

Legislative Council

Tuesday, 28 May 1991

THE PRESIDENT (Hon Clive Griffiths) took the Chair at 3.30 pm, and read prayers.

BILLS (4) - ASSENT

Messages from the Governor received and read notifying assent to the following Bills -

1. Retail Trading Hours Amendment Bill
2. Royal Commissions Amendment Bill
3. Agricultural Products Amendment Bill
4. Iron Ore (Marillana Creek) Agreement Bill

PETITION - DUCK SHOOTING

Prohibition Legislation Support

Hon Fred McKenzie presented a petition bearing the signatures of 1 162 citizens urging Parliament not to declare a duck shooting season and to legislate for the prohibition of any future duck shooting in this State.

[See paper No 393.]

URGENCY MOTION - DROUGHT EFFECTS

Goldfields, Murchison, Pilbara

THE PRESIDENT (Hon Clive Griffiths): I have received the following letter -

The Hon Mr C. Griffiths
President of the Legislative Council

Dear Mr President

In accordance with the provisions of SO 72, I hereby give notice that at today's sitting it is my intention to move -

That at its rising, the House adjourn until 9.00 am on Saturday June 22 for the purpose of discussing the effects of drought in the Goldfields, Murchison and the Pilbara.

Yours sincerely

P.H. Lockyer MLC
Member for Mining and Pastoral Region

The mover of this motion will require the support of four members.

[At least four members rose in their places.]

HON P.H. LOCKYER (Mining and Pastoral) [3.37 pm]: I move -

That at its rising the House adjourn until 9.00 am on Saturday, 22 June.

I thank members for the opportunity to debate this motion. This is not the first time I have brought pastoral matters to the attention of this House. When Parliament was in recess last week I drove through the north eastern goldfields, Murchison, Pilbara and Gascoyne areas because I had been advised by some pastoralists and townspeople in those areas of the shocking drought they were experiencing. I wanted to see first hand how bad the drought was and what measures were needed to offset it. As I was born and bred in the Murchison area and lived on a station for many years I have more than a passing interest in pastoral matters and I have an eye for a drought. Never in 30 years have I seen the devastation I saw in some areas during that week. The situation is very bad. In the north eastern goldfields the pastoralists are extremely worried. In the Murchison, all areas north of the Meekatharra to the Gascoyne Junction road are devastated. I have said in the House before that the pastoralists are the forgotten few. However, I was not prepared for the impact of this drought on these pastoral areas, the pastoralists and the other people involved in the industry.

Unless something happens by the end of June, pastoralists can only expect to receive the last of the reserve price scheme assistance because of the wool crisis. From then on, it will be every man for himself. A property north of Meekatharra which normally carries 5 000 cattle has lost 3 000 of them so far. The owner explained to me that, if there was no rain in the next 30 days, he expected to lose the lot. He cannot truck them out because they are too weak to travel and he cannot afford to buy them food. I had lunch on a property the other day - for the owner's protection, I will not name the property. The owner broke down during the lunch because he was unable to stand the emotion of explaining to me that, after 30 years of working that property, he had insufficient funds to send his son who had not had a holiday for three years to Perth for a break. He was at the end of his tether.

I did not believe the ruin being faced by some of these pastoralists until I saw it first hand. Some will survive the next couple of years. However, the worst part about it is the extraneous things that are affecting their survival. People running sheep will have their incomes slashed in the next 12 months. They can expect about \$2.50 a kilo for their wool, if they can sell it, and it will cost them \$3 a head to shear the sheep. The stock firms and the banks may or may not support them with those shearing expenses. They have a very bleak future. The worst part about it is that there are plague proportions of feral goats on some properties in the north eastern goldfields and in the Murchison. One property in Leonora has sent 35 000 goats away this year and the manager told me that he could send another 35 000 tomorrow and would not scratch the surface. Feral goats are so firmly entrenched from one end of the pastoral region to the other that it will be a major operation to get rid of them. I will explain later how we ought to tackle that problem. Feral goats have become the scourge of the pastoral areas. They are doubly destructive in drought times because they eat the things that sheep and cattle do not eat. They wreck trees and it will be years before the country gets back to its original state, even if it rained tomorrow.

The Agriculture Protection Board has done a first class job in this crisis with the facilities that it has in hand. Unfortunately, it, like most Government authorities, has suffered cuts in funding and is having difficulty carrying out its job. When the donkeys in the Kimberley got out of control, the Agriculture Protection Board, with the support of the Government, used helicopters from which the donkeys were shot to stop them becoming more of a nuisance and doing great damage to the countryside. Unless something drastic is done to get rid of the feral goats, the pastoral areas of this State will be ruined. It is so serious that unless something is done the pastoral areas in the north eastern goldfields and the Murchison will be turned into another Kalahari Desert. Combined with that problem, pastoralists have to cope with losing sheep, getting nothing for the wool and, if they cannot sell them, either shooting them or allowing them to die.

After I have finished this speech I hope to sit with the Minister for Agriculture to see whether we can work out something to overcome this matter. The properties in the drought area number about 50. Firstly, the Government should employ somebody in a four wheel drive vehicle to go to these stations to assess how much trouble the pastoralists are in. Secondly, that person should also check on the vermin problem and its effects on the pastoral industry. Thirdly, he should assess the future of the pastoral industry. The Government needs to employ a retired pastoral inspector who is familiar with the pastoral industry to report directly to the Minister for Agriculture to see whether the Government can assist these people because, unless steps are taken, these people will walk off these properties in droves. I expect something to happen in the next six months. People will give away their properties because they will not be able to continue to run them.

As I said in a previous debate, the Rural Adjustment and Finance Corporation does its best. However, most of these properties are being run by a husband and wife team and, in many cases, neither can afford the time to sit down and work his or her way through the red tape and documentation that needs to be completed for financial assistance. I am not blaming RAFCOR entirely. It is understaffed and has received thousands of applications for assistance from across the State. However, 11 per cent of people in this State are unemployed with many of them living in these areas. The Government should examine as a matter of urgency ways to get volunteers from among these unemployed people to go to these stations to assist in eradicating the feral goats. The goats need to be either shot or trucked out for sale, or some other method of destroying them needs to be found.

Hon Doug Wenn: I heard on the ABC on Sunday that a huge eradication program is being put in place.

Hon P.H. LOCKYER: I know it is. A large meeting of pastoralists and other people was held at Mt Magnet. I was unable to attend that meeting. One can only imagine the competition for feed on many of these properties when the property at Leonora to which I referred earlier sent 35 000 goats for sale.

Hon Mark Nevill: Is it worthwhile selling them at this time?

Hon P.H. LOCKYER: Probably not.

Hon Mark Nevill: Doesn't the price warrant sending them away?

Hon D.J. Wordsworth: Prices have fallen.

Hon P.H. LOCKYER: That is right, but that is only half the problem. If the goats cannot be sold, they must be destroyed. At present, farmers are destroying their sheep, digging holes and burying them. The same should be done with these goats. I could provide the Government tomorrow with a list of 100 people in Carnarvon and Meekatharra, predominantly Aboriginal, who are presently unemployed. If a suitable person were put in charge of them, and they were provided with motor bikes and portable yards, with perhaps the assistance of a pilot and aeroplane, they could muster the goats and destroy them. These people are suitable for this work and I am sure they would volunteer for it at a moment's notice. They do not like being unemployed and sitting in towns, such as Carnarvon and Meekatharra, with nothing to do. They would be delighted to help with this problem. The Government could easily do something about it, but somebody is needed to set up the process and to get it going. Consideration could also be given to poisoning the goats at certain waterholes. Although that is not permitted at present, and it would not be a step welcome in all quarters, poisoning the water would be a further way of getting rid of them.

Hon Sam Piantadosi: That could affect other animals and birds.

Hon P.H. LOCKYER: That may be so, but if all the feed is eaten by the goats other animals and birds will not survive anyway. Perhaps we should also consider using the Army. Army personnel could exercise in those areas and get stuck into the goats. I can recall that being done previously on Dorre and Bernier Islands.

Hon John Halden: It is a shame you did not hear the program on Sunday night because that gave an indication of the problem.

Hon P.H. LOCKYER: I am sorry I missed it. The pastoralists I have been speaking to tell me that they hope it will work. If something is not done about this problem in the next 12 months, the number of goats will double. They breed at a very fast rate, far more prolifically than do sheep, and every female goat has twins. They are doing enormous damage which is irreparable.

I bring this matter to the attention of the Parliament because everyone forgets the people in these remote areas. I asked many of those I spoke to whether officers from the Department of Agriculture had visited them. They said no Department of Agriculture officers had been to their stations. They told me that they make applications to the Rural Adjustment and Finance Corporation, but in return they get sheaths of forms to be completed, that they do not have time to deal with. They are too busy looking after their windmills and fences, and trying to survive on a day to day basis, to go through the paper work required by RAFCOR.

The drought is affecting vast areas of the pastoral region and I believe that ultimately many of these people will have to give up. There will be nothing left for them. I do not know how they will be able to stock their properties once the drought is finished, or how some of them will get through the next 12 months, but it is my job to ask the Government to at least consider doing this much for them. I ask the Minister to pass my comments to the Government. Someone should go and look at each of these properties first hand. So few properties are involved that they could all be visited in three to four weeks. The information must be gathered first hand so that the individual problems can be recognised. Each property is different. Some pastoralists had reserves on which they have been able to call, and thus have been able to survive. Others have no reserves at all. Some pastoralists have gone to work for mining companies. Most have not spent a dollar on their properties, and windmills, fences, and other equipment are slowly deteriorating. Their future looks pretty grim and it will continue to look grim even after this present recession is over. I trust that my message is clear to the Government that this group of people, which is small in number and not very

vocal, but which has over the years been extremely important to this country, is hurting worse than I have ever seen before. I gave them an undertaking last week that I would bring this matter to the attention of the Parliament. I am not trying to score political points. The matter is extremely serious and I hope the Government will treat it as such.

HON MARK NEVILL (Mining and Pastoral - Parliamentary Secretary) [3.55 pm]: I received a copy of the motion just as we entered the Chamber, which I find rather surprising, but I support the remarks made by Hon Philip Lockyer. I recently took my family on a camping trip from Kalgoorlie, up north to Wiluna; we camped at a number of places, including the Carnarvon Range. I was horrified by what I saw. I certainly had not realised how badly many of the properties in that area had deteriorated. Going north of Kalgoorlie it is fairly obvious that the goat population has built up dramatically in the past couple of years. Two or three years ago it was quite profitable to round up goats and ship them to the abattoirs, and I was surprised to hear that it was worth somebody's while to turn off 30 000 goats. I do not know whether he lost money or broke even.

Hon P.H. Lockyer: I did not say he had sold them; some may have been sold but most were destroyed.

Hon MARK NEVILL: That has clarified the situation, because I did not think it was profitable at the moment to clean up the goats. It reminds me of the theory put a couple of years ago by a chap who owned Errabiddy Station, who said that one of the worst things that could be done was to commercialise vermin, because that ensured that they stayed around. That statement is probably true of the goats. I will leave it to Hon Graham Edwards, if he speaks in this debate, to relate to the House his experiences at Kookynie in this regard. Certainly the commercialisation of vermin has associated problems, especially if one wants to wipe out, for example, the complete goat, camel or donkey populations.

The first night I camped out on my trip was at the old Wanjarri Station, east of Yakabindie. In 1971 the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife bought the station from Tom Moriarty, and it has been a nature reserve since that time. I was told that during the last few months there were 150 dead kangaroos at the old homestead; the water had dried up and they had gone to the homestead for the shade, and perhaps for water. It is a fenced reserve, and that gives some idea of the pressure particularly on kangaroos in that area. Travelling north to Wiluna, it is obvious that not much rain has fallen. Cunyu Station has had only a few points of rain in the past 15 months, and it has very little feed. I travelled to the Carnarvon Range, about 200 kilometres north of Wiluna. No-one had been there for a long time. There are not many goats on Cunyu Station, but now is an ideal time to exterminate them. There are a restricted number of water points and, as Hon Phil Lockyer said, all that are needed are mobile yards which can be set up around the remaining waterholes. I called in to show my children a waterhole just north of Yakabindie Station called Mail Change Well, on the east side of the main road. That is a permanent waterhole where the coaches used to change their horses; a horse yard was there. That is a very flat area, where there is a rock hole about two metres across.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order! Pursuant to an Order of the House I will now leave the Chair for the purpose of the conference of managers, and we will resume at the ringing of the bells.

Sitting suspended from 4.01 to 7.30 pm

STATE SUPPLY COMMISSION BILL 1989

Conference of Managers - Report

HON R.G. PIKE (North Metropolitan) [7.30 pm]: The matter referred to the conference of managers was the disagreement by the Legislative Assembly to the amendment made to clause 7 of the Bill by the Legislative Council. The Council's amendment was as follows -

Page 4, line 13 - To insert after "shall be" the following -

- (a) published in the *Gazette* and laid before each House within 6 sitting days of its being published if Parliament is then in session or within 6 sitting days of the commencement of the next ensuing session; and
- (b)

The conference has agreed that the amendment should be varied as follows -

Page 4, line 13 - To insert after "shall be" the following -

- (a) published in the *Gazette* within 28 days and laid before each House within 12 sitting days of its being published if Parliament is then in session or within 12 sitting days of the commencement of the next ensuing session; and
- (b)

That amendment has been agreed to unanimously and the report bears the signatures of the four managers from this place. The report is being simultaneously presented to the Legislative Assembly and its copy bears the signatures of the four managers from that place. My understanding is that this matter is not now to be debated, and is in fact now law. The confidence of this House reposed in those managers, and the words with amendment that were proposed to be inserted are now inserted. So whereas there could have been a delay of up to a year before we would know of a Ministerial direction, we will now know within 28 days, and within 12 sitting days if the House is sitting, which is a practical and effective compromise, and I congratulate all those who participated for the goodwill and commonsense which prevailed at the conference.

[Questions without notice taken.]

STATEMENT - BY THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT

President's Absence - Family Bereavement

THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT (Hon J.M. Brown): I should explain the reason for the sudden departure of Mr President just before the commencement of the conference of managers. Unfortunately, I must report the sudden passing of the President's father. I know all members of the House will join me in expressing condolences to Hon Clive Griffiths and Mrs Griffiths.

MOTION - ROTTNEST ISLAND AUTHORITY

Disallowance of Regulation

Debate resumed from 16 May.

Amendment to Motion

HON TOM HELM (Mining and Pastoral) [8.05 pm]: I am directed by the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation, of which I am Chairman, to move -

To insert in the motion after the word "That" the following -
regulations 5, 7 and 18 of

Copies of the amendment have been circulated. The Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation considered it was in the best interests of the House for the regulations which concern increases in fees and charges for Rottnest Island to be made by the regulation and not by notice to the Minister. The committee considered that it was not appropriate for Government departments to have control over this matter and it felt the matter should come to the House's attention. The committee has no problems with any of the other regulations, only with regulations 5, 7 and 18 which concern fees being increased by notice rather than by regulations.

Amendment put and passed.

Motion, as Amended

HON GRAHAM EDWARDS (North Metropolitan - Minister for Police) [8.06 pm]: I understand that the Executive Officer of the Rottnest Island Authority met with the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation during the recess and pursued the matter with the Minister for Planning. The Government is happy to accommodate the proposed amendments. The amendments came about purely because of the Rottnest Island Authority's wish to streamline its administrative requirements and to get on with the management and control of Rottnest Island. It was certainly not intended that it should proceed with untoward increases in fees. As I have said, I have discussed the matter with the Minister, the executive officer has discussed the matter with the committee chaired by Hon Tom Helm and the Government is prepared to accommodate the amendments.

HON J.N. CALDWELL (Agricultural) [8.07 pm]: I thank the Government, the Minister and the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation for interviewing the people on the Rottnest Island Authority and for resolving this matter. The people of Western Australia who visit Rottnest Island will appreciate that. All fees and charges to a beautiful holiday spot such as Rottnest Island should be subject to the scrutiny of both Houses of Parliament. The Opposition thought that this matter should be dealt with by the House, particularly in the light of the fact that fees and charges are increasing in all other areas of life. Many people travel to Rottnest Island, particularly in the summer. If charges were to be increased without control Rottnest Island would not be as accessible to ordinary people. I am pleased with this result and I am sure the people of Western Australia will agree that we have done the right thing.

Question (motion, as amended) put and passed.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON DIEBACK

Report Tabling

HON W.N. STRETCH (South West) [8.08 pm]: I am directed to report that the Select Committee on Dieback has resolved that it request the House to grant leave for it to move from place to place. I move -

That the report do lie on the Table and be adopted and agreed to.

Question put and passed.

[See paper No 394.]

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON PAROLE

Final Report - Extension of Time

HON JOHN HALDEN (South Metropolitan - Parliamentary Secretary) [8.10 pm]: I am directed to report that the Joint Select Committee on Parole requests that the date fixed for the presentation of the committee's final report be extended from Tuesday, 4 June 1991 to Friday, 16 August 1991. I move -

That the report do lie upon the Table and be adopted and agreed to.

Question put and passed.

[See paper No 395.]

MOTION - SHARK BAY MARINE PARK

Disallowance of Order

Order of the Day read for the resumption of debate from 16 May.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Hon Fred McKenzie.

ADDRESS-IN-REPLY - FIFTEENTH DAY

Motion

Debate resumed from 16 May.

HON GARRY KELLY (South Metropolitan) [8.11 pm]: I am glad I was not holding my breath before I had the opportunity to speak in the Address-in-Reply debate.

Hon E.J. Charlton: Which Address-in-Reply debate is this?

Hon GARRY KELLY: It deals with the motion moved by Hon Jim Brown on 14 March, which seems an eternity ago. My notes have been in the drawer for about six weeks and they may have matured over that time. I support the motion and thank the Governor for opening the third session of the thirty-third Parliament. This brings me to a bone of contention I have about the need to open this place several times during each Parliament.

Last week when Parliament was in recess the Third Conference of Australian Delegated Legislation Committees was held in this building, and one of the workshops dealt with the effect of prorogation on the workings of Parliament and its committees. Members must be aware that each time the Parliament is prorogued the Notice Paper is wiped clean and

committees are prevented from functioning. This is extremely inconvenient for the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation because although the Parliament is prorogued regulations continue to be gazetted. There is some merit in allowing the Delegated Legislation Committee to continue operating during the period of prorogation. I take my objection to the present practice one step further than merely suggesting that the committee be allowed to continue to function during prorogation: I question the need for prorogation. Hon Norman Moore has a Bill on the Notice Paper to allow certain legislation to survive prorogation by motion of either House. I do not see the need for that Bill were we to adopt the Federal Parliament's practice. The Federal Parliament is opened by the Governor General once every three years and has an Address-in-Reply debate once every three years. Western Australia has four-year Parliaments and each year the Governor comes to this place to open it and we have the Address-in-Reply debate. At the end of each year Parliament is prorogued.

During the workshop session last week I asked, "Do we have to open the Parliament until we get it right?" That question has not been answered to my satisfaction. Section 4 of the Constitution is the offending section and it reads -

There shall be a session of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the said Council and Assembly in one session and the first sitting of the said Council and Assembly in the next session.

It really is a matter of interpretation. I am no constitutional expert, but I have been told that a similar provision of the Federal Constitution Act is almost identical to Western Australia's Act, but by judicious interpretation of certain words the Federal Parliament has an official opening once every three years, whereas we have it once each year. If we got away from that nonsense there would be no need for special legislation to allow committees to survive prorogation. That is my gripe. I know that some members say that if Parliament were not opened each year there would not be an opportunity for the Address-in-Reply debate and they would not be listening to me now. Some may call that an advantage, but I appreciate that members want the opportunity for a general debate. Members have two occasions each year to speak about general items. If they want a further opportunity we could devise a technique to allow for free debate without the agony of proroguing Parliament each year. Apart from doing that each year, the Supreme Court judges and the police are invited to the official opening of Parliament and arrangements have to be made for a guard of honour. The annual ritual really devalues the currency in terms of making the opening of Parliament a real occasion!

Hon Peter Foss: What happens in Britain?

Hon GARRY KELLY: The Parliament is opened each year.

Hon Peter Foss: It is good for tourism.

Several members interjected.

Hon GARRY KELLY: I refer now to the cost of running election campaigns, which is of considerable concern to many people. The revelations from the Royal Commission have shown that election campaigns cannot be run on a shoestring budget and most political parties cannot generate the funds required. Political parties of all persuasions rely to a great extent on donations from the business community to fund election campaigns. The greatest proportion of the money raised goes towards funding television advertising campaigns.

In 1989 an all party committee of the Commonwealth Parliament inquiring into election matters produced a report titled "Who pays the piper calls the tune". The report deals extensively with the cost of election campaigns and paragraph 3.4 states -

As in other western democracies political parties now place great emphasis on television news reporting and television advertisements to place their messages before electors. While the use of radio for political advertising has increased, television remains the principal medium. The increasing importance of television in election campaigns has coincided with a dramatic increase in the cost of advertising on television. Radio costs have also increased though to a lesser degree.

The committee produced a graph of the index of television advertising rates compared with the consumer price index. I seek leave of the House to have the graph incorporated in *Hansard*.

[The material in appendix A was incorporated by leave of the House.]

[See page 2138.]

Hon GARRY KELLY: The graph shows the index of costs against years. In 1980 the television cost index was 100 units and the same applied to the CPI. In 1988 the television cost index increased to 280 units while the CPI was fewer than 140 units. The cost of television advertising has escalated well in advance of the consumer price index. In the 1987 Federal election campaign period political parties paid a combined total of \$7.17 million for television advertising and \$1.9 million for radio advertising. This represents an increase of approximately 100 per cent from the 1983 election figure of \$3.57 million spent on television advertising and \$750 000 spent on radio advertising. I know there have been many comments about the proposed ban the Federal Government is seeking to institute in relation to electronic media advertising for election campaigns. I do not care where anybody sits in the political spectrum, those costs have to be reigned in. If they are allowed to continue to escalate without any sort of check they will be a threat to our democracy. The United States is the best example of the unrestrained, open slather use of television advertising - provided one has the money.

Hon Peter Foss: Are you suggesting that the United States is undemocratic?

Hon GARRY KELLY: If Hon Peter Foss bears with me he may reach a different conclusion from the one he holds now. Allowing unrestricted access to television mainly, as radio plays a minor part by comparison, militates against participation because unless a person has the megadollars to advertise he is just not in the hunt. If the participation rate is a measure of a successful democracy then the United States is an abysmal failure. In the 1990 congressional campaign 36 per cent of eligible voters turned out to vote. Presumably a few more than 18 per cent of those voters would elect their representative, on average. In 1982, 37.2 per cent of voters turned out, and in 1984, which was a presidential year, 53.1 per cent of voters turned out. Therefore, even in a presidential year, with its more high profile campaign, just over half of the electors turned out. In 1986, an off-presidential year, the congressional election year, 33.4 per cent of voters turned out.

Hon Mark Nevill: A large amount of that money in America was used to turn out the voters.

Hon GARRY KELLY: Well they did not get value for money. New parties and independent candidates trying to fund campaigns in that environment face an impossible task. Hon Peter Foss asked whether I thought the United States was a democracy. I guess it is, by one measure, but the popular theory is that there are two large political parties in the United States political scene, the Democrats and the Republicans. However, the most successful political organisation in the United States is the "incumbency party" and not the Democrats or the Republicans. In the 1990 congressional election, 96 per cent of incumbents were returned. There must be a reason for that. The simple reason is that they have access to money irrespective of whether they are Democrats or Republicans. People who need access to the political machine go through their local Congressman or Senator and once they have developed those links they fund that person whether they are a Democrat or a Republican. One can obtain graphs showing the amount of money incumbents have been able to raise through so-called political action committees and what their challengers have been able to raise. It is very much a David and Goliath situation because what the challengers can raise pales into insignificance against what the incumbents can raise.

The Federal Government's proposed ban seeks to address a serious problem in relation to paid advertising on the electronic media. I am not saying an outright ban is necessarily the way to go. However, there must be some way of putting the genie back in the bottle, because unless we do our political system will be placed in jeopardy. Even in the United States they try to tinker at the edges of this problem. I have an extract from a magazine *Government & Commerce* of October last year. A number of Bills were introduced into Congress about that time through which politicians were seeking lower rates for candidates' television advertisements through a concession from the networks. Fred Wertheimer, the president of a pressure group of lawyers called Common Cause which tries to point up some of the

deficiencies in the system over there, was reported by the magazine as saying a particular Bill -

... would provide incumbent members of the House with a major benefit in the form of reduced broadcast advertising, without taking any steps to deal with the fundamental problems that have made the congressional campaign finance system a national scandal.

The so-called Dingell Bill, which I assume is named after the proposer, would have benefited incumbent members of Congress by gaining them access to cheaper advertising rates without going anywhere near addressing the fundamental problem. Another magazine called *Perspective* of September last year states in part in an article -

The modern-day crop of campaign reformers - people such as Ralph Nader and Fred Wertheimer of Common Cause -

Who is quoted in the other article -

- are zealous to change the laws governing the financing of congressional campaigns. Partly because of their efforts, both chambers of Congress this year have passed different measures to limit campaign spending and reduce the influence of certain kinds of special-interest money in elections.

Therefore, there is pressure on the use of advertising and for Congress to address this problem of campaign expenditure, which is recognised in the United States as being a problem. I suggest that they are tinkering at the edges and that they will not produce anything substantial to address the issue. We have gone pretty close to the American model and travelled down the United States electioneering road, although I suggest that Nick Greiner found out last Saturday that the presidential style is not necessarily the best way to go. It is time that instead of looking to the United States model we look to the European model and to other parts of the world to see what is the experience in other democracies to ascertain what is their attitude or practice in regard to the control of electronic broadcasting. In Canada, for example, broadcast licences are required. I have a publication called *Political Access in Democratic Countries* which in its introduction states the American way is not the only way according to a survey of how 14 different countries use the broadcast media in election campaigns. I will not quote all 14 countries, but I have a selection here.

In Canada, broadcasting licensees are required during election campaigns to allocate times at normal rates for programs, advertisements and announcements of a partisan political character on an equitable basis to all accredited political parties and candidates. Political advertising is confined to the 28 days preceding the election. All stations are required to provide six and a half hours for candidates and parties at prime time at normal rates during the 28 day campaign period, and free time to registered parties in Federal elections. The law also requires licensees to provide some free time, but it does not specify the amount. Licensees must allocate some free time to all contending parties.

In Japan, the Public Officers Election Act guarantees all candidates for public office access to radio and television free of charge to express their political views for the benefit of the public. Both NHK and the commercial stations must transmit audio and television tapes submitted to them by candidates. All candidates for the same office must be allowed equal time. Candidates for a seat in the national legislative body, the Diet, are allowed one television announcement and 10 on radio. Beginning in 1982, NHK restructured its election broadcasts to imitate the BBC. The BBC favours party broadcasts rather than individual candidates using the time.

Would members call Britain a totalitarian state? In Britain political broadcasting time rests upon the premise of free broadcast time and the absence of paid political advertising on commercial and non-commercial systems; that refers to the BBC and Independent Television. The amount of scheduling of political time is determined each year before each general election by a committee on party political broadcasting comprising representatives of all parties who hold seats in the Parliament and representatives of BBC and ITV. The three largest parties - the Conservatives, Labour and the SDP/Liberal Alliance - receive time on a year round basis. In recent years the ratio between the three major parties has been 5:5:4. Time is allotted to parties rather than to individual candidates.

In recent campaigns, the leading political parties received five or six 10 minute segments and

two of five minutes. Smaller parties, like Ecology, the National Front and the British National Party, with at least 50 candidates for parliamentary seats on a nationwide basis, received one five minute segment each. The party's time is usually scheduled to run simultaneously on all networks. Although nearly every major newspaper in the UK supports one of the parties, some in a very partisan fashion, broadcast networks are scrupulously impartial.

In the Netherlands, party broadcasts are all of equal length. At present advertising time is sold in three blocks adjacent to newscasts, but under a set of semi-legal rules, television may not carry any political advertising at all. In Sweden political parties are awarded free time in proportion to their voter strength. Only parties represented in Parliament are given equal time. In Denmark political parties which collect signatures equal to 1/175th of the votes cast in the most recent election are granted equal access free of charge. In the three week period before the election, each party is assigned 10 to 15 minutes of television time to present the party's position and respond to questions asked by journalists.

In France, all parties are given equal free time on the state broadcasting system if they are seriously contending for the election of deputies to the Parliament. Paid political advertising has not been permitted in the past. In Germany, under Government guidelines, no paid advertising may be presented for political purposes. Both broadcasting organisations are required to observe political neutrality. During the hot phase of a political campaign, which begins about six weeks before the election, both ARD and ZDF - the two networks - must, under Federal law and regulations, place time at the disposal of the parties free of charge. In practice, the stations and the networks cooperate quite voluntarily. Of particular importance is paragraph 58 of the Statute Concerning Political Parties. In a section of the Statute Concerning West German Broadcasting, Köln, parties are guaranteed equal opportunities in relation to the size of their organisations. The smaller parties represented in the Parliament must be given at least half as much television time as the larger parties. The Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats received time for seven slots and the three smaller parties, the Christian Social Union, the Free Democrats and the Greens, received four each. In Italy parties represented in the Parliament are entitled to equal free time on the state system.

It is clear that bans, curbs and restrictions on political advertising in the electronic media are the rule rather than the exception in the liberal democracies. To summarise, I have here a table from the Federal report "Who pays the piper calls the tune", which I seek leave to incorporate in *Hansard*. It summarises the countries which impose restrictions on television advertising.

[The material in appendix B was incorporated by leave of the House.]

[See page 2139.]

Hon GARRY KELLY: The countries which permit paid political advertising are in the distinct minority. Australia, Denmark, West Germany, New Zealand and the United States allow paid political advertising. A ban on political advertising would not break much new ground; we would be falling into line with most of the liberal democracies in the world. Those countries which have restrictions are thriving democracies. They have a greater participation rate than the United States in elections. All have a much higher turnout at election time than the US, which has open slather on advertising.

I am not totally convinced that an outright ban, as envisaged by the Federal Government, is necessarily the way to go. I doubt very much if the Democrats will agree to a total ban, but if some formula can be devised to allow some form of free time on an equitable basis so that all parties can have access to the television, both commercial and national systems, that would be of benefit. If outside that system a party could not pay for political advertising, it would make the election contests much more even and restrain election costs, which have mushroomed out of all proportion in recent years.

Hon J.N. Caldwell: What about the maximum cost per candidate?

Hon GARRY KELLY: Many methods can be used. However, the elegance and simplicity of a complete ban on political advertising is that no loopholes will occur. One of the objections to the proposal is that it will prevent pressure groups from advertising. If pressure groups are able to advertise, political parties will use pressure groups as fronts to run

advertisements. I hope that something constructive results from the debate in the Senate, and that legislation will be placed on the Statute book to severely limit and control such access, and to address above all the cost of television advertising.

Perhaps this is not a good time to mention the subject; however it is important to consider the situation of Australian rules football. Although the West Coast Eagles football team is riding high at present and has an undefeated record at the top of the Australian Football League ladder, the whole concept of the so-called AFL should be looked at. I say "so-called" AFL because that league is an Australian Football League in name only.

Hon Derrick Tomlinson: Is this going from the sublime to the ridiculous?

Hon GARRY KELLY: This is important. Eleven AFL clubs reside in Victoria. Many of those clubs are financially strapped and represent a lead weight in the competition as a whole. The proposal by the AFL directors for an open draft of players from 17 years of age shows that the Victorian Football League has not progressed. In 1986, the Western Australian Football League decided to join the so-called AFL competition as one way to stop the drain of players from this State to Victoria. At that stage, at least players played a few games at the domestic level before moving to Victoria. The proposal by the AFL commissioners to draft young players from the age of 17 years will mean that we may never see the young footballers play in this State. The players may display ability at junior level, go into the draft, and be whisked away to the Eastern States.

The whole structure of the AFL ignores the fact that football is a tribal pursuit. It is localism and identification of local areas that makes a team, and the result is that supporters follow a team. If young people from Western Australia were drafted to play with, say, the Brisbane Bears, and that team won the premiership, what would that mean? No-one in Western Australia would identify with that team; perhaps one or two players would be glad about the win, but the success would not have the same feeling as if a local team had won the premiership at the domestic level.

Earlier this year the Fight for Football Campaign distributed a document regarding the need to restructure Australian football and to restructure the season to allow us to enjoy the best of both worlds. About the same time, Geoff Smith put out a document pointing out the fallacies of the open draft system of the AFL. The documents went to members of Parliament to allow them to make their views known to the Western Australian Football League and the AFL. I hand it to the WAFL; it has come out strongly against the draft proposal by the AFL, as has the Minister for Sport and Recreation. The general consensus among Ministers for Sport is that it would not benefit football in the long term if such a scheme were to prevail. I hope that the domestic leagues receive enough support from clubs in the States to be able to withstand the AFL proposal and to oppose the open draft system.

The Fight for Football Campaign proposes a national competition; it is a cooperative or complementary system where domestic leagues will play first - a shortened season - followed by a national league game. It will be something like the gridiron competition in the United States, which concludes with the Super Bowl. The national competition would be primarily for television. In that way, we would have the best of both worlds with local leagues, and local players and clubs would be more financially viable. Most clubs in the WAFL are strapped for cash and have been virtually reduced to amateur status. The finances of the AFL are not in a very good situation either. The Fight for Football Campaign has highlighted the key elements of a complementary competition and how to restructure the season. I seek the leave of the House to incorporate the Fight for Football Campaign document.

[The material in appendix C was incorporated by leave of the House.]

[See page 2140.]

Hon GARRY KELLY: I hope that the States stand up to the Australian Football League proposals because as I said earlier the so-called Australian Football League looks after Victoria first. No-one doubts that some of the best football is played in Victoria. The problem is that Western Australia has a different style of football, indeed a different culture. It is a shame that the success which the Eagles are enjoying at present is at the expense of the eight Western Australian Football League clubs. I support the motion.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Hon Doug Wenn.

STATE SUPPLY COMMISSION BILL 1989*Assembly's Further Message*

Further message from the Assembly received and read notifying that it had agreed to the conference managers' report.

CHILDREN'S COURT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AMENDMENT BILL (No 2)*Third Reading*

Bill read a third time, on motion by Hon J.M. Berinson (Attorney General), and transmitted to the Assembly.

SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) BILL*Report*

Report of Committee adopted.

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF AUSTRALIA SCHOOL LANDS AMENDMENT BILL*Second Reading*

Debate resumed from 27 March.

HON DERRICK TOMLINSON (East Metropolitan) [8.50 pm]: This Bill proposes to change a single word in the principal Act. In section 5(1)(c) the word "boys" will be replaced by the word "children". The intent is to enable the Anglican Schools Commission to direct 12.5 per cent of the income derived from the St George's Terrace properties known as the Cloisters and Mt Newman House to the education of girls as well as boys. That property, which was then known as Perth Allotments H7 and H1, was vested in The Perth Diocesan Trustees by the principal Act in 1896. The income from the lease, mortgage or sale of the land was to be used to repay moneys, not exceeding £1 400, and was to be spent by the Bishop of Perth for maintenance of the property, and the remainder was to be directed towards the establishment of a grammar school. In 1957, section 5 was inserted by Bill 41 of 1957, and under that section, nine sixteenths, or some 56.25 per cent of the income, was to be paid in perpetuity to Guildford Grammar School, five sixteenths, or 31.25 per cent, to Christ Church Grammar School, and the remainder to the education of boys. It is this remainder which is the subject of this Bill. The reason is that since 1981 the Anglican Schools Commission has concentrated on a policy of coeducation in the Perth metropolitan area. In all its new schools it has pursued the education of girls as well as boys in coeducational environments rather than the monosexual schools that it pursued in the past. The commission is now anxious to direct 12.5 per cent of the income from its St George's Terrace property to those coeducational schools, in particular to the Mirrabooka community school for which a contract was recently signed and for which money is urgently needed. Mirrabooka, as I am sure all members would recognise, is not deemed to be one of the more affluent suburbs of the Perth metropolitan area so there is a need for funds from other sources. It is important that the legislation should not only be supported but also that it should complete its passage through this place and the other place quickly so that the Anglican Schools Commission might be relieved of the worries it has about the funding of the Mirrabooka community school.

The Opposition supports the Bill, but in so doing one cannot help but note its historical significance. It is a move which recognises that the Anglican Church is supporting coeducation, whereas the property involved - St George's Terrace Perth Allotments H7 and H1 - was in fact purchased by Bishop Hale, the first Anglican Bishop of Perth, specifically for the Anglican Collegiate School for the education of boys. When Matthew Hale first visited Perth as Bishop Designate in 1856 en route from Adelaide, where he was the assistant to the Bishop of Adelaide, to London for his consecration, one of the prime needs that he recognised was the education of the sons of wealthy colonists. It could very well be that the Bishop Designate was predisposed to look at the needs of the education of sons of wealthy colonists because he had been instrumental as assistant to the Anglican Bishop of Adelaide in the establishment of what became known as St Peter's School. St Peter's, of course, is

recognised as one of the foremost schools in Australia. I see some of our learned colleagues wave their heads in denial of that, but there are other learned people who support that proposition. It was Bishop Hale who saw that need in 1856 and circulated a letter to the leading families indicating that if he could obtain an immediate promise that at least 12 boys would be willing to commence school by 25 March 1858 he would attempt to engage a properly qualified master while he was in England for his consecration. The need and the response was such that, five months after his return to Western Australia, Bishop Hale was able to promise parents that the school would open on Thursday, 24 June 1858 - less than three months later than he had promised when he had visited the colony as Bishop Designate in 1856. True to his promise, lessons commenced for 22 pupils on Monday, 28 June 1858. The curriculum the boys pursued is a rather interesting one and included reading, writing, arithmetic, history, and in particular the analysis of scripture history, Latin grammar, Greek, and Euclidean theorems.

Hon J.M. Berinson: It reminds me of my own school days.

Hon DERRICK TOMLINSON: Hon Joe Berinson would recognise the old Latin quadrivium. It was heavily weighted on the side of the classics and, as Hon Joe Berinson has indicated, it was designed to give the boys a sense of heritage -

Hon J.M. Berinson: Yes; Highgate State School was like that in those days.

Hon DERRICK TOMLINSON: - and to inculcate Christian values. I do not know whether we could ascribe those in Hon Joe Berinson's instance.

It was designed to develop their capacity to think and express themselves clearly. I hold Hon Joe Berinson up as an example of the success of that classical curriculum. The curriculum that was pursued in the Anglican Collegiate School was one of intellectual rigour. While the school had some educational merit and did a great deal for the education of the sons of wealthy colonists, it was an impecunious school. For the first five years it stumbled along in makeshift quarters, and sometimes lessons were held in the home of Bishop Hale. In 1861 Bishop Hale appealed to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge for a grant towards making a permanent and public institution of the school. The site that he had in mind was the site that is the subject of the principal Act. That site we now recognise as The Cloisters at Mt Newman House. The asking price was £1 650, and Bishop Hale appealed to the society - it was a London-based society - for a grant of £1 650 to buy the site.

Hon J.M. Berinson: Did it say it was too expensive?

Hon DERRICK TOMLINSON: No, it did not say that. In fact, it argued that a school should not be provided simply by a grant, but that those who were to have their sons educated in the school should indicate their support by raising some of the funds themselves. On 13 March 1862 the society replied to Bishop Hale's request for a grant to buy the site with a promise of £1 100 on condition that, in addition to that amount, half that sum - £550 - should be raised within the colony by private subscription. It took Hale another three years to raise that £550. At one stage, Hale approached Governor Hampton with a request that he submit an application to the Executive Council for a grant towards the purchase of the school. Perhaps because he was cautious about sectarian hostility between the predominantly Anglican school board and other Roman Catholic colonists, Governor Hampton declined to submit that request to the Executive Council. That was the first denial of State aid to education in Western Australia.

By 26 July 1865 the moneys were fully subscribed by the private benefactors and the site was purchased. It should be noted that Bishop Hale advanced a considerable sum of his own money towards the £1 650 to buy the land. However, in spite of his great efforts, in 1872, seven years after they purchased the site, the school was forced to close. In a letter to his daughter in March 1872, Hale made some rather pertinent comments about the attitudes towards education within the colony, and I quote -

You will be sorry to hear that the collegiate school, after all the labour, anxiety and money I have spent on it has come to an end. There is no such thing as convincing the people that education pays. Making their sons messengers on a sheep station pays, and that settles the question.

The school was in debt at the time it was closed and Bishop Hale paid £400 from his own pocket to clear the debt. The Perth Collegiate School carried on under private management

for a couple of years until a new school was established in 1876. By the High School Act of 1876 a new school was established and the Act provided for a board of governors, nondenominational instruction, tuition fees up to a maximum of £12 a year, and an annual State grant of £500 following higher subsidies in the initial years. That school, which operated at what we would call the top end of St George's Terrace, was located on the site now occupied by the Christian Science building. It would be recognised as the first Hale School as distinct from the Bishop Hale's School, which operated on the Cloisters site. In fact, the playing fields of the high school established in 1876 extended alongside the Barracks on land which was excavated for the freeway; that was the original site of the high school - now Hale School. There are claims that from 1876 the high school which became Hale School, occupying the site next to this Parliament building, was the longest serving secondary school in Western Australia. That, incidentally, is disputed because Perth Boys School, which was established in 1848 and closed in 1959 as I recall, until the time of its closure had a much longer history than Hale School. I think Hale School has probably only now equalled the duration of the Perth Boys School.

Hon J.M. Berinson: Is that period you referred to on the James Street site?

Hon DERRICK TOMLINSON: No; the first Perth Boys School was on the site in front of the Perth Technical College. I think a developer is about to do something with that site.

Hon Peter Foss: What about Fremantle Boys High School?

Hon DERRICK TOMLINSON: I think that came into being considerably later, in 1886. I spent some time speaking about at the history of the site in question, not merely to occupy the time of the House - we seem to be very short of business - but to look at the historical significance of those matters.

In 1856 Bishop Hale purchased the site of the colony's first private secondary school with moneys raised by private subscription and by a grant from a philanthropic organisation. There is contrast between 1865, when Bishop Hale was able to purchase the site, and 1991, when the site of the State's first private university is to be granted by the Government, with private subscription having failed alongside the State's and the nation's economy. That contrast is rather instructive. Another contrast which might be drawn from the history of this site is that in 1865 State aid was denied the private school and it failed after a short time, and in 1991 private schools are flourishing. It is one of the ironies of history that they are flourishing largely as a result of State aid policies initiated by the Whitlam Government in 1974. Also in 1865 schools were monosexual and pursued intellectual rigour in their curricula, while in 1991 schools are predominantly coeducational and pursue intellectual rigor mortis in their curricula.

Hon Peter Foss: I am glad you did not say bisexual.

Hon DERRICK TOMLINSON: We have already had puns on that. The last contrast to be drawn is in reference to Bishop Hale's comment, "There is no such thing as convincing people that education pays. Making their sons messengers on a sheep station pays, and that settles the question". In 1865 it was more profitable for farmers to employ their sons than to educate them. In 1991 they cannot afford to employ their sons, let alone educate them. Apart from the contrast between then and now which we derive from the history of the site, the significance of the single word change from "boys" to "children" warrants attention because it marks an important change in educational philosophy in the non-Government sector in this State.

As I said earlier, the Opposition supports the Bill and looks forward to its speedy passage through both Houses so that the Anglican Schools Commission can direct those funds to the coeducational schools and, in particular, to the Mirrabooka Anglican Community School.

HON J.N. CALDWELL (Agricultural) [9.10 pm]: The Anglican Church of Australia School Lands Amendment Bill is probably one of the smallest Bills that we have ever had to deal with. It is interesting that small Bills sometimes occupy a long time in debate. I remember dog legislation occupying three weeks of the time of this House. One could say that every dog wanted to have his say. I hope every child in Perth does not want to have his say on this Bill. I was sure that Hon Derrick Tomlinson was coming to the end of his speech 20 minutes ago. However, I was completely wrong. Undoubtedly he carried out some research during the recess and has enlightened the House no end.

This small Bill alters one word in the parent Act. It is interesting also to note that moneys in the trust are divided into sixteenths, with nine-sixteenths being given to Guildford Grammar School and five-sixteenths to Christ Church Grammar School. That indicates that, in the days when the parent Act was first enacted, somebody thought that Guildford Grammar should receive twice as much money as Christ Church Grammar. One wonders whether the same decision would be made today. Perhaps the difference may not have been as great.

However, that is not what we are discussing tonight. We are discussing the two-sixteenths that is left over which goes to the education of boys in the diocese of Perth and the changing of the word "boys" to "children". I support the Bill.

HON PETER FOSS (East Metropolitan) [9.15 pm]: I have great pleasure in supporting the Anglican Church of Australia School Lands Amendment Bill.

Hon J.M. Berinson: Are you going to explain the imbalance between the grants to the two schools?

Hon PETER FOSS: I am unable to explain the imbalance between the grants to the two schools, other than to put in a word, having been to Christ Church Grammar School and not to Guildford Grammar School. That is not the reason I am speaking on the Bill. I am speaking on it because I am the Deputy Chairman of the Council of St Mark's Anglican Community School, which is one of the Anglican schools which will benefit from the allocation of money for both sexes. It is important to put on the record the desire of the Anglican Schools Commission of late to set up low fee Anglican schools. Until recently, Anglican schools were associated with high fees. For parents to send a child to one of those schools, they had to have a lot of money, the child had to have an academic ability so as to obtain a scholarship, or alternatively those parents had to go to considerable effort and to deny their own personal comforts.

We should recognise that those schools - without in any way denigrating the State school system - are able to provide parents with a different form of education from that which is provided in the State school system. It is proper that we should have secular and non-secular schools and that we recognise that it is an essential part of our community that we have education in religious values and that parents have the opportunity to have their children educated in whatever religious values they hold. One of the big faults has been that there have not been low fee Anglican schools. The Roman Catholic community has had a long tradition of providing schools which give a church education which is highly affordable. It is to be commended for doing that. On the other hand, the Anglican community has not provided low fee schools until recently. The first low fee school set up by the Anglican church was the Anglican Community School of St Mark's at Hillarys, of which I am a board member. Since establishing that school, the Anglican Schools Commission has managed to set up another school virtually every year. As was said by Hon Derrick Tomlinson, that has been partly due to a Federal Government policy originally initiated by the Whitlam Government and also to a very good system of low interest loans set up by this State Government. I commend the State Government for that. Those loans have been of considerable benefit to the school of which I am a board member and, I am sure, to all low fee schools in this State. At this time, we are experiencing problems of juvenile disorder and bad behaviour. The Minister for Education is obviously very keen to hear me say nice things about the Ministry of Education.

Hon Doug Wenn: And so you should.

Hon PETER FOSS: That is why I have said them. It is important that we recognise the role that education plays in solving many of those problems. I firmly believe that it is important to have schools such as these which instil in children the ideals of their parents. It is extremely important that that type of education be available to everyone in the community and not just to those who are rich or to those who have to make enormous sacrifices.

I commend the Anglican Schools Commission for what it has done and the State and Federal Governments for their policies. I do not find the Federal policies completely to my satisfaction. Some funding has been reduced in real terms and has been made more difficult to obtain. Nonetheless, I think we all have to live with the strictures placed on spending in the community. Despite the difficulties, these Anglican schools are being established throughout near metropolitan areas in Western Australia. I think the commission should be

commended. I commend also the Roman Catholic system for providing a similar type of education for many years, and the other schools that are not associated with the two major churches. I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill. It illustrates the fact that a Bill may be large but useless or it may be small but useful. I regard this Bill as being small but useful.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

Committee and Report

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

Third Reading

Bill read a third time, on motion by Hon J.M. Berinson (Attorney General), and transmitted to the Assembly.

CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed from 2 May.

HON J.N. CALDWELL (Agricultural) [9.22 pm]: I did not know that the debate on the Conservation and Land Management Bill would be continued tonight and, as I am not handling this Bill on behalf of the National Party, I will make a very brief statement. In the meantime, I hope that Hon Murray Montgomery, who is handling the Bill on behalf of the National Party, will hear the debate over the speaker and return hurriedly to the Chamber. I understand that this Bill deals with the establishment of conservation parks which will be minor reserves, of a lesser category than A class reserves.

Of course, everybody is concerned about conservation issues today and Parliament is becoming embroiled in much political debate on these issues. It is unfortunate that the subject should become political because it affects us all. It involves mainly country areas, and in the main it is not a pressing problem in the metropolitan area. On the other hand, the pollution problem in the Swan River has been brought to the attention of the community in recent times. I hope something will be done about this problem because life in the Perth area revolves around the Swan River. In the recent long distance swimming races, it was interesting to note that jellyfish were creating a problem for the swimmers. I do not know whether that problem can be resolved. I remember many years ago when I was a student at Scotch College that big jellyfish were plentiful in the river in those days. I do not know whether their numbers have increased. They are certainly not very pleasant to run into, especially when they sting. I understand the Conservation and Land Management Act consists of about 80 pages.

Hon Kay Hallahan: The 1984 Act contains 84 pages.

Hon J.N. CALDWELL: That is not a bad guess on my part. The legislation has a large impact on country areas, especially along the coastal strip. The Bill before the House is very comprehensive, and I cannot say I support it totally. However, I am sure Hon Murray Montgomery will have further comments to make on behalf of the National Party.

HON DOUG WENN (South West) [9.27 pm]: I, too, support the Conservation and Land Management Amendment Bill and commend the Government on introducing it. It is a very good Bill and I am sure all members will support it. As members will know from reading the second reading speech, the revision of the Department of Conservation and Land Management was carried out in 1984. As with all changes, it did not go down too well with all departments involved. Some of the forestry officers, and officers in other departments, were not totally pleased about the amalgamation of the departments. I have spoken to many rangers since the amalgamation took place, particularly those in the south west where I do most of my touring when talking to constituents. Occasionally when I have a weekend available I travel to many of the beautiful areas in the south west, of which all members will be aware, and I speak to the rangers on those occasions. Although the system must be reviewed on a continual basis, the rangers believe that it is an extremely good one through which they can operate very well. They are not now enforcement officers but rather are

information officers. The work done at Conti's Pool is a credit to those officers, and an indication of the imagination they use to ensure that the public is able to get the best possible use from these facilities. It is a controlled usage; that is, people are not allowed to camp anywhere they like or to light fires and boil billies. Conti's Pool is one of the best laid out areas one could find. It is a showpiece, to be used as an example for others.

Over the years, more than one million hectares have been added to the conservation estates around Western Australia, in addition to the creation of four new national parks and four marine reserves. I always stand and speak on conservation issues in this place when the opportunity presents itself. I commend the people who work for the Department of Conservation and Land Management because they have done a great job in the past and I know they will continue to do a great job in the future.

This Bill will create a new category of reserve to be known as "conservation park". I suppose a name is something which one can roll off the tip of one's tongue, but the word "conservation" will immediately make people think that they are in a conservation area and that the area needs to be protected. The creation of the Department of Conservation and Land Management in 1984 brought together the functions of a number of diverse Government operations. This is reflected in the fact that some employees, such as rangers and forest officers, have powers which are restricted to State forests and national parks. This Bill refers to the appointment of honorary conservation and land management officers, who will recognise and promote the growing public interest in our environment. That is a good move, because one of the biggest frustrations that rangers have is that they cannot be in many places at the same time, and that they cannot cover the areas for which they are responsible as adequately as they would like to, so honorary rangers and conservation officers would be a great asset to them. There would obviously have to be some restrictions on their powers of enforcement, but at the same time officers now regard themselves as advisory officers, not enforcement officers, and I believe the honorary officers will be given the right to carry out their task in the same vein. The CALM rangers and the shire rangers in the south west are working together compatibly, and anyone can recognise the great job they are doing.

The Bill provides that it will be possible in some areas to seek voluntary agreements with pastoralists to allow public use of small areas of pastoral leases for activities such as camping adjacent to national parks. That is a wonderful idea. We often see the situation where a place like Conti's Pool attracts a large number of people, and the ranger would not have to send those people out of the district but could refer them to a vacant block on which they could camp and where they could be watched closely. The amendments which are to be made to the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 will enhance the work of rangers in Western Australia, and I support the Bill.

HON MURRAY MONTGOMERY (South West) [9.33 pm]: I concur with what Hon John Caldwell said about our having been thrown in at the deep end, but I can state that we support the thrust of the Conservation and Land Management Amendment Bill, although there will be a few amendments at the Committee stage.

The proposal to have a management plan for State forests will give some security to the timber industry, and we support the proposal that any changes must come before the Parliament for approval. We also support the proposal to allow exotic trees to be removed from conservation reserves, and to allow trees to be removed during the construction of a public road or in the construction of firebreaks, and for those trees to be sold by the Department of Conservation and Land Management. That is a step in the right direction.

We agree with the amendments in respect of leases for kiosks and boat hire, in line with the suggestions that were made in another place a few years ago in respect of another Bill. The National Party supported the establishment of the Shannon River National Park and we see no reason not to go down that track now.

We support the establishment of a Nature Conservation Trust. However, some questions need to be asked about who will donate to the trust, what will be the conditions, and which land will be purchased by the trust. The trust should ensure that it does not preclude areas from being used for farming or fishing, or for pastoral or timber uses. The views of pastoralists and the timber industry should be taken into account. It will be interesting to hear what the Minister for Education has to say about whether the views of those people have been sought and what their views are. Some areas under the control of CALM are suitable

for the development of commercial enterprises, particularly in relation to encouraging tourism. Our State has a great deal to offer in this area, and the Department of Conservation and Land Management has taken steps to ensure that that encouragement takes place. We also have areas in the productive sector where CALM is able to enter into agreements with farmers, with resulting additional income to the rural sector. The Conservation and Land Management Amendment Bill makes quite clear where CALM can fit into these joint ventures with the farming community, and we believe CALM can take its rightful place in that area with encouragement.

The National Party, and I am sure the rural community, is mindful of the conservation of our resources. One might ask: Do we preserve some of our resource, or do we conserve it? Some people in the community believe preservation is the answer. If we preserve something, it means we leave it in its original state, preserving it for posterity; I am not sure that we do not leave it prostrate as well. We must conserve our resources and use them in such a way that the community will benefit over a long period. This Bill goes a long way towards tidying up that area in a practical way which allows the use of our resources.

I said a little earlier that the National Party had some concerns about this Bill. I have expressed those concerns, but in general terms we support the Bill.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Hon Fred McKenzie.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE - ORDINARY

HON J.M. BERINSON (North Metropolitan - Leader of the House) [9.43 pm]: I move -

That the House do now adjourn.

Adjournment Debate - Albany University Establishment

HON BOB THOMAS (South West) [9.44 pm]: Earlier this evening I took a telephone call during question time and so was not in the Chamber, but I heard on the loudspeaker a question by Hon Murray Montgomery, who referred to some comments I made at the graduation ball at the Great Southern Regional College of TAFE's annual awards presentation last Friday night. He referred to my comments that I felt that Albany should be working towards establishing a university in the town and that a number of steps should be taken to work towards that goal.

I said that the first step which should be taken was for us to establish a learning precinct around the existing site of the Great Southern Regional College of TAFE. It is my view that we should integrate the facilities and the curricula of the Great Southern Regional College of TAFE, the North Albany Senior High School and a Department of Agriculture complex to be built near the existing technical college site. It is simply my personal opinion that it is essential that we take that first step towards the university of establishing a learning precinct, and in my view the Department of Agriculture should be relocated near the existing TAFE site as a part of that precinct. I believe the learning precinct would be a catalyst for people to come to Albany for education, and gradually, as we built up the integrity and reputation of that area, we could attract a faculty from a Perth based university to the area and in the long term build a university around that faculty.

I also indicated that it was essential that we encourage a tradition for people to move to the area to live and to study. I suggested we should look at ways of providing cheap student housing for people to establish that tradition. We do not have the tradition here in Australia that is prevalent in England and the United States of America, where people go away to university to study. I feel we need to establish that tradition, and that people could come to Albany to study. That would be one way of building up a reputation and eventually attracting a faculty to the town. It makes a lot of sense to attract a university to the Albany area. It has a mild climate and is an aesthetically pleasing place for people to study, and its rapidly increasing tourism industry would, in years to come, offer casual employment for people who attended the university there.

The Great Southern Regional College of TAFE has an impressive reputation in providing tertiary courses from Perth based universities. Currently people can study first year nursing, first year business and first year teaching there, and until this year people were able to study the first and second years of the Curtin University of Technology fine arts course, I think. It

is not my view that we will be able to establish or build a university in Albany in the near future. Every year 200 students graduate from year 12 in Albany, and if we take in the catchment area of Katanning and Esperance we might have up to 400 year 12 students leaving school in any one year. That is not a sufficient number around which to build a university. The Great Southern Regional College of TAFE has 350 full time students and perhaps another 700 or so part time students. Again, that number is insufficient around which to build a university. However, the long term goal for Albany should be to attract a university there, because such a development would not be physically destructive to our environment. Albany's unique environment and mild climate is a major asset. I also indicated that the learning precinct should concentrate on environmental and agricultural sciences. That is why I suggested that the learning precinct should include the North Albany Senior High School, which has science facilities far better than those at the regional college. It would also make sense for the learning precinct to include a Department of Agriculture complex as plenty of vacant land is situated in the vicinity.

I am not making any announcement on behalf of the Government; these are my personal views. I will be pursuing these matters with the Government so that Albany will have the advantage of a university in the area in the long term.

Adjournment Debate - Wittenoom Race Club - Race Meeting Refusal

HON P.H. LOCKYER (Mining and Pastoral) [9.52 pm]: I convey to the House a concern expressed to me by the President and the Secretary of the Wittenoom Race Club; that is, that the Western Australian Turf Club has refused to allow the race club to conduct a race meeting. I am glad that Hon Mark Nevill indicates that he supports me because I will be asking him to accompany me to see the Minister and to ask her to exercise the right vested in her to override the Turf Club and allow the Wittenoom Race Club to conduct its meeting - it has only one meeting a year.

Hon Mark Nevill: It should have two.

Hon P.H. LOCKYER: I understand the concerns of the Turf Club in that some of the asbestos fibres may go down the gullet of one of the guests. However, if that was going to happen, it would have happened over the last umpteen years during which meetings have been conducted at Wittenoom. To offset this arrangement the race club is happy to level three inches of unaffected dirt on the track so that any possibility of asbestos fibre ingestion will not exist.

Wittenoom is going through a difficult period. Someone bought the hotel in an attempt to close it and no tourist buses enter the town. It is a town under siege. However, some people in the town want forms of entertainment and this race meeting should not be taken away from them. Some weeks ago these people wrote to the Minister for Racing and Gaming asking her to take some steps to help them. I find it unusual that the Minister has not replied; I will be gracious and charitable and suggest that the heavy workload has prevented her from doing so. However, tomorrow I will be asking her to exercise her right as Minister for Racing and Gaming to direct the Western Australian Turf Club to permit the race meeting at Wittenoom. People in the region want it. Stewards from the WATC are perfectly happy to conduct meetings at Wittenoom. It would be like cutting the throat of the town not to have the meeting.

I hope that Hon Mark Nevill is serious and will be happy to join me in trying to convince the Minister and the WATC to allow the meeting to proceed. During the telephone conversation tonight in which this matter was raised the view was expressed to me that once the race meeting stops it would be the end of the town; a tombstone might as well be erected saying, "Wittenoom Gorge: Rest in Peace, 1991".

Adjournment Debate - Schools - Paper Recycling

HON PETER FOSS (East Metropolitan) [9.54 pm]: The matter I raise may at first seem trivial. I ask honourable members to give some helpful assistance to schools. The school which my children attend has recently cut back on its expenditure, as many schools are doing. It has cut down on its photocopying by reducing the amount of paper available for this purpose. One way in which the school has been overcoming the problem has been by reusing paper. We always think that it is necessary to use a clean sheet of paper when photocopying; however, children do not worry if they have a work sheet with something

written on the back of the paper. They can make use of paper which has already been used on one side. Work sheets are needed in schools, and this comes back to the principle of recycling and reusing materials.

Under some circumstances we can recycle and reuse substances, but the real cost involved is that of sorting and distributing the materials. Once a piece of paper such as the one I am holding - this has a motion printed on it - has been used, it could be passed on to schools and it would be easy for the children to reuse it. This would make considerable sense; it would be good for the environment as fewer trees would have to be destroyed, and it would be good for the State economy because pieces of paper would not be used only once. However, the real cost is involved in moving the paper from those who no longer want it to somewhere where it can be used.

It would be confusing for members to use both sides of the paper, but it will not be confusing for children to have something from Parliament on one side of the paper and a child's work sheet on the other.

Hon Derrick Tomlinson: The worksheet would be the side which made the greater sense, of course.

Hon PETER FOSS: The paper could be used even if it were stapled - but not folded, as that would prevent it from passing through a photocopier. If the Government can think of a way of sensibly recycling paper by using the reverse side of the paper, it should be done. This would not involve the usual method of shredding the paper. Perhaps members of Parliament can make sure that they have two rubbish bins, with the second one to be used for material capable of being recycled. This would not involve a great deal of manpower as members could deliver the paper to the schools. If we put our minds to it, we could make substantial savings. I would not recommend that we have a tremendous amount of extra manpower devoted to this, but if a system is devised which will enable paper to be recycled in this way this should be done.

At my legal office I have three bins. The first is for things which cannot be recycled at all. The second bin is for paper which can be recycled by being cut up and remade. The third bin is for paper which I give to the school; this paper does not contain sensitive information and it has not been folded or stapled. This makes sense in my instance because no extra effort is involved and I am happy to help the school in that way. We all have a responsibility to think how we can reuse paper. We all use a vast quantity of paper which is used once and then thrown into the bin. I urge the Government to consider whether an economic way could be devised to implement what I suggest. I do not want people to spend half of their day sorting and moving pieces of paper - that would be self-defeating. If a sensible way could be devised to reuse the paper at the schools, we could kill two birds with one stone. We will be helping the environment and making substantial savings in the cost of education to the State.

Adjournment Debate - Rural Plight

HON E.J. CHARLTON (Agricultural) [10.00 pm]: I will take a few moments to draw members' attention, particularly city members' attention, to the plight of country people. At the beginning of the year some members visited the wheatbelt areas and witnessed first hand the problems facing rural Western Australia. It is now the end of May and farmers have reached a critical time in the season. If it rains within the next few days that position could be reversed. However, right now Western Australian and Australian agriculture looks to be headed for disaster. We are all aware of the acute economic position that confronts the State. I am not criticising the Government but just bringing this matter to members' attention because when the clouds roll in from the Indian Ocean and across the hills members should be aware that it is not raining everywhere in the State.

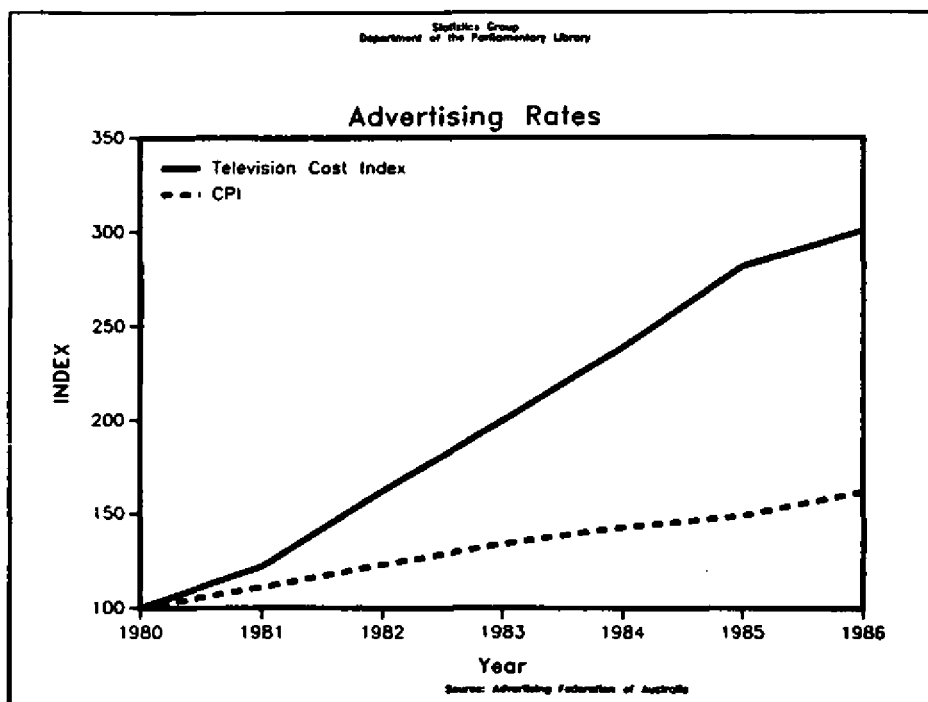
Hon Derrick Tomlinson: Sometimes the rain does not reach the hills.

Hon E.J. CHARLTON: That is right. There has been isolated rain in the wheatbelt in the past month and many crops have been sown. However, millions of acres have not been sown and, in fact, no preparatory work has been done at all. It is fast approaching the day when a decision will have to be made - even if it does rain in the next day or so - whether it is economically feasible for wheat growers to plant crops. Failure to plant a crop will not only devastate an industry which is already facing economic doom but will also result in devastating returns to the rest of the State. High unemployment will result if the potential wheat crop of 5 million tonnes is not sown in Western Australia.

Farmers, country business people and the whole country are depending on that crop. At the same time we are paying out about \$40 million a month on unemployment benefits for people who are doing nothing. Although that situation is not new, it is highlighted and compounded by the fact that people are losing thousands of dollars every day. Those same people are paying taxes on fuel and other items to pay for a growing number of people who are not producing anything. It is time that the people receiving social security payments contribute to society by doing community service. That is particularly critical now that the Premier's conference is due to start. We must examine ways in which unemployed people can be useful. The money they are receiving is not a right, it is a privilege. It is a privilege being paid for by other people in the work force; therefore, we have to address that anomaly. Hon Phil Lockyer mentioned another area north of the State which is being affected by the economic down turn. A whole range of people will virtually face economic oblivion if something does not give. I am suggesting that unemployed people assist local authorities and productively contribute to the community for the money they receive. We should examine what programs can utilise people receiving unemployment benefits who are capable and, in many cases, are willing to help. In the current set up they do nothing and do not have the opportunity to make themselves useful. I mention this for the economic survival of the State. I hope that the good Lord sends some rain to the wheatbelt quickly.

Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 10.07 pm



APPENDIX B

5.1 The provision of free and paid political advertising varies from country to country. Table 5.1 shows the use of paid and free political broadcasts in several liberal democracies.

Table 5.1 Paid and free political broadcasts in liberal democracies

Country	Paid political advertising is permitted	Free time is given to political parties ⁽¹⁾
Australia	yes	yes
Austria	no	yes
Belgium	no	yes
Canada	yes	yes
Denmark	no	yes
Finland	no	yes
France	no	yes
West Germany	yes	yes
Ireland	no	yes
Israel	no	yes
Italy	no	yes
Japan	no	yes
Netherlands	no	yes
New Zealand	yes	yes
Norway	no	no
Sweden	no	yes
Switzerland	no	yes
United Kingdom	no	yes
United States	yes	no

Sources: (a) Harrop M and Miller WL, *Elections and Voters: a comparative introduction*, Macmillan Education, London, 1987, p. 223.

(b) Commonwealth Parliamentary Library

Note: ⁽¹⁾ In Australia free time is provided only by the national broadcaster but this may also apply in some other countries.



FIGHT FOR FOOTBALL CAMPAIGN

CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN

Dr Brian Lawrence
Telephone: (h) 317 2269
(w) 363 8256

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Mr John Colgan
Telephone: 402 1196

THE AFL COMMISSION HAS GOT IT ALL WRONG

WE CAN PLAY BOTH THE TRUE VFL AND THE NEW AFL

WE CAN HAVE STRONG STATE FOOTBALL LEAGUES AND A STRONG AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

FOOTBALL DOES NOT NEED TO BE EXCESSIVELY COSTLY

WE DON'T NEED TO ELIMINATE FOOTBALL CLUBS AND FOOTBALL LEAGUES

HOW? IT'S SIMPLE!

DON'T RESTRUCTURE FOOTBALL CLUBS AND LEAGUES

**JUST RESTRUCTURE THE FOOTBALL
SEASON**

FROM MARCH TO JUNE STATE LEAGUE COMPETITIONS ARE PLAYED, ORGANIZED BY STATE FOOTBALL COMMISSIONS IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE AFL COMMISSION. FOR EXAMPLE, VICTORIANS ONLY PLAY IN THE VFL. NO INTERSTATE TRANSFERS OR FEES WILL APPLY

FROM JULY TO OCTOBER THE AUSTRALIAN COMPETITION, ORGANIZED BY THE AFL COMMISSION IS PLAYED. IT IS A SUPER LEAGUE FOR THE BEST PLAYERS AND CLUBS. IT WILL BE HIGH PROFILE, NATIONALLY NETWORKED, INVOLVE ALL STATES AND GENERATE ENORMOUS INTEREST AND REVENUE

CURRENT PROPOSALS OF THE AFL COMMISSION WILL DESTROY OUR CLUBS. IT IS TIME TO STOP DESTROYING CLUBS, THE VFL AND OTHER STATE COMPETITIONS

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN FINDING OUT HOW THIS CAN BE ACHIEVED READ ON

**IF YOU SEE MERIT IN THIS PROPOSAL
PLEASE ADVISE YOUR LOCAL FOOTBALL
CLUB ADMINISTRATORS, STATE LEAGUE
OFFICIALS AND THE AFL COMMISSION
BY 30 APRIL, 1991**

KEY ELEMENTS OF PROPOSED FOOTBALL SYSTEM

- * An Australian Football Commission and State/Territory Football Commissions should be properly developed. The Australian Commission should co-ordinate an Australian-wide football system.
- * The Australian Football Commission should develop an organization to cater for national, state league and state community football.
- * State clubs should be licenced by their respective football commissions to ensure adherence by clubs to agreed procedures and policies.
- * Private ownership of clubs at community, state and national levels should not be permitted.
- * Non-overlapping of state and national competitions in fixturing and resourcing. State competitions are played then the national competition. The two competitions do not overlap.
- * State competitions are to be played on a "State of Origin" basis in which, for example, only Victorian-born players play in the VFL, only South Australian-born players play in the SANFL. Residential requirements will be set for players in state competitions. Some relaxation of this requirement will be needed in developing football states for agreed periods of time until these state competitions achieve an elite performance level. That is, a system of interchanging players between minor and major states will need to be agreed to foster skills development in the developing states.
- * Conditions for drafting and transferring players to national competition teams will be determined by the Australian Football Commission.

FORMAT OF STATE AND NATIONAL COMPETITIONS

There are two basic formats:

- (a) Proposed Format
Complementary or end-on format in which one competition precedes the other. In this model the fixtures for one competition are completed before the commencement of the other competition. Leading players take part in both state and national competitions.
- (b) Current Format
In which fixtures for the state competitions overlap and with the "national" competition both are planned to be completed throughout the one football season. Leading players take part in only the national competition.
This is ineffective, costly, destroys state competitions and impedes football development and development of footballers.

Adoption of a uniform football season, eg March to October (36-40 weeks) as the basis of articulation of state and national competitions is required. The fixtures of these two competitions should not overlap but should be end-on. This will require reduction in the length of present state competitions. The lengths of the two competitions need not be the same and in the initial implementation or during a phasing-in period the length of the national competition could be shorter than that for the within-state competitions.

The Australian Football Commission will determine which clubs will compete in the national competition. Entry fees will be payable as determined by the Australian Football Commission. Present clubs could be considered eligible (if strong enough) to play in the national competition.

Alternatively, the national competition may comprise clubs which are formed through the amalgamation of teams in state competitions, as determined by the state football commissions. Provision for contracting limited numbers of additional players per club could be agreed. Some football clubs may field sides in both the state competition and national competition.

No transfer fees are payable between state teams and national teams. Fees for in-state transfers will be determined by state football commissions.

State competitions will comprise clubs which field first, second and third grade teams. National competition clubs field only first grade sides. THIS WILL ACHIEVE THE PRIMARY GOAL OF STATE COMPETITIONS WHICH IS TO DEVELOP PLAYERS' SKILLS AND TEAM SKILLS. THIS IS NOT A FUNCTION OF NATIONAL COMPETITION CLUBS. AUSTRALIA REQUIRES BOTH ELITE DEVELOPMENT COMPETITIONS (STATE LEAGUES) AND AN ELITE PROMOTIONAL COMPETITION (NATIONAL LEAGUE).

State league competitions and their three team clubs provide for the development of elite players, elite coaches and the game itself. One team national clubs do not have this role.

The current format of the high profile national competition overlaying the state league competition makes the state league ineffective in their development role.

Restructuring the season to the ends-on format enables high quality state leagues to exist.

The format of state competitions is to be determined by state football commissions in collaboration with the Australian Football Commission which is responsible for the conduct of the national competition.

The number of clubs in the initial national competition could be 15 with provision for additional teams as this is warranted. Stronger states may field more than one national team without wiping out their state leagues. Teams would be nominated through state football commissions and although it would be desirable to have Australia-wide representation, it would be possible for states not to participate in the initial national competition.

In the end-on model, state competitions can precede the national competition or alternatively, the national competition can precede the state competitions. In either case, the current preliminary/night/practice games would be eliminated (or reduced) allowing for an earlier start to the new season. In the early years the national competition should be shorter in length than the state competitions, at least until it is established on a financially profitable basis. For example, state seasons of 18 weeks (including 3 or 4 days of finals) can be played March to mid-July. A 14-18 week national competition can then be played July-mid-November (including 4 days for finals) making for a maximum 36 week season overall. Various combinations of the above scenario are possible.

Upon completion of state competitions players not competing in the national competition become available, without transfer fees to reserves/community/country competitions.

In the end-on model, players could normally be expected to play for two clubs in the one season, eg. in state/national, state/community or state/country competitions. Alternatively, a state-wide mini-series could be played at the completion of the state league season.

Current Australian Football Commission proposals require traumatic and damaging change to Victorian football. It would also put the re-emergence of the Western Australian, South Australian and Tasmanian competitions in grave doubt. The "end-on" model is preferred as it fulfills all the aims, ensures the survival of existing state competitions, and fosters high quality competitions in developing states.

THERE IS NO NEED TO DESTROY STATE COMPETITIONS TO ACHIEVE A NATIONAL COMPETITION. COMPLEMENTARY FOOTBALL, NOT OVERLAPPING FOOTBALL IS THE SOLUTION TO THE PRESENT DILEMMA.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF PROPOSED END-ON STATE AND NATIONAL COMPETITIONS

- (i) Because of compacted seasons for state and national competitions costs of each will be reduced.
- (ii) Elimination of transfer fees and retention of salary caps, determined as appropriate by the various football commissions, will contain costs of both competitions.
- (iii) Competition for sponsorship amongst clubs in the two competitions will be reduced or eliminated.
- (iv) State leagues and their clubs could expect to receive support from state/local companies with the national competition and its clubs attracting support from companies operating within multi-national and national environments.
- (v) Clubs will be licenced by their respective football commissions. No licence fees should be paid by clubs in state competitions whereas licence fees determined by the Australian Football Commission could be required for national competition clubs.
- (vi) Given that state football commissions are responsible for clubs playing in a national competition, it could be expected that revenue from a successful national competition would be utilised by the various football commissions to support football in community and state elite sectors. The Australian Football Commission, like the Australian Cricket Board, would be responsible for the promotion of the national competition and the selling of TV and other rights. State Football Commissions would co-ordinate sponsorship arrangements within their states.

TRANSITION FROM EXPANDED VFL TO NATIONAL COMPETITION

Licences for current Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne AFL teams could be transferred to the revised national competition. No additional licence fee would be required by these teams upon joining the national competition.

A NEW FOOTBALL SEASON IS NEEDED FOR AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL.

THE AFL'S PRESENT PROPOSALS WILL UNNECESSARILY WIPE OUT CLUBS AND STATE LEAGUES. FOOTBALL WILL REMAIN UNNECESSARILY COSTLY.

PLEASE ACT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - IRON ORE COMPANIES, NORTHERN AREA

Fly In, Fly Out Discussions - Kalgoorlie Job Base

108. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to Hon Tom Stephens representing the Minister for State Development:

- (1) Have any discussions taken place with iron ore companies proposing new development in the north on a fly in, fly out basis to examine using Kalgoorlie as the base to provide jobs to those people whose jobs have become redundant with the closure of some gold mining direction?
- (2) If not, will some urgent discussion be instigated?

Hon TOM STEPHENS replied:

The Minister for State Development has provided the following reply -

(1)-(2)

The Government has announced a review of fly in, fly out in Western Australia. Present policy requires companies to make best endeavours to access work forces from within the region. Where fly in, fly out is allowed preference is given to drawing the work force from regional centres. The only new development proposed in the Pilbara iron ore industry, on which discussion concerning the use of fly in, fly out has occurred, is the BHP Marillana Creek project and this issue is dealt with in the agreement to be ratified by Parliament in a manner consistent with the policy as described.

CORAL BAY - SERVICES

State Government Responsibility

110. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Planning:

What arrangements are being made to make Coral Bay a normal town with the supplying of items such as power, water and sewerage, the responsibility of the State Government?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The Minister for Planning has provided the following reply -

The servicing of Coral Bay by public authorities is presently not feasible because of the settlement's remote location and small size. The viability of providing services to the town site will increase as Coral Bay grows and diversifies. Current planning for the town site identifies sites for servicing uses.

BANANAS - ORD RIVER VALLEY LAND

115. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Lands:

- (1) Has the Government earmarked any land in the Ord River Valley for the production of bananas?
- (2) If so, where?
- (3) Have any approaches been made by existing producers to subdivide existing land?
- (4) Does the Government support subdividing properties to provide viable operations?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The Minister for Lands has provided the following reply -

- (1) The Wyndham-East Kimberley Shire Council is presently in the process of amending its town planning scheme to identify certain areas

of land in the Ord Valley for horticultural uses. A number of these areas contain Crown land.

- (2) There are a number of locations that are specified in the amendment to council's town planning scheme as priority areas for horticultural development. These are: King locations 599 and 369, the Mills Road area, the Packsaddle area, Riverfarm Road and the Dunham Valley.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) The Department of Planning and Urban Development would generally support the subdivision of rural properties if a rural planning strategy for the area in question has been undertaken in accordance with its rural land use planning policy. This has been the case in the Ord Valley.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION - BONDS

Residential Tenancies - Interest Payments

131. Hon GEORGE CASH to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Planning:

- (1) Do bonds paid by tenants on State Government owned property receive interest on these bonds?
- (2) If so, at what rate?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The Minister for Planning has provided the following reply -

(1)-(2)

With respect to properties owned by the State Planning Commission -

Bond moneys paid in respect of residential tenancies commenced under the provisions of the Residential Tenancies Act 1987 are dealt with under the provisions of that Act. With respect to interest on such moneys the Residential Tenancies Regulations 1989 provide -

Interest will not be paid on bond money held by the Bond Administrator. Bond money held by financial institutions will earn interest at the rate of at least 6 per cent. This will be paid to the WA Government towards the cost of administration of the Act and public housing. Any interest paid above 6 per cent will go to the tenant.

No interest is payable on bonds in respect of commercial tenancies.

CORONER'S ACT - REVIEW

New Committee

146. Hon GEORGE CASH to the Leader of the House representing the Minister for Justice:

- (1) When was the most recent review of the Coroner's Act completed?
- (2) Does the Government intend acting on the recommendations?
- (3) If not, why not?
- (4) Has a new committee been formed to review the Coroner's Act?
- (5) If so, who are the members of this committee?
- (6) When is the committee due to report?
- (7) Will the views of the Prison Officers' Union and the Police Union of Workers be sought before any amendments are proposed to the Coroner's Act?

Hon J.M. BERINSON replied:

The Minister for Justice has provided the following reply -

- (1) An ad hoc committee comprising Mr D.A. McCann, Perth Coroner, an officer of the Crown Solicitor's office and a representative of the Law Society of Western Australia reported to the Attorney General in August 1989. Comment on the report and its recommendations was subsequently sought from a wide range of special interest groups, including the Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of the National Party.
- (2)-(3) The report and public responses thereto are still under consideration.
- (4) No. However, a group is presently examining the resource requirements of the Coroner's Court. This group consists of departmental officers from the Crown Law Department.
- (5)-(6) Not applicable.
- (7) The organisations concerned may submit their views to the Minister for Justice at any time.

LAND - KOOMBANA CARAVAN PARK *Waterfront Land Sale*

162. Hon BARRY HOUSE to the Minister for Police representing the Minister for South-West:

Why is the waterfront land, which contains the Koombana Caravan Park and is earmarked for development, to be sold to a developer and not leased on a long-term basis?

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS replied:

The Minister for South-West has provided the following reply -

A decision on whether the land will be sold or made available on long term lease has yet to be made. Expressions of interest have been called allowing developers to submit proposals under both land tenure options. A selection of the development and land options will be made following a period of public comment and consultation with Bunbury City Council.

QUEEN'S GARDENS - DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

188. Hon MAX EVANS to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Planning:

Could the Minister advise if the development proposal at Queen's Gardens is to proceed or has lapsed?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The Minister for Planning has provided the following reply -
The development proposal at Queen's Gardens has lapsed.

DOWDING, HON PETER - RETIREMENT *Travel Costs*

331. Hon MAX EVANS to the Leader of the House representing the Premier:

Will the Minister advise the total amount paid each month in respect of travel, segregated between interstate and overseas travel, to the Hon Peter Dowding by the State Government since his retirement as Premier up to 31 March 1991?

Hon J.M. BERINSON replied:

The Premier has provided the following reply -

Interstate travel

May 1990	\$4 168
June 1990	\$5 983
November 1990	\$662

These figures do not include details of travel paid for from Mr Dowding's imprest account as it has been a long standing tenet of the imprest system that such information is not released to anyone except the member concerned.

GOLDCORP - KALGOORLIE OPERATION CLOSURE

344. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to Hon Tom Stephens representing the Minister for State Development:

- (1) Is the Government closing its GoldCorp operation in Kalgoorlie?
- (2) If so, where will the present staff be transported to or will their jobs become redundant?

Hon TOM STEPHENS replied:

The Minister for State Development has provided the following reply -

- (1) Gold Corporation's major activity in Kalgoorlie since 1988 has been and remains the operation of its gold refinery. It also has a 10 per cent interest in the Kaltails gold tailings retreatment project and until 13 April operated an office at 106 Hannan Street to retail precious metal numismatic and investment products and to receive small deposits of primary gold for refining.

However, most coin sales have been through the Museum of the Goldfields and over the last few months there has been a downturn in primary gold deposits. Consequently, it is no longer possible to justify economically the operation of the Hannan Street office. Instead, the sales arrangement with the Museum of the Goldfields is being continued, primary gold deposits are now received at the refinery - with a consequent reduction in turn around times - and the Hannan Street office has been closed with estimated full year savings of \$70 000. The building is to be offered for lease or sale.

- (2) The two Hannan Street staff have been placed on the redeployment list.

SCHOOLS - STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Poverty Acknowledgment

387. Hon REG DAVIES to the Minister for Education:

I refer to the answer the Minister gave on 1 May to part 2 of question on notice 204 of 1991 and ask whether the Ministry of Education acknowledges as a disability and intends to address the inequities, beyond the provisions for excursions which stem from the Federal Priority Schools Programme grant, of the immediate social and consequent intellectual disadvantage embodied in enduring poverty as outlined in the Poverty Taskforce (WA Council of Social Service, 1989)?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The Ministry of Education, through its social justice policy, is responsible for enabling students across all social and economic groups to successfully participate in education. The priority schools program is the main vehicle through which child poverty has been addressed by the Ministry of Education. The funding as a specific purpose program comes from the Commonwealth and is administered by the State. There are currently 44 000 students in 135 declared priority schools in WA. This is a 47 per cent increase from 1990

when 90 schools and 30 250 students were assisted by the priority schools program.

TOTALISATOR AGENCY BOARD - AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT
Statutory Corporations (Directors' Liability) Bill Review

410. Hon PETER FOSS to the Leader of the House:

In view of the report by the Auditor General on the TAB tabled in the House on 8 May 1991 in which he identifies -

- (a) the purchase of shares contrary to the advice of the Solicitor General; and
- (b) a wide range of potential conflicts of interest -
- (1) Will the Minister advise the stage which the Government has reached in its review of implementing on a general basis, the provisions of the Statutory Corporations (Directors' Liability) Bill?
- (2) Will the Minister undertake to expedite this review?

Hon J.M. BERINSON replied:

Treasury has advised that the review is now nearing finalisation and a report should be available to the Government by the end of June.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY - FUNDRAISING LUNCH
Hawke and Connell Attendance - Government Payment

411. Hon PETER FOSS to the Leader of the House representing the Premier:

As it has been reported in the newspapers that the Australian Labor Party fundraising lunch at the Department of the Premier attended by Mr Hawke and Mr Connell on the day Mr Hawke made his announcement on the gold tax was paid for by the Government will the Premier advise -

- (1) Is it correct that the lunch was paid for by the Government?
- (2) If so, what is the justification for so doing?
- (3) Have any of the fundraising activities of the ALP been paid for by the Government?

Hon J.M. BERINSON replied:

(1)-(2)

The cost of the lunch was met by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet in the same way as other receptions and meetings are organised for visiting diplomats, business and industry leaders.

- (3) My advice is that the lunch was not specifically held to raise funds for any organisation, but rather to give WA business leaders the opportunity to meet informally with the Prime Minister.

TAFE - ASSOCIATE DIPLOMA OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
Country Areas

429. Hon J.N. CALDWELL to the Minister for Education:

In respect of the availability of a TAFE tertiary course of two years of Associate Diploma of Early Childhood Education, would the Minister advise how many students would be the minimum number to initiate a course in a country town such as Katanning?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

Eight students for a full time vocational course such as the Associate Diploma of Social Science (Child Care).

TAFE - ASSOCIATE DIPLOMA OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
Country Areas

430. Hon J.N. CALDWELL to the Minister for Education:

Would the Minister advise if it would be possible to start a TAFE course of early childhood education in a country area at any time of year or is there a cut off time for commencement?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

TAFE award courses such as the Associate Diploma of Social Science (Child Care) commence in either February or July, being the beginning of the first or second semester, respectively. Commencement at other than these times, while possible, would create enormous difficulties for students in terms of "catching up" to meet the requirements for end of semester examinations.

SURF HOUSE, WEST PERTH - PREMIER'S EMPLOYEES
Pre-1986 General Election Work

433. Hon PETER FOSS to the Leader of the House representing the Premier:

- (1) At any time in the three months prior to the 1986 general election, were any employees of the Premier's department working at Surf House in West Perth?
- (2) If the answer is yes -
 - (a) who were such employees;
 - (b) what were they doing at Surf House; and
 - (c) what were the total hours worked by each such person at Surf House during that period?

Hon J.M. BERINSON replied:

The Premier has provided the following reply -

- (1)-(2) Not to my knowledge.

COMPASS AIRLINES - GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
Flying Policy

436. Hon P.G. PENDAL to the Leader of the House representing the Premier:

- (1) Is it Government policy to not permit its employees to fly on Compass Airlines?
- (2) If the answer is yes, why?
- (3) In view of the significant cost-savings involved, will the Premier investigate allowing a proportion of Government employees to fly with Compass Airlines?

Hon J.M. BERINSON replied:

The Premier has provided the following response -

- (1) There is no requirement for agencies to select a particular airline when travelling interstate.
- (2)-(3) Not applicable.

SUPERDROME - SPORTS HOUSE ADMINISTRATION BLOCK
Lotteries Commission Funding - Construction Costs

438. Hon BARRY HOUSE to the Minister for Police representing the Minister for Racing and Gaming:

- (1) Was it correctly reported in *The West Australian* of Saturday, 30 March 1991 that the Lotteries Commission has contributed \$750 000 toward the cost of constructing a sports house administration block at the Superdrome?
- (2) What is the total cost of the building?
- (3) From which source will the difference between the \$750 000 and the actual cost be funded?

- (4) Which sporting associations are to be housed in the new building?
- (5) What contribution will each make toward the capital cost of the building?
- (6) What is the anticipated annual recurrent costs required to administer the project?
- (7) What contribution will be made by each of the associations to be involved?
- (8) Will any further funds over and above the associations' contributions be required for administration?
- (9) If so, how much, and from what sources will it be funded?

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS replied:

The Minister for Racing and Gaming has provided the following response -

- (1) The Lotteries Commission has committed up to \$750 000 to the Western Australian Sports Federation towards the cost of constructing a sports house administration block.
- (2)-(9) These questions relate to matters which are the responsibility of and determined by the Western Australian Sports Federation. If further information is required, I suggest the member contact the Western Australian Sports Federation direct.

LAND ACT 1933 - REWRITE
Public Submissions

443. Hon BARRY HOUSE to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Lands:

- (1) How many public submissions have been received on the proposals to rewrite the Land Act 1933?
- (2) When is the legislation on the rewritten Act expected to be introduced into the Parliament?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The Minister for Lands has provided the following reply -

- (1) 31, inclusive of 22 from individual local governments.
- (2) It is currently proposed to introduce the Bill late in 1991.

BURNS BEACH - FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS
Valuations

444. Hon BARRY HOUSE to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Lands:

- (1) Who valued 150 residential blocks at Burns Beach which were put out to "leasehold" some time ago and are now being changed to "freehold"?
- (2) What is the justification for these high valuations when nearby blocks in newer areas carry much lower market values?
- (3) Would the Minister consider separate valuations using three independent valuers, from present lessees who wish to purchase the Burns Beach blocks freehold?
- (4) If not, why not?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The Minister for Lands has provided the following reply -

- (1)-(2) The Valuer General provided valuations in accordance with the usual methods for determining market values.
- (3) Any alternative valuations will be fully considered.
- (4) Not applicable.

POWER - SUPPLY POLICY

448. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to the Leader of the House representing the Minister for Fuel and Energy:

- (1) Does the Government have an obligation to supply power in Western Australia to everybody?
- (2) If not, what is the policy for power to be supplied?
- (3) Is part of this policy a "user pay" philosophy?

Hon J.M. BERINSON replied:

The Minister for Fuel and Energy has provided the following reply -

- (1) No. Under section 58 of the State Energy Commission Act 1979, SECWA has a power but not a duty to supply energy.
- (2)-(3) SECWA applies a range of extension policies, currently based on the principle that the customer concerned pays for the uneconomic portion of the required extension.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT - TOLL FREE 008 TELEPHONES

451. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to the Leader of the House representing the Premier:

- (1) How many members of Parliament have been issued with toll free 008 telephones?
- (2) Are these telephones for electoral matters from constituents only?
- (3) Are these telephone numbers allowed to be used by any other community body as a contact number?
- (4) If these toll free numbers are being used as contact numbers by members of the community with the member of Parliament's permission, what steps will be taken to have the cost of this use reimbursed to the Treasury?

Hon J.M. BERINSON replied:

The Premier has provided the following reply -

- (1) Eight.
- (2)-(3) This provision was approved by Cabinet in April 1985 and was intended to ensure that members and constituents are not disadvantaged in electorates in which there is more than one telephone charge zone.
- (4) I am not aware that this is occurring. If the member has any specific issues he wishes to raise, he should put them in writing and I will have them investigated.

HOMESWEST - TOM PRICE HOUSING

Waiting List - Carnarvon Housing Recommendation

453. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to the Leader of the House representing the Minister for Housing:

- (1) Has the Minister indicated to the Tom Price Chamber of Commerce that the Government recommends Carnarvon as a possible source of Homeswest housing for residents such as contractors who are unable to get housing in Tom Price?
- (2) If so, is the Minister aware of the distance between the towns of Tom Price and Carnarvon?
- (3) How does the Government expect them to commute?
- (4) How many Homeswest houses are vacant in Carnarvon?
- (5) What is the total waiting list for Homeswest housing in Carnarvon and Tom Price?

Hon J.M. BERINSON replied:

The Minister for Housing has provided the following response -

- (1) In my letter to the Tom Price Chamber of Commerce, dated 15 April 1991, I indicated that "currently those people on the waiting list need to locate accommodation in the Carnarvon area". Obviously, this proposal would be quite inappropriate and in fact was a drafting error which was overlooked. The intent of that particular section was that Homeswest considered that the caravan park in Tom Price was the only alternative in addressing the short term housing needs of people in Tom Price. As this situation is inappropriate, I confirm that Homeswest has included the town of Tom Price in its 1991-92 building program for two two-bedroom duplex units and one three-bedroom single detached house. I have already conveyed this information to the Tom Price Chamber of Commerce.

It is unfortunate that this has detracted from the purpose of the correspondence in trying to address the housing needs of people in the town of Tom Price as I am aware that both the Chamber of Commerce and Homeswest have done considerable work on trying to resolve the issue.

(2)-(5)

Not applicable.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TOURISM COMMISSION - FUNDING
Regional Tourism Associations

455. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to the Minister for Police representing the Minister for Tourism:

What amount of funds from the Tourism Commission were expended to -

- (a) the Kimberley Regional Tourism Association;
- (b) the Pilbara Regional Tourism Association;
- (c) the Gascoyne Regional Tourism Association;
- (d) the Midwest Regional Tourism Association; and
- (e) the combination of all these associations

in the years 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991?

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS replied:

The Minister for Tourism has provided the following response -

Direct funding to regional travel associations

Financial Year	(a) Kimberley	(b) Pilbara	(c) Gascoyne	(d) Midwest	(e) Combined Total
1986-87 Actual	28 500	28 500	18 500	23 500	99 000
1987-88 Actual	28 500	23 500	23 500	18 500	94 000
1988-89 Actual	30 350	30 350	30 350	20 350	111 400
1989-90 Actual	51 292	39 875	41 437	41 533	174 137
1990-91 Year to date	30 500	28 700	26 605	29 030	<u>114 835</u> <u>\$593 372</u>

MINING - RUDALL RIVER NATIONAL PARK
Western Desert Protesters - Non-representation

456. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs:

- (1) Is the Minister aware that the western desert people who protested against mining in the Rudall River National Park in fact do not come from the area?
- (2) Why were the traditional people from the area not consulted on the matter?

- (3) Will the Minister arrange for urgent discussion on this issue with Mr Don McLeod?
- (4) If not, why not?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The Minister for Aboriginal Affairs has provided the following reply -

- (1) I am advised the Western Desert Aboriginal people who recently visited Perth constituted a significant representation of the Aboriginal people from the Rudall River area.
- (2) Extensive consultation has occurred through Western Desert Puntukurnuparna Aboriginal Corporation representing two communities residing in the Rudall River National Park.
- (3)-(4) I do not understand the purpose of this question and if the member wishes to clarify I would be happy to respond.

LAND - HAMERSLEY RANGE

Name Change Intentions

460. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Lands:

- (1) Is it the Government's intention to change the name of the Hamersley Range?
- (2) If so -
 - (a) what is the name being considered; and
 - (b) for what reason is the name being changed?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The Minister for Lands has provided the following reply -

(1)-(2)

The Minister for Lands has not been approached about changing the name of the Hamersley Range. However, the Government has decided to change the name of the Hamersley Range National Park to the Karijini National Park. This is the name used by the traditional Aboriginal owners for the area.

ROADS - EYRE HIGHWAY CONTRACTOR

Replacement

461. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to the Minister for Police representing the Minister for Transport:

- (1) What arrangements are being made to replace the contractor on the Eyre Highway who has been placed in receivership?
- (2) What was the difference in the tender price between the contractor placed in receivership and the next unsuccessful tenderer?
- (3) What steps are being taken by the Main Roads Department to satisfy itself that the successful tenderers are able to carry out the contract?

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS replied:

The Minister for Transport has provided the following response -

- (1) Approval has been obtained for the Main Roads Department to complete the work commenced by the contractor on about nine kilometres of roadway. The work on another 13 kilometres of roadway where only minimal work had been undertaken by the contractor will be included in the next road construction contract on the highway for which tender prices are currently being called.
- (2) The information submitted by tenderers is considered to be

confidential. It has been the policy of the Main Roads Department not to disclose the tender prices received on contracts other than the price of the successful tenderer.

- (3) Prior to award of a contract the Main Roads Department arranges for a detailed assessment to be made of the lowest two or three tenders. Additional information is requested as necessary to evaluate, as far as possible, the ability of the contractor to complete the works.

ROAD TRAINS - GIBB RIVER ROAD, KIMBERLEY

Main Roads Department Ban

465. Hon P.H. LOCKYER to the Minister for Police representing the Minister for Transport:

- (1) Is it correct that the Main Roads Department has banned road trains on any section of the Gibb River Road in the Kimberley?
- (2) If the answer is yes, is the Government aware of the severe disadvantage this would place pastoralists in the area to be able to get their cattle to markets?
- (3) Does the Government have an obligation to maintain this important road?
- (4) If not, why not?

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS replied:

The Minister for Transport has provided the following response -

(1)-(2)

The Main Roads Department recently assessed that road trains could not be permitted to operate on the Gibb River-Wyndham Road and Gibb River-Kalumburu Road. The restrictions are necessary since some sections of these roads are substandard for safe operation by road trains. The road trains would create a potential hazard to tourists and other motorists using the road.

Work is about to be started to upgrade these and other sections on both roads and this should be completed by the end of August. It is expected that the roads will then be suitable for safe road train operation. A proposal by the Minister for North-West, Hon Ernie Bridge, for pilot vehicles to escort the road trains has been adopted as an interim measure. This will allow the road trains to be used for transport of cattle on these roads pending completion of the road works without compromising the safety of other road users.

(3)-(4)

The Derby-Gibb River Road is a main road and is therefore fully maintained by the Main Roads Department. The Gibb River-Kalumburu Road and Gibb River-Wyndham Road are unclassified roads and the responsibility for construction and maintenance works is therefore that of the Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley. However, the Government recognises the magnitude of the task involved in upgrading and maintaining these roads. It has for many years therefore provided funding for these works. In the 1990-91 financial year the allocations for the improvement and maintenance works of the Gibb River-Wyndham Road and Gibb River-Kalumburu Road are \$300 000 and \$120 000 respectively.

SCHOOLS - CARSON STREET SCHOOL

Therapy Services

469. Hon P.G. PENDAL to the Minister for Education:

With reference to therapy services at the Carson Street School -

- (1) Is the Minister aware that following the introduction of the referral policy of the South East Region of the Authority for Intellectually

Handicapped Persons, that therapy services at the school are now almost non existent?

- (2) If so, what steps are being taken to correct this situation?
- (3) If not, will the Minister seek a solution to this situation?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

(1)-(2)

The Ministry of Education does not employ or allocate therapists to schools. For many years it has worked cooperatively with non-Government organisations, the Health Department and the Authority for Intellectually Handicapped Persons to deliver therapy services to children.

- (3) An interdepartmental working party with representatives from the Health Department, Ministry of Education and the Authority for Intellectually Handicapped Persons has been established to review the provision of therapy services to all students with disabilities.

BY-LAWS - ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES ACT 1979

Gazetted, 26 April 1991

477. Hon E.J. CHARLTON to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs:

- (1) Is the Minister aware that by-laws gazetted on 26 April 1991 under the Aboriginal Communities Act 1979 for several Aboriginal communities include a by-law that states -

It is a defence to a complaint of an offence against a by-law to show that the defendant was acting under and excused by any custom of the community?

- (2) Is this a model by-law that will, in due course, be applied for the benefit of other racial or ethnic groups?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The Minister for Aboriginal Affairs has provided the following reply -

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

MINING - D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK

New Workers' Accommodation - Cable Sands (WA) Pty Ltd

478. Hon MURIEL PATTERSON to Hon Mark Nevill representing the Minister for Mines:

With reference to the D'Entrecasteaux National Park mining debate and the promise of hundreds of new jobs it would create -

- (1) Where is it proposed that the new workers would live given that there is no rental accommodation available in Pemberton and Northcliffe and very little in Manjimup?
- (2) Does Cable Sands intend building a small town somewhere?

Hon MARK NEVILL replied:

The Minister for Mines has provided the following response -

- (1) Should exploration be successful and mining projects approved, it is expected that the work force would be enlisted very largely from the south west labour market.
- (2) No.

QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

FIRE BRIGADE - FREMANTLE

Fire Service Change Petition

249. Hon GEORGE CASH to the Minister for Emergency Services:

Some notice has been given of this question. I refer to the newspaper report headed "Cuts worry firemen" which appeared in *The West Australian* on Thursday, 23 May 1991.

- (1) Is it correct that firemen in Fremantle have raised a petition because they are concerned that Perth's southern corridor will be left without important life saving equipment when changes are made in the fire service in July?
- (2) Will the Perth Fire Brigade's two emergency rescue tenders, one of which is based in Fremantle, be replaced by one heavy rescue tender based at Osborne Park?
- (3) If so, what is the reason for this decision?
- (4) What, if any, heavy rescue equipment will remain in the southern corridor if the Fremantle-based rescue tender is removed?
- (5) With what types of emergency is this apparatus designed to deal?
- (6) What testing has been done to ensure that the "combi-tool" apparatus functions effectively?

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS replied:

I thank the member for some prior notice of the question.

- (1) Yes. I am advised that firemen in Fremantle have raised a petition.

(2)-(3) No. The two emergency rescue tenders are being replaced because the Fire Brigade, in an endeavour to improve effectiveness in dealing with rescue from road traffic accidents, has adopted a philosophy of carrying rescue equipment on all metropolitan pumpers. This has expanded the brigade's rescue capability tenfold in the metropolitan fire district, and consequently this has improved effectiveness in dealing with rescue from traffic accidents, with response times generally being cut to six minutes, or less. Additionally, a new extra heavy rescue tender will be commissioned at Osborne Park.

- (4) Jaws of life and/or a combination tool will be carried on six pumpers in the southern corridor. New heavy rescue equipment not currently carried will be available on a state of the art extra heavy vehicle to be stationed at Osborne Park.
- (5) The jaws of life and combination tool will deal with rescues generally.
- (6) The combination tool has undergone considerable testing, and since it was introduced there have been no adverse comments. This equipment is being used in at least 36 brigades throughout the world, including the London Fire Brigade.

TOWED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS REGULATIONS - LIBERAL PARTY

Discussions Participation

250. Hon GEORGE CASH to the Minister for Police:

Is the Minister aware that in respect of the Towed Agricultural Implements Regulations 1990 the Liberal Party has indicated it will be pleased to participate in any discussions or negotiations to ensure that these regulations are made acceptable to the rural community?

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS replied:

I thank the member for that offer. The drafting is being finalised, and I undertake, on completion of that drafting, and as soon as I possibly can, to get a copy of the regulations to both parties; but I will introduce them as soon as I can so that what is required to be put in place can be put in place.

**TOWED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS REGULATIONS - WESTERN
FARMER ARTICLE
Minister's Apology**

251. Hon GEORGE CASH to the Minister for Police:

In view of the Minister's article published in the *Western Farmer* on 23 May 1991 in which he suggested, in part, that the Liberal Party had not in the past indicated its willingness to work with the Government and the National Party to resolve the questions outstanding in respect of the Towed Agricultural Implements Regulations, will he take it upon himself to apologise to the member to whom he referred in that article?

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS replied:

I certainly will not apologise to the member. Indeed, that letter was in response to an attack that was made after we had gone out of our way to work with all the bodies which had shown an interest in resolving this very difficult problem. My understanding was that the member had, by way of question, offered the involvement of the Liberal Party in resolving the problem.

Hon George Cash: Absolutely, and that offer stands.

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS: The problem has now been resolved, and that will be put to the test when the regulations are introduced into this House. I have said I will provide the Opposition with a copy of the regulations as soon as they are available.

Hon George Cash: The member previously said to the Minister that he wished to participate in discussions.

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS: I am sorry, that is not the case. I have not had that offer from anyone within the Liberal Party at all, so the Leader of the Opposition's information is quite wrong. I might say that he is referring to a letter; who was the letter in response to?

Hon George Cash: I am referring to an article that was published under your name in the *Western Farmer* dated 23 May 1991.

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS: In response to?

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT (Hon J.M. Brown): Order! I will not permit a cross-Chamber conversation. It is time for questions without notice. I suggest that the Minister respond to the question and that we do not have any further comments.

Hon GRAHAM EDWARDS: In conclusion, when I have been approached I have gone out of my way to offer the services of my office in an endeavour to assist anyone who has had any problems with these regulations, including members of the Opposition Liberal Party, and I certainly will not be apologising to anyone.

**HEPBURN HEIGHTS - APPEAL
Councillor Rundle's Legal Costs - Government Payment**

252. Hon REG DAVIES to the Attorney General:

Now that the Government has decided to appeal to the High Court against the Full Court's decision on Hepburn Heights, will the Government agree to paying all or a substantial part of Councillor Norma Rundle's legal costs of that further appeal so as not to cause her to sell her family home to pay those legal costs?

Hon J.M. BERINSON replied:

Although the appeal will no doubt be dealt with by the Crown Law Department, all decisions on that matter are made by the client department, for which I am not the responsible Minister. Nonetheless, while inviting Hon Reg Davies to put that question on notice if he wishes to pursue it further, I would have to say that, on the face of it, he should not hold his breath.

EDUCATION MINISTRY - MATHEMATICS COURSES

Girls Encouragement Program, Victoria

253. Hon DERRICK TOMLINSON to the Minister for Education:

Did the Minister recently approve for use in this State a publicity program devised and previously used in Victoria to encourage more girls to enrol in mathematics courses in years 11 and 12?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The funding body which has approved funding for the program to which the member refers is the public education endowment trust. That body considered the program would encourage more girls to think about the study of mathematics and the career options which would result from that, and has made a decision to fund it. The Victorian program appeared to the trust to be a successful program. It is being adopted for Western Australia but we do get the benefit of the development of both the television and print media advertising. In fact we will get for Western Australia something quite significant at a very reduced cost, because we are able to have the benefit of the materials developed and tested in Victoria.

EDUCATION MINISTRY - MATHEMATICS COURSES

Girls Encouragement Program, Victoria

254. Hon DERRICK TOMLINSON to the Minister for Education:

Supplementary to the previous question, did the mathematics advisory staff of the Ministry of Education, through the chief executive officer, recommend that that particular program not be used here because it relied on fear to persuade, had short term effects of increasing female enrolments but led to high drop out rates in the second year of mathematics courses, and caused widespread alarm about the educational consequences of failure in mathematics?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

No.

TAFE - ANNUAL AWARDS PRESENTATION

Hon Bob Thomas' Representation - Local Agriculture Department Relocation

255. Hon MURRAY MONTGOMERY to the Minister for Education:

- (1) Did the Minister request Hon Bob Thomas to represent her at the annual TAFE awards presentation at the Great Southern Regional College of TAFE last Friday night, 24 May?
- (2) Was the Minister aware that Hon Bob Thomas would make an announcement that the local Department of Agriculture would be relocated near the Great Southern Regional College of TAFE; and if she was aware, did she give that authorisation?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

(1)-(2)

I do not know what the local politics are about this matter, but the answer to the first question is yes and to the second, no.

SCHOOLS - CAMP SCHOOLS
Management and Closures Decision

256. Hon BARRY HOUSE to the Minister for Education:

In recent weeks, in answer to questions in this House, the Minister has indicated that the management and possible closure of several education camp schools was under consideration. Is she in a position to report on this matter now?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

I am persuaded, by the amount of interest being shown in camp schools, that they are of significant benefit to the schools which make use of them, and because of that I thought that it was imprudent to make an early decision. I have therefore deferred consideration of this matter, which will be further considered along with other matters within the context of the formulation of the 1991-92 Budget.

TAFE - ANNUAL AWARDS PRESENTATION
Hon Bob Thomas Representation - Local Agriculture Department Relocation

257. Hon MURRAY MONTGOMERY to the Minister for Education:

In relation to my previous question concerning the annual TAFE awards presentation last Friday night, if the Minister did not authorise that announcement, who did?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

I have no idea.

SCHOOLS - CAMP SCHOOLS
Pemberton and Bridgetown Closure

258. Hon BARRY HOUSE to the Minister for Education:

Further to my previous question concerning camp schools, are the Pemberton and Bridgetown camp schools to be closed?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

I am sorry if I did not make myself clear; I thought I indicated that no early decision will be made on that matter. However, the whole question of camp schools and their value to students' education experience in this State will be considered along with all other matters within the Budget context.

Hon Barry House: Does that mean yes? You said before that they were valuable.

Hon KAY HALLAHAN: I am sure that if we look at what Hansard is able to produce for us we will find my answer is unambiguous and quite clear. It is not yes and it is not no; it is that it will be considered within the Budget context. That is very clear, in my view; unless the member is itching to have them closed, in which case he may find himself with some enemies in the community.

SCHOOLS - MAINTENANCE
Expenditure Assessment

259. Hon E.J. CHARLTON to the Minister for Education:

Has the Ministry of Education made an assessment of the cost of bringing the capital works up to scratch on schools throughout Western Australia, on account of the fact that this capital expenditure has not taken place over the last two years?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

It is clear from Hon Eric Charlton's question that there is a lack of understanding of the term "capital cost". I suspect he is talking about maintenance, -

Hon E.J. Charlton: Yes.

Hon KAY HALLAHAN: - which is a separate item from capital expenditure. It is also separate from preventative and fault procedures. We have had the Building Management Authority do a survey of schools. The need for maintenance is being monitored and will be given very serious consideration in the forthcoming Budget.

SCHOOLS - MAINTENANCE
Expenditure Assessment

260. Hon E.J. CHARLTON to the Minister for Education:

Perhaps I was not clear enough in my previous question. Has the Minister conducted an assessment of the costs involved in bringing the maintenance in those schools up to scratch? I do not ask whether the Minister will look at this matter in the next Budget; I ask whether a costing has been done, because the maintenance has not been conducted over the last couple of years. Therefore, what will be the cost to maintain those buildings, as they are deteriorating by the month?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

The Government regards the assets it has in the form of educational buildings as very great. Indeed, we are aware that maintenance is required in some schools, and we are also aware that a greater need exists for maintenance in some schools than they have been afforded over the last few months. That matter will be given every consideration in the forthcoming Budget to ensure that we take care of those very important and extensive assets. Some of the assets within our educational institutions are new and quite remarkable and beyond those provided in other States. It may be that some of the schools are not in the condition we would like to see, and are not receiving the maintenance we would like to see; however, the facilities enjoyed by students in Western Australia are extremely good in the newer buildings. Members must keep in mind - I have said this before but it seems to be forgotten at times - that this is the only State in Australia which has increasing enrolments in its schools, and this puts pressure on the resources in the education sector. We regard the maintenance of these buildings as important and we will be giving this serious consideration in the forthcoming Budget to ensure that the maintenance conducted in these buildings is to the extent necessary to provide a suitable environment for our students. That is an undertaking that the Government gives very seriously, and it will be endeavouring to meet the expectations of local members regarding schools in their electorates. The member asking the question talks in global terms about keeping things up to scratch. However, some of our schools are superb and do not need a cent spent on them as they have every facility. On the other hand, other schools require upgrading. This year 30 major upgradings were carried out. Nevertheless, it is true that some schools within our system require maintenance.

SCHOOLS - WILLAGEE PRIMARY SCHOOL
Library Roof Leak

261. Hon GEORGE CASH to the Minister for Education:

Having regard for the answer to the previous question, and in view of the leaking roof in the library at the Willagee Primary School, will the Minister give an undertaking to have an inspection carried out immediately and to repair the roof or provide a new roof so that students do not get wet when studying in the library?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

I certainly give the House an undertaking tonight that the leaking roof of the Willagee Primary School's library -

Hon George Cash: It is in the library for the time being. The children are getting wet when they go to the library when it rains.

Hon KAY HALLAHAN: The roof at the Willagee Primary School will be examined in order to determine what repairs will be necessary to prevent the children from being rained upon as they engage in literary pursuits.

SCHOOLS - CITY BEACH SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Closure and Sale Announcement

262. Hon DERRICK TOMLINSON to the Minister for Education:

When will the Government announce its decision on a recommendation that City Beach Senior High School be closed and the site be sold for an estimated \$5.5 million?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

I have not seen a recommendation that City Beach Senior High School be closed or a report that the property would realise \$5.5 million. I thank the member for drawing this to my attention. The school renewal report will cause local communities to examine whether their schools are offering the students the best possible educational experience.

Hon Peter Foss: Would you like to be renewed like those schools are to be renewed?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN: As I understand it, people at City Beach have examined this question and feel strongly that they do not need to consider any such measure. As members will be aware, the school renewal report is out for expressions of public interest and comment. I have written to all members to ensure that the communities they represent and the members themselves provide that comment. Early in June the Government will give its response to the Halden report.

BRUSH, MRS BRENDA - EDUCATION MINISTRY EMPLOYMENT

263. Hon REG DAVIES to the Minister for Education:

(1) Is Mrs Brenda Brush employed at the Ministry of Education?

(2) If so, what does she do, and what is her salary?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

(1) No.

(2) Not applicable.

CRIMINAL CODE - CHANGES

Property Owners' Defence - Murray Report Recommendations

264. Hon GEORGE CASH to the Attorney General:

Will he advise whether the announcement yesterday on proposed changes to the Criminal Code on easing existing restrictions on the defence of one's property are recommendations contained in the Murray report?

Hon J.M. BERINSON replied:

Mr Justice Murray, as he now is, did not make the recommendation that we have arrived at. It is worth reminding the House that the Murray recommendations now go back for a considerable period to the time of the previous Liberal Government. Therefore, we are talking about something recommended eight to 10 years ago. In the period since that time other experience has indicated that some aspects of the Murray recommendations should be modified. Some aspects could safely be proceeded with in their original form, and the third category contains some matters which did not have the same impact at the time of the report as they have since developed, and these need to be looked at afresh. The long and short of the direct question is that, on my understanding of the position, it was not part of the Murray recommendations that we should proceed in the way which the Government has now announced.

TEACHERS - REMOTE SCHOOLS

Government Incentives

265. Hon TOM HELM to the Minister for Education:

Will she advise the House what steps have been taken to attract experienced teachers to remote schools and to recognise the special circumstances of teachers who obtain these positions?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN replied:

I thank the member for giving some notice of his question. Last week I had the opportunity to visit some remote and some not so remote schools in the Kimberley. Three of these were certainly regarded as remote and two of them would be in the small and remote category. I visited the Glen Hill Primary School near Lake Argyle which I understand is inaccessible for three months of the year.

The matter of incentives for teachers in remote postings has been under much consideration for some time. I was pleased to announce a package of \$405 000 per annum to be allocated to benefit 200 teachers in 35 of these fairly remote and, almost without exception, small schools - although Halls Creek is included in the list. The schools in the Kimberley, Pilbara, mid-west and Goldfields regions will be involved. The teachers will receive a payment of \$1116 per annum, which is to be made effective immediately in the first pay period in June. Teachers will also be given time to attend professional development courses in the nearest regional centre. That will be on top of the incentives which now apply to remote area teachers. Teachers have an onerous job in any community, but more so applicable in communities which do not have the services and facilities which are available in the metropolitan area or regional centres.

These will be available to all teachers and bonuses for extra professional development will be allocated on top of that. The bonuses include locality allowances; cash bonuses for teachers who stay for more than two years in a school; personal effects depreciation allowance; free annual passes to the coast for teachers and their dependants; and housing, isolation and air-conditioning subsidies. The Ministry of Education is also producing a video to promote the rewards and challenges for service in remote schools to attract experienced teachers so students in those communities can receive quality education. After my visit last week I became aware that these remote schools demand a high level of commitment from teachers due to factors such as isolation, having to cope with different languages spoken by the community with whom teachers interact and the need to understand and appreciate the cultural values of those communities.

Hon E.J. Charlton: How many schools are there?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN: A total of 35 schools employing about 200 teachers. Most of those schools are located in remote areas. Jungdranung is isolated for about three months each year and food must be transported into the area by helicopter.

Hon Tom Helm: It has only one teacher.

Hon P.H. Lockyer: A lot of them deserve Victoria Crosses.

Hon KAY HALLAHAN: I agree that they have demanding jobs because not only are they required to teach but they are also totally involved in the community. No other social outlets are available.

Hon P.H. Lockyer: They even take the nits out of the kids' heads.

Hon KAY HALLAHAN: They do perform duties that would not be expected of teachers elsewhere. Indeed, the Government is attempting to recognise the various services that these people provide for students in remote Western Australia.

[Tuesday, 28 May 1991]

2163

Hon Tom Helm: Does that program start in June?

Hon KAY HALLAHAN: It starts with the first pay packet in June.
