARL,  
President.

I have read that letter because it comes from a section of the community that will be very adversely affected by daylight saving. It is a section of the community that just cannot adjust to daylight saving. It cannot do what the Stock Exchange has successfully done; that is, make an alteration to its hours. It cannot do what the Rural and Industries Bank has done; that is, come in an hour earlier in order to facilitate its marketing arrangements. This afternoon, in answer to my question, the Chief Secretary made some statements which I do not understand. He reiterated them in the comments he made. One of the statements was:—

On one day one half per cent. was offered for 2.5 million and one reason given was "daylight saving".

Forgive my ignorance, but what does that mean? Another statement was:—

On another occasion the bank was unable to invest surplus funds over a weekend.

There have been two weekends since daylight saving came into force in other States. What difference does it make? If the bank has been unable to invest surplus funds in the last two weekends it was the Government's own doing because the Government found it had to run for cover when it lost its majority in another place and it advised the Governor to prorogue Parliament. Did the Government worry about business or private enterprise? Did the Government worry about the people who would be unemployed as a result of dismissals? No. The Government was interested in one thing—its own survival and its own neck. That is all the Government was interested in, and it got down to the Governor as quickly as it could between the Thursday and the Tuesday and had Parliament prorogued. On the Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday—until late on Monday afternoon—we all thought we would be meeting the following Tuesday. But we know what happened then, and the Daylight Saving Bill and every other piece of legislation on the notice paper was cut like that because the Government had lost its majority and had

to run for cover. I really weep when the Chief Secretary makes this plausible explanation which someone gave him to read out.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: How many times did you read out something that someone gave you?

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Any number of times.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: To make you weep I would make an iceberg freeze at the North Pole.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I wonder whether I could work out the sense in that remark.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I know you are limited in your ability, but what about getting on with the job?

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: As the Chief Secretary said to me when I interrupted him during the course of his remarks, "If you be quiet I might be better able to do it."

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: That is a fact.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I cannot promise that. However, I make the point that whatever situation has existed in the last two weeks it has not been created by this Chamber; it has been created by the Government. The committee of which I was the chairman saw many people and asked them what they intended to do, because the prorogation of Parliament had forced them into a set of circumstances which was different from those which prevailed in the Eastern States. They said, "Of course, we have to make other arrangements, and we have made other arrangements." The people in the wool industry did not say that. They said they would not change their minds about time, and, as Mr. Wordsworth said, despite the fact that great difficulty was foreshadowed for the wool industry in Albany the difficulty did not occur. The sale at Albany was conducted under circumstances which were no worse than those which had previously been experienced.

I repeat what I said during the second reading debate. There is undoubtedly a good deal of argument on both sides in this issue. To take one side only, I asked a question in order to seek information concerning the losses of the Rural and Industries Bank and the State Treasury. If the information had been readily available, I would not have received an answer like this—

It would appear that substantial losses have been sustained but it is difficult to assess their degree . . .

I venture to suggest that if the degree of the losses had been assessable and the figure had been available, the Government would have been delighted to say how much the R. & I. Bank and the State

Treasury had lost; but the reply was cloaked and no definite information was given in relation to losses. The reply was cloaked with such words as—

On another occasion the bank was unable to invest surplus funds over a weekend.

Will that not be the case every weekend and when the bank goes on holidays over Christmas and New Year? Of course it will be the case. The banks will not open beyond the normal five days of trading. They are not even open on Saturday mornings. When I was in Mr. Willesee's seat I introduced a Bill for the closing of banks on Saturday mornings and Parliament agreed to it.

I think many of these statements have been given to us in order to bolster the case for daylight saving. We have not had any positive evidence that the banks have suffered to any great extent. The way the information has been given to us, I think we are expected to receive it on the basis that these things will occur every day. I am not a banker, but surely the banks are in a situation which is dissimilar to the situation of the dairy cow. Daylight saving will affect the dairy cow every day but the R. & I. Bank will be behind on the first day and, as I see it, if it is smart it should be in front on the second day because it will know what its balance for investment is immediately after the first day has passed.

I think I have said enough. You have been very patient with me, Mr. Chairman. It will be realised that I will not waste time on the other clauses if I am not successful in what I am attempting to do, because I know the way of the Committee. However, the community at large, the ordinary man in the street, the housewife with a family—I do not know whether she has expressed her views to the Chief Secretary—a number of my friends and associates, and people with whom I have spoken, have expressed views one way or the other. Some of them want daylight saving; some of them do not. I still believe that not a great deal is to be gained for Western Australia.

Incidentally, the Daylight Saving Bill that was introduced in the Queensland Parliament was passed, after a rowdy, noisy debate, by 36 votes to 25. Presumably the Labor Party in Queensland, being the Opposition, was opposed to daylight saving.

The Hon. J. Dolan: Yet you think the bright boys were in favour of it.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I did not say anything of the kind.

The Hon. J. Dolan: That seems to be the implication.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I simply stated the fact that the Opposition in Queensland is the Labor Party.

The Hon. J. Dolan: And they voted against it, so it follows that the other people voted for it, and they are of the same political colour as you are.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Well, goodness gracious me; now I have heard everything!

The Hon. J. Dolan: You should absorb it.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: The Minister tells me that the Opposition voted against it so the Government must have voted for it!

The Hon. J. Dolan: I am trying to make the point that they are of the same political colour as you.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I think the Minister should stop trying. In connection with this matter we are being dragged at the heels by the Eastern States. It is not a question of daylight saving because we have more daylight in this State than we need—about 14½ hours of it. I agree with Mr. Medcalf that this is a question of a time differential and of endeavouring to bring Western Australia closer to the Eastern States. I do not understand the comment made by the Chief Secretary that the Northern Territory is much closer to the Eastern States than this State. It is only as far away as a telephone call. It is in exactly the same position as this State. Our isolation is caused by the distance between the Eastern States and our State. I am concerned that there may be much unemployment—in fact, I am concerned that there may be even a little unemployment in the motion picture industry. These people cannot adjust; they cannot start an hour later at 9.00 p.m. It is almost impossible for them to do that. A great amount of capital investment which has gone into this industry is likely to be lost. Therefore, taking all this into consideration, I move an amendment—

Page 1, line 8—Insert after the word "Act" the words "Repeal Act".

If my amendment is passed the short title will then read, "This Act may be cited as the *Daylight Saving Act Repeal Act, 1971*."

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: I must oppose this amendment because it is certainly designed to ruin the Bill. All I can say is that we are not in favour of it. Mr. Griffith spoke a lot about the motion picture industry. I do not know when he received his letter, but today I received a similar letter although I was already well aware of the situation.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I read out the date of my letter. It was the 2nd November.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: I received my letter today. I have been absent from my office for a while. The point which worries me is that the banks depend on money obtained from the lending field to

use for housing purposes and I am afraid that some of those profits which the banks usually channel into housing will be lost. Therefore, fewer houses will be built. We are already experiencing a recession in the building industry and this will make the position worse. I am concerned if anyone is to be unemployed. I do not like it any more than anyone else. However, I am afraid that if money is not available much more unemployment will be caused. I do not want to labour the point; I simply wish to know the feeling of the Committee. I oppose the amendment.

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE: I think the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition places this Bill in jeopardy. I feel more time should be given for the consideration of this issue and I think it might be advisable if the Minister in charge of the Bill reports progress with a view to having a look at the consequences of the amendment in order that he may give a considered reply to the Committee when we meet tomorrow.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I wish to make it clear that this situation is no different from that which I foreshadowed when I spoke to the second reading of the Bill. It is essential for my purposes that the short title be amended. If this clause were passed and clauses 3, 4, 5, and 6 were voted out, I would have to recommit the Bill to amend the short title. Of course, if the Committee does not agree to this amendment it would be senseless for me to proceed with anything else. I do not mind if the Minister reports progress; I merely wish to make it clear that so far as I am concerned the situation has not changed.

The Hon. W. F. Willesee: I acknowledge that.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: The Minister can do as he wishes; this is a move I foreshadowed about five weeks ago.

The Hon. C. R. ABBEY: I object to the suggestion of the Leader of the House. We have had a long debate this evening. Most of us are well aware of all the issues involved and, as my leader said, the Minister has been aware of the intended amendment for a long time. I think we are only unnecessarily delaying the issue. Let us have a vote and clear it up tonight.

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE: I do not wish to deny the remarks of the Leader of the Opposition. If we take a vote now and the amendment to the short title is agreed to, it will be the beginning of the end for the Bill. Therefore, I think the Government is entitled to consider the impact of the amendment and to enable the Minister in charge of the Bill to reply to it in some detail. The case made out by Mr. Griffith has been well prepared

and it is obviously designed to defeat the measure, despite the fact that it passed the second reading stage. I assume that if this amendment is passed then clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 will also be defeated. We would then be left with a piece of paper containing just a few words. Possibly even the long title would be amended. Therefore, in the interest of the legislation, I think it is worth while taking some time off in order to prepare a case which may be better presented with some forethought to the Committee tomorrow afternoon.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I do not mind if you report progress.

The Hon. W. F. Willesee: Thank you.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: I felt we should obtain a decision; but in deference to my leader I will move to report progress. I can see the logic in his submission.

#### *Progress*

Progress reported and leave given to sit again, on motion by The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs (Chief Secretary).

### COMMITTEES FOR THE SESSION

#### *Assembly Personnel*

Message from the Assembly received and read notifying the personnel of sessional committees appointed by that House.

### LAPSED BILLS

#### *Restoration to Notice Paper: Assembly's Message*

Message from the Assembly received and read requesting that in accordance with the provisions of the Standing Orders relating to lapsed Bills, adopted by both Houses, the Legislative Council resume consideration of the following Bills:—

Government Railways Act Amendment Bill.

Abattoirs Act Amendment Bill.

Parliamentary Superannuation Act Amendment Bill.

Suitors' Fund Act Amendment Bill.

Main Roads Act Amendment Bill.

Alumina Refinery (Upper Swan) Agreement Bill.

The Legislative Assembly acquaints the Legislative Council that a Governor's Message has been received for the—

Alumina Refinery (Upper Swan) Agreement Bill, and the

Suitors' Fund Act Amendment Bill.

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE: I move—

That the Assembly's message be agreed to.

Question put and passed.

### BILLS (4): RECEIPT AND FIRST READING

1. Stamp Act Amendment Bill (No. 2).

2. Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance Surcharge) Act Amendment Bill.

Bills received from the Assembly; and, on motions by The Hon. W. F. Willesee (Leader of the House), read a first time.

3. Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act Repeal Bill.

Bill received from the Assembly; and, on motion by The Hon. J. Dolan (Minister for Transport), read a first time.

4. Marketing of Linseed Act Amendment Bill.

Bill received from the Assembly; and, on motion by The Hon. W. F. Willesee (Leader of the House), read a first time.

*House adjourned at 10.16 p.m.*

## Legislative Assembly

Wednesday, the 17th November, 1971

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

### BILLS (11): MESSAGES

#### *Appropriations*

Messages from the Governor received and read recommending appropriations for the purposes of the following Bills:—

1. Environmental Protection Bill.

2. Coal Mine Workers (Pensions) Act Amendment Bill.

3. Loan Bill.

4. Appropriation Bill (Consolidated Revenue Fund).

5. Appropriation Bill (General Loan Fund).

6. Alumina Refinery (Upper Swan) Agreement Bill.

7. Parliamentary Commissioner Bill.

8. Poseidon Nickel Agreement Bill.

9. Suitors' Fund Act Amendment Bill.

10. State Government Insurance Office Act Amendment Bill.

11. Marketing of Linseed Act Amendment Bill.