

Education Commission, which reported in 1905 prior to my appointment, had quite definitely in mind the separation of college control. The following references may interest you:—"There is precedent for the control of teachers' colleges by the University both in England and in the United States. In England the day training department is virtually a college for teachers forming an integral part of the University organisation. Where colleges are separate, they have each their own council or committee."

This indicates that the suggestion I have made is not new, but has been successfully carried out in other parts of the world. It has previously been made by a Royal Commission which inquired into the education question in New South Wales, and here we have a frank admission by the Professor of Education in that State. It differs a little from the suggestion made by the late Director of Education in New South Wales, who in passing through this State gave an interview to the Press. I have endeavoured to put the case for the Education Department as fully as I can, in order to show whether alleged economies are as valuable as has been represented, and also to show that there is room for economies along the lines of the suggestion I have offered.

On motion by Hon. E. H. Harris, debate adjourned.

House adjourned at 6.5 p.m.

Legislative Assembly.

Thursday, 16th July, 1931.

	PAGE
Questions: Taxation, land values	3886
Timber royalties	3886
Premiers' Conference Plan, assistance for wheat-growers and unemployed	3886
BILLS: Constitution Acts Amendment, 2r.	3887
Firearms and Guns, Council's amendments, Com.	3887
State Manufactures Description, Council's amendments, Com.	3891

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTION—TAXATION, LAND VALUES.

Mr. J. H. SMITH asked the Premier: 1, Do the Government propose to introduce legislation this session to review valuations of land based on present prices of primary products? 2, Do the Government propose to reduce taxation at present applying to unimproved values of land?

The PREMIER replied: 1 and 2, The matter of land taxation is under consideration.

QUESTION—TIMBER ROYALTIES.

Mr. SAMPSON asked the Minister for Forests: 1, What royalties are chargeable by the State on timber for export? 2, In view of what is practically the paralysis of the timber export industry at present, would it not be an economically sound proposition either materially to reduce royalty charges or temporarily to cancel them?

The PREMIER (for the Minister for Forests) replied: 1, The royalty varies with such factors as the class of forest, accessibility, distance from port of shipment, etc. 2, A 20 per cent. reduction has been made, and steps are being taken to secure increased sales overseas by co-operative action by all sawmilling interests, including the Government. The position is being carefully watched, and no time will be lost in giving effect to any steps considered economically sound to secure partial or complete revival in the industry.

QUESTION—PREMIERS' CONFERENCE PLAN.

Assistance for Wheatgrowers and Unemployed.

Hon. W. D. JOHNSON asked the Premier: Page 163 of the proceedings and decisions of the Melbourne Conference records that the raising of £8,500,000 to relieve the necessities of the wheatgrowers and the unemployed of the Commonwealth was definitely made a part of the Conference Rehabilitation Plan. Is he (1), insisting on this portion of the plan being strictly and early observed? (2), To relieve the anxieties of the wheatgrowers and the unemployed, can he state what progress, if any, has been made?

The PREMIER replied: 1 and 2, I am not in a position to insist. Under the Financial Agreement, the Federal Government must raise the money, and I am sure that it is doing its best to do so.

BILL—CONSTITUTION ACTS AMENDMENT.

Second Reading.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. T. A. L. Davy—West Perth) [4.37] in moving the second reading said: I do not propose to occupy more than a short space of time in placing the Bill before hon. members. They will see quite readily that it is a measure consequential upon that which we passed last evening—the Financial Emergency Bill. The reason for embodying in a separate Bill provision for the reduction of the salaries of those affected is that, under Section 73 of the Constitution Act, a Bill to amend the salaries of those mentioned in the schedule must be reserved for the Royal assent. This measure will affect the salaries of the Governor, the Governor's Private Secretary, the Clerk of the Executive Council, the Judges and Ministers. They will be treated in precisely the same manner as persons receiving similar salaries are to be treated under the Financial Emergency Bill. I have nothing more to add, but if you will pardon me, Mr. Speaker, and permit me to step slightly outside the Standing Orders, I would like to say what I had intended to mention last evening in reply to the debate on the Financial Emergency Bill. I much appreciate the reasonable and decent way in which criticism of that measure was indulged in by those hon. members who spoke. I do not remember, since I have been a member of this Chamber, ever before having listened to a succession of speakers advancing arguments in respect of which they felt so strongly, in so orderly and decent a manner. I thank them for that. I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Hon. P. Collier, debate adjourned.

BILL—FIREARMS AND GUNS.

Council's Amendments.

Schedule of three amendments made by the Council now considered.

In Committee.

Mr. Richardson in the Chair; the Minister for Lands in charge of the Bill.

No. 1. Clause 4.—Delete this clause and insert the following:—

4. This Act shall have the following application:—

To pistols and air guns generally.

(1.) It shall apply throughout the State to pistols and air guns.

To Asiatic and African aliens generally.

(2.) It shall apply throughout the State to any person who is an Asiatic or African alien, or who is an Asiatic or African alien claiming or deemed to be a British subject.

To municipalities and towns.

(3.) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2), it shall apply to all municipalities and towns and within one mile of the boundaries of any municipality or town.

License for a firearm other than pistol or air gun not necessary in other portions of State, unless the Governor declares by Proclamation.

(4.) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) Section 5 of this Act, relating to licenses, shall not apply, so far as regards firearms other than pistols and air guns, in any portion of the State not particularly specified in paragraph (3) of this section, unless the Governor by Proclamation from time to time declares it to apply to any portion or portions not so specified.

THE MINISTER FOR LANDS: The Council seek to reverse the position as outlined in the Bill as it left this Chamber. Originally the clause set out that the Act should apply throughout the State generally to pistols and airguns, and, in respect of other firearms, provision was made whereby the Governor, by proclamation, could declare other parts of the State exempt, but the exemption did not apply to the carrying of firearms within the boundaries of a municipality or within a radius of one mile. The Council's amendment retains the general application of the Bill to pistols and airguns, but also includes all municipalities and towns, and a radius of one mile from the boundaries of such municipalities and towns. Further, in respect of licenses for firearms other than pistols and airguns, the Council suggest that licenses will not be necessary in other portions of the State, unless the Governor by proclamation specifically applies the measure to other parts of the State. Furthermore, when the Bill was before the

Assembly it escaped notice that the measure, as drafted, would have rendered ineffective prosecutions for various offences, including the possession of firearms by a person in an intoxicated condition. I move—

That the amendment be agreed to.

Mr. MARSHALL: The Council's amendment involves a principle that was discussed with the Minister for Police who had charge of the Bill when it was originally before this Chamber. He declared it was not his intention to include country towns. The Council's amendment will have that effect. At Meekatharra it may be found that persons who live beyond a radius of a mile of the township and come to the town occasionally on business or on holidays, and carry their equipment, will be liable under the Act.

The Chief Secretary: No.

Mr. MARSHALL: It is useless saying that they will not be liable. They will be, just as if they came to Perth. A man could not take his firearms to a gunsmith for repairs and the gunsmith could not attend to them unless the owner was licensed.

The Chief Secretary: Could not he leave them outside the town?

Mr. MARSHALL: Where would he leave them? A drover has no home; neither has a kangarooer. A prospector might have a home, but he travels from place to place. All such men carry their outfit wherever they go. Nannine is a small town, and the nearest police are 25 miles away. Yet no one could enter that town with firearms unless he was licensed.

The Minister for Lands: This applies to the city, and no action has ever been taken against a man for bringing firearms into the city for repairs.

Mr. MARSHALL: The provision is probably necessary for congested centres. I do not say that the police would demand a man's license immediately he entered a town, but he would be liable under the measure. Another objection to the Council's amendment is that the pea rifle, which is more dangerous than the air gun, is not included amongst the firearms to be licensed throughout the State. I move—

That the amendment be amended by striking out of Subclause 3 the words, "and towns."

Hon. J. C. WILLCOCK: The Council's amendment will make the position worse. Previously, before any town could be brought under the Act, it had to be proclaimed. Under the proposal all towns would be included without proclamation. The subclause would include a townsite, although it might have scarcely any buildings. On the other hand, the amendment of the member for Murchison would exclude a large town like Katanning, which is not a municipality. It might be advisable to specify towns with a certain population.

The Chief Secretary: How many would you suggest?

Hon. J. C. WILLCOCK: Some reasonable number, say 600 or 700 people. It might be even better to specify towns of over 1,000 inhabitants. Failing some such provision, I shall support the hon. member's amendment.

Mr. SAMPSON: I support the amendment on the amendment. The limitation proposed is impracticable in that it seeks to apply to townsite conditions applicable to capital cities. There are some townsites without any buildings. The Council's amendment indicate a lack of knowledge of conditions in the country, and I shall support the amendment moved by the member for Murchison.

Mr. COVERLEY: I also support the amendment moved by the member for Murchison. People in the North are obliged to carry their firearms with them, especially if they live in camps, because they have nowhere to leave them. When they go into a township, therefore, they have their weapons with them. It is necessary for those who live in the northern districts to carry arms for their own protection, and perhaps for the protection of some valuable horse or bronco mule against the rush of a wild bullock. If another place understood the conditions I speak of, they would not seek to penalise people in those centres.

Mr. Angelo: I agree with the remarks of the member for Kimberley.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: There is a lack of knowledge on the part of members as to what constitutes a townsite. This particular clause does not say that a man who lives in a town shall not have a gun, but merely says he shall be licensed if he does carry a gun. The police do not proceed against a man for bringing a gun in to be repaired. Persons carrying guns are

frequently seen coming into the city, but as these are being brought in merely to be repaired or overhauled, the police take no action against such people. Because a man lives in Katanning and sells firearms, he should not be excluded from the operations of the Act, while a man who lives in York must take out a license.

Mr. Sleeman: This Bill will not stop people from bringing guns into the city for repair.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: No, but it gives the police an opportunity to find out where the firearms are. The fee is only 2s. 6d.

Hon. J. C. Willcock: But a lot of circumlocution has to be gone through before a man gets his license.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: We know that in many parts of the State the law is observed more in the breach than otherwise.

Hon. J. C. Willcock: The word "town" is not appropriate. Why not define a town as one with a population of at least 1,000?

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: Who would determine the population of a town? If the authorities desire to arrest a man who is carelessly handling a gun, they will take action under this measure, but they do not proceed against a person who is merely carrying a gun with the object of getting it repaired. The idea behind this Bill is to give the authorities control over the whole business. I cannot think of a better word than "town," though if a better one were suggested, I would be prepared to consider it. If it is found that the Bill inflicts hardships, it can be amended at a later date.

Mr. Marshall: It is like the Hawkers Act. This is all right in the city, but creates great hardship in outback centres.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: I am not prepared to agree to the definition of a township as a place having a population of 1,000.

Mr. MARSHALL: In the Act, four different kinds of licenses are provided for. The one I complain about is the license that has to do with a man being in possession of a firearm. These are persons who do not trade in firearms but use them for sport or as a means of livelihood. I do not object to the inclusion of such places as Katanning and Bruce Rock, but I do want to prevent people outback from being penalised. What I am particularly interested in is the license to use a firearm. I suggest that the Minister reports progress so that we may be able to

draft an amendment that will meet the situation and the wishes of both Houses.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: The amendment would not apply without proclamation being made.

Mr. Marshall: Yes, it would.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: There need not be a license unless it is required by proclamation.

Mr. Marshall: You are making provision only for the outside portions of the State.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: The license would not be needed by a drover merely bringing a firearm into a town. The police have never taken action in such circumstances. They use common sense in carrying out the law. I am prepared to accept an amendment limited to townsites with a population of not more than 200.

Hon. J. C. Willcock: Better make it 500.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: If the word "towns" is allowed to remain, I will later move an amendment excluding townsites with not more than 200 people.

Mr. PARKER: To me it appears highly difficult to restrict this provision to townsites with populations of not more than, say, 200. It would be very difficult to prove the population. Although one may know a place to have a population of 400 or 500, one cannot prove it. The provision as proposed to be amended would be highly difficult to administer.

Mr. PIESSE: I hope the member for Murchison will accept the Minister's suggestion. Katanning, Mt. Barker, and other large towns are in road board districts, and they would be severely penalised.

Mr. SLEEMAN: I hope the amendment on the amendment will not be rejected. The Council's amendment is unreasonable. Police generally do not do unreasonable things, but there are exceptions in the force. If progress were reported, a compromise might be arrived at, and then the Bill would go through in a few minutes. The member for Murchison is anxious to preserve the rights of the people in the back country.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: It is agreed that in centres of population it is not desirable that anyone should be allowed to walk about equipped with a dangerous firearm unless he is licensed. Many places in Western Australia are not called towns though their population is larger than that of many municipalities. The Council desires that the measure should not apply within municipalities and a mile of their boundaries ex-

cept by proclamation. As the Bill left this Chamber, the provision was the other way round.

Hon. J. C. Willecock: The original form was better than the Council's amendment.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: The Council has added "towns" to "municipalities." If the Bill should apply to small municipalities, it is desirable that it should apply to large towns. This is a precautionary measure, and wise administration is the principal point to be aimed at. I hope the Committee will not delete the words as proposed.

Hon. J. C. WILLCOCK: The original provision was much better than this one. Under the Bill as introduced the Government could say, "This portion of the measure applies to the whole State with the exception of" and then name the exceptions. Then there would be no occasion to worry whether a place was called a town or a municipality.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: I understood it was agreed that this provision was equally desirable in towns and municipalities, but that the word "towns" would be going too far, and should be qualified by a delimiting of the population of those towns.

Hon. J. C. Willecock: The Minister for Lands suggested 200, which I think rather low. I should say 1,200.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Will the hon. member move that?

Hon. J. C. Willecock: Perhaps, when the present amendment is disposed of.

Mr. MARSHALL: The point I have moved to amend is dealt with also in Sub-clause 4 of the Council's amendment. If I succeed in striking out "or towns" the Governor in Council can, by proclamation under Subclause 4, declare any town to come within the operations of the Act. I am merely trying to prevent another place from including the words "or towns," which makes every town in the State subject to the operations of the Bill. It could be covered by proclamation, which is all that is required.

The Chief Secretary: The Government could do the same in regard to municipalities.

Mr. MARSHALL: Yes.

The Chief Secretary: Apparently the hon. member doesn't want the Bill at all.

Mr. MARSHALL: Yes I do; but I do not want it to go too far in its restrictions.

Already the Minister has all that he requires.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: If the amendment be carried, it will prevent me from moving an amendment to limit the population.

Hon. J. C. Willecock: You could do it by proclamation.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: Under the amendment it would be quite possible for a person to go to, say, Claremont, or some other suburb, there procure any weapon or ammunition that he desired and, although in an intoxicated condition, go through the town with a loaded gun, but without having violated the law.

Mr. Marshall: But you could proclaim any area.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: No we could not. The Council's amendment is actually an amendment drafted by the the Crown Law Department. Members from the northern electorates desire to exclude certain people from having to license their guns. If that is the only point in dispute we can get over it.

Mr. Marshall: You have all the power you want.

Hon. J. C. Willecock: Yes, read Sub-clause 4 of the Council's amendment.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: That deals only with licenses.

Mr. Marshall: That is all we want.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: Northern members desire to be able to exclude practically the whole of the North from having to license guns. But there is a certain part of the North where such licensing is very much desired.

Mr. Kenneally: Does the Minister not think it would be well to report progress and submit this difficulty to the Crown Law Department?

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: It will not get us very far, until we know what is wanted. I desire to meet the mover of the amendment, but I do not see how it can be done. It would be much easier if he would agree to a limited population basis.

Mr. KENNEALLY: I do not want to have to vote for the exclusion of towns, particularly large towns, but on the other hand I do not want to have to vote against the amendment and so leave the position as it is. If progress were reported, surely we

could get drafted a provision that would give satisfaction to both sides.

Progress reported.

BILL—STATE MANUFACTURES DESCRIPTION.

Council's Amendments.

Schedule of four amendments made by the Council now considered.

In Committee.

Mr. Richardson in the Chair; the Minister for Lands in charge of the Bill.

No. 1. Clause 2.—Delete the word "may" in line 11 and insert in lieu thereof "wholly produced or wholly manufactured":

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: In support of this amendment it was instanced in another place that hats might have leather bands that had been made in Western Australia, and it was thought wise in consequence to suggest the amendment. I move—

That the amendment be agreed to.

Mr. MILLINGTON: We should not try to defeat the objects for which the Bill was introduced. There might be some part of an article not made in Western Australia and that part might be a necessary adjunct to the article. We should not have such a cast iron interpretation as "wholly." The application might be all right to hat bands, but there are bigger things. In connection with machinery there might be parts not made here, but included in it, and because of that the machinery would not be wholly manufactured in Western Australia. The amendment I fear goes further than it was intended it should go.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: The exception taken by another place that there would be the possibility of a stamp being put on a very small portion of an article made in Western Australia, is a legitimate exception. It is quite possible to add the smallest detail to an article. If we are to give Western Australian industries the benefit of the Bill, we must exclude shams. If the smallest portion of an article be made in the State, there cannot be any exception to the amendment.

Mr. KENNEALLY: The amendment will not get over the difficulty mentioned by the Minister for Lands who said that if a hat

band was marked "made in Western Australia" it would convey the impression that the hat had been made here. The amendment says "wholly produced or wholly manufactured in Western Australia." If the words appeared on the hat band they would mean, of course, that only the hat band had been made in Western Australia and that the remainder had not been made here. The amendment would not prevent the use of those words.

The Minister for Lands: If the words appear on the hat band you will assume that the hat was made in Western Australia.

Mr. KENNEALLY: If the words appear merely on the hat band, it will be assumed that it is only the hat band that was wholly produced in Western Australia. If we cannot get the whole of an article produced in the State, we must pay attention to the benefits that will accrue to the State if we get a good portion of it produced here. We should solicit preference, not only for the article wholly manufactured here, but for the article that is manufactured almost wholly in Western Australia. Our objective is to give preference to goods wholly manufactured here, and if we cannot accomplish that in every instance, it is a laudable object to aim at to give preference to articles that are to a large extent manufactured here. Our legislation should be on those lines. The amendment does not get us any nearer to having an article definitely labelled as the amendment proposes.

Mr. PANTON: There are thousands of garments made up in this country, the material for which is not produced here. Foy & Gibson's and Boan Bros. manufacture a lot of such garments. The amendment might do a lot of harm because of the fact that so many garments are made up here.

Mr. SAMPSON: It will be impossible for either condition set out in the amendment to be true. To be "wholly produced" would be impossible; likewise "wholly manufactured." Thus the effect on local industry would be bad. The amendment would set up a lie, and if it was a lie that the manufacturer could get away with, it would not do much harm, but this is an obvious and a stupid lie. I hope the Minister will not agree to the amendment.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: This legislation will not be compulsory. It will be possible for people to use these marks if they so desire to distinguish their articles

from those that are imported. What we want as nearly as possible is to give some preference to those people who are making or producing articles in Western Australia. The people I desire to help are those, for instance, who are making use of the vegetables grown here, in the manufacture of pickles and preserves. There is a considerable amount of activity along those lines now, but our own manufacturers have to compete under unfair conditions. For instance, imported lines are labelled as made expressly for certain firms at Fremantle. One of the local manufacturers uses 900 tons of tomatoes, and he provides a fairly ready market for our growers' produce.

Mr. Pantou: We send tomato pulp to the Eastern States and buy it back in the form of bottled tomato sauce.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS: That is so. I want the whole of the labour to be done in our own State and the money retained here. Probably later on we may have to extend this principle and, in addition to the brand "wholly manufactured," we may require another reading: "Partially manufactured."

Mr. SLEEMAN: I do not know that the Council's amendment will get us far. My experience is that there are thousands of people who will not have Western Australian-made goods, even if they can get them. The present Government are not without blame because they do not seem to have much time for machinery manufactured locally. Thousands of farmers in Western Australia will not have locally-made implements on their minds, and yet I am convinced that if we could put McKay's brand on those implements, the farmers would regard them as the best in the world.

Mr. Wansbrough: If we put the local brand on goods, people may not buy them.

The Chief Secretary: But there is nothing compulsory about the Bill; it is quite voluntary.

Mr. SLEEMAN: I am afraid that if we brand some classes of goods as made locally, there will be no sale for them, because of local prejudices.

Mr. Corboy: It is a poor lookout for our people if that is so.

Mr. SLEEMAN: In my opinion, our people require to be educated and the process should start in our schools. We had a jam factory that turned out a splendid article, but people would not buy the local product.

Mr. Corboy: In the school atlases the officially supplied map of Western Australia is the most out of date.

Mr. SLEEMAN: I am much afraid that this measure will do more harm than good in many directions.

Mr. MILLINGTON: I still believe that the original wording of the clause was sufficient. If this type of legislation is made too rigid, it may result in prohibiting its use rather than encouraging manufacturers to advertise locally-made articles. If fraudulent use is made of the locally-made brand, that position can be dealt with by way of regulation.

The Premier: I do not think this legislation will apply to mining machinery or anything of that description, but will be used more for marking clothing, jams, and so forth.

Mr. MILLINGTON: It is an experiment.

The Premier: Yes, but it will be applied to the smaller lines.

Question put and passed; the Council's amendment agreed to.

No. 2. Clause 11.—Insert after the word "documents" in line 34 the following:—
 "(excepting trade formulæ, and letters and documents containing any information or particulars of a private or secret nature relating to the process of manufacture by such person)."

No. 3. Clause 11.—Insert a new sub-clause to stand as Subclause 2, as follows:—

(2.) No inspector or interpreter shall disclose to any person, other than in the course of his duties under this Act, any information which he acquires in the exercise of his duties.

No. 4. Clause 13.—Insert after the word "documents" in line 33 the following:—
 "(excepting trade formulæ, and letters and documents containing any information or particulars of a private or secret nature relating to the process of manufacture by a person as aforesaid)."

On motions by the Minister for Lands, the foregoing amendments made by the Council agreed to.

Resolutions reported, the report adopted, and a message accordingly transmitted to the Council.

House adjourned at 6.14 p.m.