

liquor to be consumed must be brought there by the patrons and must be consumed on the premises, and only during meal hours. This practice has continued without untoward incident.

The King's Park Board is composed of highly responsible and well-respected citizens, including Sir Thomas Meagher, K.B., K.St.J., J.P., M.B., B.S. (President); Mr. G. K. Baron-Hay, C.B.E., M.C., B.Sc. (Agric.), J.P. (Deputy President); Mr. Q. R. Stow, barrister and solicitor; Professor B. J. Grieve, M.Sc. (Melb.) Ph.D., D.I.C. (Lond.), F.L.S.; and Mr. S. Heal, M.L.A. for Perth.

The lease of the catering establishment is the responsibility of the King's Park Board, which can be relied upon to see that its provisions are strictly complied with and that the service provided conforms to the highest possible standards.

In conclusion, I would again emphasise that this measure is for the purpose of clearly defining the function of the premises; namely, that of a "restaurant".

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. H. May.

House adjourned at 5.52 p.m.

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE—

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

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

CROWN LANDS

Inspections by Tribunal

1. The Hon. F. D. WILLMOTT asked the Minister for Local Government:

Will the Minister inform the House—

- (a) What was the total area of land inspected and reported upon by the Crown Lands Tribunal?

Classifications Recommended

- (b) What area of land was recommended as—
 - (i) Agricultural land;
 - (ii) State forest;
 - (iii) timber reserve;
 - (iv) water catchment; and
 - (v) other purposes?

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN replied:

- (a) 472,640 acres.
- (b) (i) 57,314 acres immediate release.
15,800 acres after resumption from pastoral leases or cancellation of grazing leases.
8,130 acres after cancellation of reserves.
60,629 acres after removal of marketable timber.
Total under (b) (i) 141,873 acres.
- (ii) 136,943 acres.
- (iii) 100,998 acres under Forest Act.
60,755 acres under Land Act.
Total under (b) (iii) 161,753 acres.
- (iv) None specifically.
Included in areas for State Forest.
- (v) 32,071 acres.

Further areas are currently being investigated, but reports are not yet complete.

Legislative Council

Tuesday, the 22nd September, 1964

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PASTORAL LEASES*Regeneration of Vestey's Properties*

2. The Hon. H. C. STRICKLAND asked the Minister for Local Government: Referring to "regeneration costs" incurred by the State on eroded pastoral leases held by Australian Investment Agency Pty. Limited, more generally known as Vestey's properties—
- (a) What is the total length and cost of fencing completed at the 30th June, 1964?
 - (b) What is the total acreage of land contoured and sown to pastures as at the 30th June, 1964?
 - (c) Of the £220,592 incurred as costs of the foregoing works, what amounts have been spent in—
 - (i) Western Australia;
 - (ii) The Northern Territory?

Regeneration Costs in Northern Territory

- (d) What arrangements have been made with the Administrator of the Northern Territory for the State Government to incur "regeneration costs" on pastoral leases in the Northern Territory?

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN replied:

- (a) 351 miles on leases held by Australian Investment Agency Pty. Limited at a cost of £81,380.
- (b) Approximately 100,000 acres contoured and sown within a fenced area of approximately 1,100 square miles.
- (c) (a) £181,532.
(b) £39,060.
- (d) A copy of the agreement was made available to the Administrator and in reply he signified his approval to the project.
Detail of progress is forwarded annually to the Northern Territory Department of Lands.

SOIL CONSERVATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE*Tabling of Reports and Minutes*

3. The Hon. A. L. LOTON asked the Minister for Local Government:
- (1) Is a report prepared by the Soil Conservation Advisory Committee as appointed by the Soil Conservation Act?
 - (2) If the answer to (1) is "Yes", will the Minister table the last three reports?
 - (3) How many times did the committee meet during the year 1963-64?

- (4) Are the minutes of such meetings for the year 1963-64 available, and, if so, will the Minister table such minutes?

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) Answered by (1).
- (3) Once, on the 2nd June, 1964.
- (4) It is not customary to make minutes of committees available. Arrangements can be made for the honourable member to peruse the minutes in the office of the Minister for Agriculture if he wishes to do so.

BILLS (6): THIRD READING

1. Electoral Act Amendment Bill.
Bill read a third time, on motion by The Hon. A. F. Griffith (Minister for Justice), and transmitted to the Assembly.
2. Health Act Amendment Bill.
Bill read a third time, on motion by The Hon. A. F. Griffith (Minister for Mines), and passed.
3. Agriculture Protection Board Act Amendment Bill.
Bill read a third time, on motion by The Hon. L. A. Logan (Minister for Local Government), and passed.
4. Legal Practitioners Act Amendment Bill.
Bill read a third time, on motion by The Hon. A. F. Griffith (Minister for Justice), and transmitted to the Assembly.
5. Inquiry Agents Licensing Act Amendment Bill.
Bill read a third time, on motion by The Hon. A. F. Griffith (Minister for Mines), and passed.
6. Cemeteries Act Amendment Bill.
Bill read a third time, on motion by The Hon. L. A. Logan (Minister for Local Government), and transmitted to the Assembly.

CANCER COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL*Second Reading*

THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH (Suburban—Minister for Mines) [4.43 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill contains an enlargement of the definition of the word "institute" in order to indicate the purpose of a cancer institute as an institution for the detection, research into, or treatment of, cancer and allied conditions.

In a similar train of thought, it may be said that the insertion of the word "diagnosis" among the objects and functions of the council is appropriate for, at the present time, the council is financing the operation of a cancer detection service, but there is some doubt as to its powers unless this term be added.

The council may at present provide, maintain, and assist institutes concerned with the treatment of cancer and allied conditions, but the council is actually doing more than this at present, and the insertion of a new paragraph covering the building, establishment, maintenance, equipment, and management of institutes is now warranted and provided for in this measure. The council is authorised under the Act to outlay expenditure on education of the medical profession but not on public education, and a suitable amendment remedies this situation.

It is proposed in the Bill that two additional lay members be added to the council to permit of its work becoming more flexible and to widen representation of the community in general. There will be no reduction in the number of professional members, however.

Under section 17 of the Act, a board of an institute is subject to the council, and a board is required to give effect to any direction of the Minister. This Bill contains an amendment requiring such directions to be given by the Minister through the council. It is thought this removes what appears to be an anomaly, because the Minister's power to direct the council is clearly stated in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 8.

The council is required at present to keep its account at the Treasury. Boards of management of hospitals and the Board of Management of the Radio-Therapy Institute, which latter body derives its authority for operation from the Cancer Council, maintain their own bank accounts; and there is an amendment in this Bill, with which the Treasury agrees, to permit the Cancer Council to operate its own bank account.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. J. G. Hislop.

CHIROPRACTORS BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed, from the 17th September, on the following motion by The Hon. L. A. Logan (Minister for Local Government):—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

THE HON. J. G. HISLOP (Metropolitan) [4.46 p.m.]: This Bill will bring about certain differences of viewpoint amongst members. It seems that the Honorary Royal Commission which inquired into the functions of chiropractors

came to the conclusion that registration of chiropractors should be implemented, and was the answer to the problem.

Most of us in the Australian Medical Association can see no possible chance of this measure becoming the means of protecting the public. In fact, we cannot see where there is protection against anything. This Bill is very wide in its scope, and seeks to bring about very many changes in the field of chiropractic.

Much of the Bill can be dealt with during the Committee stage, when the clauses are discussed; but there are one or two matters I wish to mention in dealing with the Bill generally. One of the things which struck me most forcibly is in regard to the proposed registration board. If I read the provisions correctly, it means that when there are only three members of the board present, then two members can decide the actions to be taken at the particular meeting. That can be a very dangerous principle, indeed, and I think something more than that ought to be provided as a protection against what could happen at meetings of the registration board.

There are to be five persons on the board, one of whom shall be a legal practitioner, two of whom shall be engaged in the practice of chiropractic, and two of whom shall be nominated by the Minister; but there is a possibility that the persons nominated by the Minister may not be chiropractors. In fact, they could be ordinary citizens representing the public on the board.

Any three members of the board shall constitute a quorum, and the chairman has not a casting vote but only a deliberative vote. So it would mean that two members can control the business of the board. I think the number is too small, and it should be increased. For that purpose I have caused amendments to be submitted to vary the number of board members.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: The chairman has only a deliberative vote.

The Hon. J. G. HISLOP: That is so; he has no casting vote. That means if there are three members present, including the chairman, and the other two vote against him, they will be able to control the business of that meeting. I do not think that two members are sufficient for the purpose of controlling matters to be dealt with by the board.

The next question with which I wish to deal is one being introduced much before its time. This board will not only register chiropractors, but will also conduct the school for teaching chiropractors. I think we should be given a great deal more information by the Government as to how this school will be conducted. It is not clearly known to most of us exactly what are the terms of education given to chiropractors who have really gone through

years of training, especially, for example, at the Lincoln College of America. However, we do believe the training of the chiropractor is very much in line with that of the physiotherapist.

To start a physiotherapists' school meant we had to import teachers and also make use of the facilities of the University staff.

The same will have to be done here if the students training to be chiropractors have to be given tuition in physiotherapy, physiology, and anatomy; and I am certain it cannot be done, because we have been inquiring through the Postgraduate Committee of Medicine for further courses in both anatomy and pathology for the young men of our profession who desire to become surgeons and wish to sit for the qualifications of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Australasia.

If we cannot run courses in these subjects for these men, I do not see how we are going to provide the teachers and training for the chiropractors. We must think about it again and discuss between ourselves who is going to produce the course of training. We have only to look through these two large tomes of evidence to find that the Royal Commission was informed at one stage that there were only three really trained chiropractors in the State. That is in the notes; yet they cannot alone be the teachers for these students.

It is going to take more than that number; it is going to take men who are trained in teaching. There is no certainty that a man who knows how to do something can teach someone else how to do it. We found that out when our Medical School commenced. Those of us who had practised for many years did not regard ourselves as teachers. The Medical School has been developed, and there are full-time professors in it every day. Since then, of course, most of the practising physicians have learned, from their experience with the Medical School, to be teachers. But we cannot take a body of men, the majority of whom have qualifications that we know not of, to be the teachers of these students.

It would be very much better if it was decided that a lapse of time should occur before a school of chiropractic was started in this State. There is no school in Australia, and there is very great difficulty in finding out the training received from the chiropractic schools in the United States. Yet here we are going to allow these people to start a school. If a certain time elapsed, as was the case with the Medical School, these people could possibly do very much better in the way of training the students.

Those who have taken the opportunity of looking through these volumes of evidence will realise that many inquiries have been made, but the fact remains that inquiries made by the Western Australian

branch of the Australian Medical Association have revealed an absence of training in some of these schools. The following is a paragraph from these notes:—

Information before the Association is incomplete, but it is aware that the independent Haynes Institute conducted an inquiry in the late 1950s into the Palmer School of Chiropractic in California and "found basic science rooms devoid of students and without much equipment of any kind, certainly none that had been used, the libraries were extremely poor and seldom used, while anatomy was taught by dissecting cats." This report and other information before the Association does not inspire confidence and the Association considers that although the certificated chiropractor may have had training and experience in the art of manipulation of the spinal column, he remains most inadequately trained and inexperienced in the essential principles of the disciplines which orthodox medicine consider are so essential if accurate diagnosis of disease is to be made.

That is the position we are facing. We all have to ask ourselves whether we are assisting the public by accepting this Bill, or whether some modification of it would not be better.

I would draw the attention of the House to the fact that we are allowing people who state they have an American degree or have attended the Lincoln College—and they will probably produce a certificate to that effect; but whether the certificate will give details of the training course which they have been through, I do not know—to practise in this State as chiropractors. Does anyone in this House believe that I could go and practise medicine in America in that way? Before I could undertake any clinical work, even on a visit to America, I would have to sit for a very stiff examination which America, for the first time, is allowing to be conducted in our universities in the Eastern States. They would not allow anyone to go across there and be accepted without passing that examination.

My own son, who has done nothing but postgraduate work for the best part of five years, will probably spend two years in England; but he will still be debarred from practising in clinical work in America until he passes the examination, which is not easy or inexpensive. But we are accepting certain people and granting them registration without asking any real questions as to the amount of training they have had.

Let us take the example of a man who says he trained in Yugoslavia. What possible chance have we of finding out what actual qualifications that man has? It is almost impossible to find out what the course of training is in Yugoslavia; yet it

is quite possible that if this Bill is passed in its original form, he will be able to practise here. I am only submitting these points with the idea of asking members to consider whether we are doing justice to the public. There is a very grave difficulty always in registering or giving status to persons who are not fully qualified to carry out the work for which they are registered.

I know quite well, and so does everybody else, that a large number of persons have found relief at the hands of the chiropractor. I believe there is a place for the chiropractor; and I think he has filled a place quite well without registration.

There are certain types of persons who visit him. He is called upon by the individual who has a backache which apparently has not been curable by his own doctor, and perhaps by other doctors. In many such cases the chiropractor has given relief. In quite a number of cases, however, that relief has been temporary; and I have knowledge of that in my own practice. Nevertheless, these people who do get such relief from their backaches are very conscious of the good the chiropractor does; and so is everybody else.

There is, however, the other class of person who just by sheer perverseness dislikes orthodox treatment and would rather have unorthodox treatment. He probably needs something to boost his personality and finds that he gains some nervous or psychological relief at the hands of someone other than a member of the medical profession; that is, someone who is not an orthodox practitioner.

Then we get the third type of person, who is probably in a state of neurasthenia and has some nervous condition which he is not prepared to divulge, yet expects sudden relief from this nervous strain as a result of visiting his medical practitioner. Such a person might attend a doctor a few times and then possibly dislike the diagnosis, and away he goes to the other practitioner.

Members will find in the evidence given before the Royal Commission, if they look through the two tomes to which I have already referred, that what I am about to say has happened; and I think it is still likely to happen, namely: On a number of occasions people have failed to obtain relief from the medical practitioner and have then gone to a chiropractor; and I would not say that he is one of the chiropractors who has a high ethical standing; but the chiropractor has made it quite clear to the individual that the illness is going to be a long one and the patient must attend often and regularly for treatment. Under this Bill, that practice must cease, because these individuals will have to conform to the standards of professional behaviour which the board will lay down.

It would not be ethical at all for any medical practitioner to say to a patient, "This is going to take two years, and you will have to attend me regularly every week or every fortnight during that period." Fortunately the public would not believe that; but people do believe that sort of statement when the person making it is not practising hand-in-hand with the medical profession.

The second thing that will arise under a Bill of this sort—and a lot of it is psychological—is due to the fact that the chiropractor as he is today can take risks, and he has taken risks, in manipulation. Sometimes he has achieved success and at other times he has not; and in the latter case the individual may have regretted the manipulation.

If the Bill passes, the chiropractor will not, from now on, be able to take risks. He will not be able to take a joint or a neck and twist it, or do something of that sort, without there being very solid reasons for doing so; because he will be able to be charged by the patient who has not obtained relief and feels that damage has been done, as he will in future be a registered person.

The Hon. F. J. S. Wise: Does that apply to physiotherapists?

The Hon. J. G. HISLOP: Yes, I should think so, inasmuch as they are registered persons and if they do something contrary to their training or to the need of the individual, or something that amounts to malpractice, they can be sued.

The Hon. F. J. S. Wise: I know of doctors who have referred patients to physiotherapists.

The Hon. J. G. HISLOP: They do; and I can deal with that point for the honourable member later. I am talking at the moment on the point that if a man is not a registered practitioner, he can take risks, because he is not supposed to have the degree of knowledge which a registered person would have; but the moment a man becomes registered he is supposed to stand up to a code of ethical behaviour and standards.

The Hon. J. Dolan: Is not that normal?

The Hon. J. G. HISLOP: Quite; but the difficulty is that the relief given to the patient is given as a result of taking risks; and I am saying that aspect is going to be lost. What I think will happen is that another crop of persons of an unorthodox character will rise after the chiropractor is registered; because we will still have the people who want to go to someone who is prepared to do his best to give them relief; and this is not going to be an easy problem.

The Bill contains quite a number of other conditions that one could discuss; but I do think one must make certain admissions and say that the physiotherapist is

a trained person. The physiotherapists' school was started after the physiotherapists were registered. There was, of course, because of the teaching that was provided for the medical profession, every avenue of teaching available for the work that was needed to be done by the physiotherapists; but under their Act they have the right to manipulate. Yet I doubt very much whether the art of manipulation has ever really been used to the full by the physiotherapists.

Whether that is the fault of the physiotherapists, or whether it is the fault of the orthopaedic surgeons, or any of the other surgeons, by failing to impress upon—or teach—the physiotherapists the need to learn to manipulate, I would not like to say. But I do think that certain improvements could be made in the training of physiotherapists in this regard. It is possible that the physiotherapists feel that manipulation is beyond the teaching they have received. That, however, will not be so with the chiropractors, whose whole work really hinges around manipulation.

I do not propose to take up a great amount of time in discussing the Bill, because I think it can be dealt with mainly through the clauses of the measure. There is, however, one clause that I might mention now, and that is clause 20. By this clause we are going to admit into this profession all who have practised for the last five years as chiropractors and who have used the word "chiropractor" alone or as a principal word of their description. I think that would really cover everybody who claimed to have done any manipulation at all within this State; because even if a person did not use the word "chiropractor" on his advertising, he could actually have done the work of a chiropractor.

The clause also provides that a person must have practised the calling of a chiropractor for at least five years, the last two of which were in Western Australia. If we are going to declare that such people may be registered, we should certainly allow those who have been in Australia during the last two years to be registered; because it is quite clear and obvious that both the Medical Act and Physiotherapists Act could be misconstrued by anyone into believing that chiropractic was allowable as a livelihood in Western Australia. If members look at the Medical Act and the Physiotherapists Act, they will find there is no clear provision that a person cannot practise chiropractic in this State; and they will find there is room for misconception—anyone could believe that chiropractic could be practised here.

I am not at all certain in what I am about to say, but I believe I am correct in stating that in the Chiropractors' Association there are two office bearers who have only been here for two years, or less than two years. So whilst we are seeking

to put all these matters into the hands of the association, we will be debarring those who have been recently elected to it. Therefore I feel that if we are going to do anything in respect of this matter, we should admit all those who are really and honestly practising as chiropractors.

I have given notice of an amendment to remove certain words; because if members look at clause 20 (2) (i) they will find that it refers to every person who "has during that period used as his description the word, 'chiropractor' alone". Then follow the words "or as a principal word of his description." Obviously that man has not been a genuine chiropractor; and I say we should eliminate the person who did not definitely state that his occupation was that of chiropractor, but used "chiropractor" as one of the words of the description of what his efforts were.

I think in that way we would at least reduce the number so that it would include only those who had had the courage to say, "I am a chiropractor and have been practising as such"; and those who did not have that courage should obviously be regarded as persons who have had very little, if any, chiropractic training.

I will leave the balance of what I might have to say until the Committee stage.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. J. Dolan.

ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL

As to Third Reading

THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH (Suburban—Minister for Justice) [5.14 p.m.]: With your permission, Sir, I would like to refer to Order of the Day No. 1. When the second reading of the Electoral Act Amendment Bill was passed, it was passed with an absolute majority of the House. When I moved the third reading this afternoon—

The Hon. F. J. S. Wise: It was carried on the voices.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Yes, it was carried on the voices. I am just wondering whether there will be any complications following the state of affairs whereby the second reading was carried with an absolute majority and the third reading was carried on the voices. If there will be complications, perhaps we should correct the situation.

The **PRESIDENT** (The Hon. L. C. Diver): This was an oversight on my part. It had been my intention to divide the House, and I omitted to do so. If someone would now move that we revert to Order of the Day No. 1, I would appreciate it.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I move—

That leave be given to revert to Order of the Day No. 1.

Motion put and passed.

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver): Would the Minister now move that the Bill be now read a third time?

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I move—

That the Bill be now read a third time.

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver): To be passed this Bill requires an absolute majority. I will divide the House. Ring the bells.

Bells rung.

Point of Order

The Hon. A. L. LOTON: I am sorry I was not given any warning on this, and I would like to know whether it is not necessary under the Standing Orders to restore this Order of the Day to the notice paper at the stage at which it was before we proceeded to the third reading. I think there is a Standing Order which states that if there is a mistake made and discovered it is necessary to give notice. I think we have to wait a certain number of days before it can be done.

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver): I would direct the attention of the honourable member to the fact that we are not rescinding a vote, but confirming one by an absolute majority.

The Hon. A. L. LOTON: At this stage the vote has been taken and passed on the voices. You then put the vote to the House that the Bill be now passed, and it was again passed on the voices. With all respect, Sir, even though I bow to your ruling, at this stage I do not think that either the Minister or yourself can undo what has been done without due notice being given.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I would like to be sure that this matter is in order, and perhaps we could take time out to consider what we should do, rather than make a hurried decision in the matter. I have had a look at Standing Order 121 which states—

An order, resolution, or other vote of the Council may be rescinded . . .

Perhaps if we suspended the sitting for a few minutes we could decide what to do.

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver): I will leave the Chair until the ringing of the bells.

Sitting suspended from 5.18 to 5.44 p.m.

Suspension of Standing Orders

THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH (Suburban—Minister for Justice) [5.44 p.m.]: Under Standing Order 422 I move—

That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended so as to enable the vote on the third reading of the Electoral Act Amendment Bill to be again recorded in accordance with Standing Order No. 243.

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver): Standing Order No. 422 requires that this motion be carried by an absolute majority.

Motion put.

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver): It is necessary to divide the House.

House divided.

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver): The House has now divided and, the vote being a unanimous one, I declare the motion carried.

Motion thus passed.

Third Reading

THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH (Suburban—Minister for Justice) [5.48 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a third time.

Question put.

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver): In order that the question may be carried, it is necessary that there shall be an absolute majority in favour of the motion.

House divided.

The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver): I call the division off as there is an absolute majority of members in favour of the third reading.

Question thus passed.

Bill read a third time and transmitted to the Assembly.

BILLS (2) RECEIPT AND FIRST READING

1. Superannuation and Family Benefits Act Amendment Bill.

2. Presbyterians Acts Amendment Bill.

Bills received from the Assembly; and, on motions by The Hon. A. F. Griffith (Minister for Mines), read a first time.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ACTS AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed, from the 17th September, on the following motion by The Hon. L. A. Logan (Minister for Local Government):—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

THE HON. F. J. S. WISE (North—Leader of the Opposition) [5.51 p.m.]: This Bill deals with matters to be authorised and approved statutorily; matters which have been considered by the Presbyterian Church under its specific Acts. The provisions contained in the Bill affect matters which are domestic to that church, and I have no objection to the Bill.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee, etc.

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

House adjourned at 5.55 p.m.

Legislative Assembly

Tuesday, the 22nd September, 1964

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

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

FISHERMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE, FREMANTLE

Acquisition of Site by W.A.G.R.

1. Mr. FLETCHER asked the Minister for Works:

Is he aware that the Fishermen's Co-operative of Marine Terrace, Fremantle—

- (1) Are endeavouring to manage with refrigeration and other plant in need of repair and expensive replacement?
- (2) Are reluctant to install such expensive plant at the present site in view of pending acquisition of that site for W.A.G.R. or other Government purposes?