

rather significant overtones. It provides that there shall be one of a number of stipendiary magistrates who may be appointed by the Governor to be Chief Stipendiary Magistrate, and he shall have quite considerable administrative powers over the others.

If that had not already been the practice for a long time it might even be a revolutionary principle, but it has been the practice for some time. The Bill has been made necessary because two or three of the more junior magistrates appear to have resented the more or less customary authority of the Chief Stipendiary Magistrate and made it necessary to confer statutory authority upon him.

The Bill provides quite simply that the Governor, in addition to appointing magistrates may, by Order-in-Council appoint one to be the Chief Stipendiary Magistrate. It also provides that, in addition to regulating the functions of the magistrates, the Governor may delegate that function of regulating the other people's duties to the Chief Stipendiary Magistrate. That has long been the practice, as I have said before, but it is now being given statutory effect and, I think, quite wisely. The Bill then describes those duties, but as all members have a copy of the Bill, it is not necessary for me to elaborate on them.

The provision seems reasonable, although it does throw a load of work upon the Chief Stipendiary Magistrate. However, it will have the effect of relieving the load on the Minister who must otherwise give the Governor advice on such subjects. It is much better that one of the senior magistrates, who understands much better than the Minister could possibly do the technical qualifications and specific temperaments of the different magistrates, should have the job of allocating those magistrates in accordance with their particular talents. "Horses for courses" is not a bad principle and it is much more likely that the better judge of these horses would be the chief magistrate rather than the Minister, or the Governor, who would not have any knowledge of the subject other than from the advice received from his political adviser.

It is not necessary for me to say any more. The party which I have the honour to represent agrees with the principles in the Bill, which it supports.

SIR CHARLES COURT (Nedlands—Premier) [5.47 p.m.]: I thank the honourable member for his support of the Bill. He summarised its objectives in a very masterly way, for which I express appreciation.

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 5.49 p.m.

Legislative Council

Tuesday, the 19th August, 1975

The PRESIDENT (the Hon. A. F. Griffith) took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTIONS (8): ON NOTICE

1. COMPREHENSIVE WATER SCHEME

Extension Planning

The Hon. H. W. GAYFER, to the Minister for Justice representing the Minister for Works:

- (1) What is the present planning by the Public Works and Water Supply Department for the further reticulation of new areas within the original Comprehensive Water Scheme boundaries?
- (2) If the answer to (1) is "Nil" then can the farmers and other residents living within the bounds of the original CWS take it that they will never be given availability to a permanent water scheme as was originally planned?
- (3) If nothing is contemplated being done to give reliable water services to large areas within the original bounds of the CWS by way of piped water, what other means are being investigated to give water security to these areas?
- (4) When was the last representation made to the Commonwealth Government for financial assistance to extend reticulation within the bounds of the original CWS?
- (5) What Western Australian and Commonwealth Grant and Loan money has been spent on the CWS within its original bounds in each of the last 12 years?
- (6) How much State and Federal moneys have been spent on the harnessing and reticulation of the Ord River since its inception?

The Hon. N. McNEILL replied:

- (1) Nil.
- (2) All unreticulated areas within the original Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme boundaries have now lost priority for the provision of farmland reticulation within the foreseeable future.
- (3) The current water supply investigations by the Public Works Department are being directed to those wheatbelt areas outside the original C.W.S. boundaries which have been identified in Department of Agriculture studies as having the greatest need. Any far-

mers experiencing water supply problems are, however, eligible to apply to the Farm Water Supply Advisory Committee for technical advice and financial assistance.

(4) February 1973.

(5) In the 12-year period 1963-64/1974-75 a total of \$26 980 348 was spent under the Commonwealth-State arrangement. A yearly break-down of expenditure is as follows—

Year	Total Commonwealth Funds	Total State Funds	Amount spent outside Original Scheme boundaries	Total Expenditure within Original Comprehensive Sch. boundaries
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1963/64	....	703 150	....	703 150
1964/65	....	1 063 698	18 000	1 045 698
1965/66	1 250 000	1 250 000	763 000	1 737 000
1966/67	1 250 000	1 250 176	861 000	1 639 176
1967/68	1 500 000	1 500 000	269 000	2 731 000
1968/69	2 050 000	2 050 000	33 000	4 067 000
1969/70	2 000 000	2 000 000	....	4 000 000
1970/71	1 792 000	1 792 000	....	3 584 000
1971/72	2 000 000	2 000 002	....	4 000 002
1972/73	158 000	2 012 996	....	2 170 996
1973/74	....	1 144 349	....	1 144 349
1974/75	....	157 977	....	157 977
Totals	\$12 000 000	\$16 924 348	\$1 944 000	\$26 980 348

(6) Since construction was commenced in 1959, \$35 959 000 Commonwealth funds and \$4 739 000 State funds have been expended up to June 30, 1975, on dams and irrigation reticulation works at Ord River.

(2) How many houses are yet to be completed under the 1974-75 programme?

(3) How many applications for accommodation were outstanding in all Pilbara and Kimberley towns on the 30th June, 1975?

2. NARROGIN HIGH SCHOOL

Additional Facilities

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON, to the Minister for Education:

(1) What extra facilities have been constructed at Narrogin High School since the 1st January, 1974?

(2) What further facilities is it planned to provide at the school, and in what order of priority?

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON replied:

(1) Nil.

(2) No firm proposals for additions are in hand at present.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON replied:

(1) The construction programme for 1975-76 cannot be determined until advice is received from the Commonwealth as to the funds to be allocated under the 1973 Housing Agreement.

(2) Broome	8
Derby	11
Halls Creek	15
Hedland	10
Karratha	10
Roebourne	5

(3)—

Town	Families	Pensioners	Total
Broome	63	2	65
Camballin	2	..	2
Derby	34	1	35
Halls Creek	33	1	34
Kununurra	17	..	17
Wyndham	13	..	13
Hedland	190	5	195
Karratha	61	..	61
Marble Bar	..	..	..
Onslow	7	..	7
Point Samson	4	..	4
Roebourne	23	1	24
Wickham	21	..	21
Wittenoom	..	..	..

3. HOUSING

North-West

The Hon. J. C. TOZER, to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Housing:

(1) What is the 1975-76 State Housing Commission programme for the construction of residential accommodation in all centres in the Pilbara and Kimberley?

4. **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' HOUSING AUTHORITY**

North-West Construction

The Hon. J. C. TOZER, to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Housing:

How many houses will be built for the Government Employees' Housing Authority in all centres in the Kimberley and Pilbara in 1975-76?

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON replied:

Subject to the availability of funds, the 1975-76 building programme for the Government Employees' Housing Authority provides for fifty seven (57) units of housing for the Kimberley and Pilbara areas.

It is not possible, at this stage, to state the number which will be completed by 30th June, 1976.

5. **NARROGIN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**

Expulsions and Teachers

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON, to the Minister for Education:

- (1) (a) How many students were expelled from Narrogin Agricultural College during 1974; and
(b) what were the reasons for the expulsions?
- (2) How many students have been expelled this year?
- (3) How many students, for reasons other than expulsion, terminated their courses during—
(a) 1974; and
(b) 1975?
- (4) (a) How many teachers left the college during the 1974 school year; and
(b) how many teachers were replaced by temporary appointments from among local residents?
- (5) How many teachers have left the college this year?

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON replied:

- (1) (a) 1.
(b) Constant anti-social and general misbehaviour.
- (2) (a) 1.
(b) Physical assault of Year 11 student, disobedience.
- (3) (a) Year 11—16; Year 12—6.
(b) Year 11—1; Year 12—1.
- (4) (a) None of the agricultural wing teaching staff left. Five teachers from the town wing who had housemaster duties left.
(b) Five non-teachers accepted housemaster duties.

- (5) None of the agricultural wing teaching staff have left. Five teachers from the town wing who had housemaster duties have left.

6. **MENTAL HEALTH**

Institutions

The Hon. GRACE VAUGHAN, to the Minister for Health:

- (1) Did the State Government or the local government authority initiate negotiations for the sale of the Tresillian Hostel at Nedlands?
- (2) Is it the policy of the Government to accommodate handicapped persons in need of residential care in large institutions?
- (3) Has a cost analysis been done on the relative merits of large and small institutions?
- (4) Is Kareeba to be the permanent home for Tresillian patients, and children at present accommodated in Princess Margaret Hospital wards for the profoundly handicapped?

The Hon. N. E. BAXTER replied:

- (1) The local authority had made an offer to purchase Tresillian at any time it was for sale and was advised by me when this situation eventuated.
- (2) No.
- (3) No.
- (4) No final decision has been made regarding where patients to be accommodated in Kareeba will be taken from.

7. **HOUSING**

North-West

The Hon. J. C. TOZER, to the Minister for Education representing the Minister for Housing:

How many houses will be built by the State Housing Commission for—

- (a) Commonwealth Government departments; and
- (b) State Government departments and Instrumentalities; in all towns in the Kimberley and Pilbara in 1975-76?

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON replied:

- (a) To date the commission has received requests from Commonwealth Government departments for the construction of twenty-two units of accommodation in the Pilbara and eleven units in the Kimberley regions.

(b) State Government departments and instrumentalities have requested the construction of twenty-seven units of accommodation in the Pilbara and four units in the Kimberley regions.

The Commonwealth and State departments and instrumentalities are unable to provide full details of their 1975-76 building programmes until final allocation of funds is made from their respective governments.

(a) Australian Department of Agriculture livestock slaughter levy—

	Per Head \$
Cattle and Calves 90.5 kg and over ..	0.56
Sheep	0.0485
Pigs	0.10*
Lambs	0.0485

* Levy prior to 1st July, 1975 was \$0.05.

(b) Public Health Department inspection fees—

	\$
Cattle	1.25
Calves—under 68 kg ..	1.00
—68 kg and over ..	1.25
Sheep	0.38
Pigs	0.75
Lambs	0.38
Goats	0.38

8. MIDLAND JUNCTION ABATTOIR

Charges

The Hon. J. HEITMAN, to the Minister for Justice representing the Minister for Agriculture:

With reference to the 18% increase in slaughter fees, and the 40% increase in yard fees at the Midland abattoir, as reported in *The West Australian* on the 8th August, 1975—

(1) What—

(a) was the charge per head before the slaughter fee increase; and

(b) is the charge per head since the slaughter fee increase; for cattle, sheep and pigs?

(2) What—

(a) was the yard fee per head before the increase; and

(b) is the yard fee per head since the increase; for cattle, sheep and pigs?

(3) What is the charge per head of stock for the—

(a) Australian Meat Board levy; and

(b) inspection fee levy?

(4) Are wholesalers responsible for any other charges such as chilling and handling?

(4) Slaughtering fees cover receipt of stock into the lairage, slaughtering, chilling, handling and delivery to the front ramp. Other charges are payable by a wholesaler when the Midland Junction Abattoir Board incurs additional costs in relation to the operator's stock. I am advised by the board that these additional charges are—

	Fee Rates (per head)	
	Previous \$	Existing \$
Bulls 136 kg and over	1.47	1.58
Cattle condemnations†	2.57	2.88
Cattle agistment (per day)	0.30	0.30
Calf condemnations†	1.92	2.03
Calf agistment (per day)	0.30	0.30
Rams and genuine stags	0.2974	0.3174
Sheep condemnations†	0.2974	0.3174
Sheep agistment (per day)	0.08	0.08
Ram lambs	0.148 7	0.158 7
Lamb condemnations†	0.297 4	0.317 4
Lamb agistment (per day)	0.08	0.08
Billy goats	0.297 4	0.317 4
Goat condemnations†	0.297 4	0.317 4
Goat agistment (per day)	0.08	0.08
Boars and pigs over 90 kg	0.578 3	0.617 2
Pig condemnations†	0.5783	0.617 2
Pig agistment (per day)	0.08	0.08

† Due to tuberculosis, brucellosis, leptospirosis, cancer, gangrene, tumour or ulcer.

The Hon. N. McNEILL replied:

(1) and (2) Details of the new slaughtering and yarding fees were published in the *Government Gazette* No. 54 of 15th August, a copy of which is tabled. Tabled also are extracts from the *Government Gazette* detailing the previous slaughtering and yarding fees—No. 10 of 7th February, 1975 (slaughtering fees) and No. 49 of 29th June, 1973 (yarding fees).

The scales of charges were tabled (see paper No. 277).

(3) The following charges are included in the gazetted slaughtering fees—

JUSTICES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

THE HON. N. McNEILL (Lower West—Minister for Justice) [4.56 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

In the main this Bill seeks to provide in the Justices Act for the enforcement of fines on bodies incorporated in other States. The Justices Act, as it now stands, does not make specific provision for the enforcement of fines against bodies corporate. The present practice is to treat them in a manner similar to natural persons, except that imprisonment for default cannot be effected.

The execution of criminal process against individuals interstate is provided for in the Commonwealth Service and Execution of Process Act, which authorises the issue of warrants of apprehension and warrants of commitment for nonpayment of fines. However, difficulty is experienced in enforcing fines against bodies corporate that have no assets within the jurisdiction.

Fines imposed on companies, especially in the transport field, which are not paid, cannot be enforced by warrant of execution where the only property which can be seized under the warrant is situated in another State or territory.

This matter has been raised and discussed at meetings of the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General. When it was ascertained that the Commonwealth felt it did not have the necessary legislative power to amend the Commonwealth Service and Execution of Process Act, it was agreed that action be taken in each State and territory to provide a reciprocal scheme for the enforcement of fines on companies; that is, fines imposed by courts in one State or territory on a company be enforced against the company in any other State or territory.

The effect of this amendment to the Justices Act will be that fines imposed on bodies corporate in another State or territory of the Commonwealth can be enforced in Western Australia. Similarly, other States and territories will enact legislation which will enable fines imposed on companies in Western Australia to be enforced in those States or territories. Legislation was enacted in Queensland earlier this year and Victoria is in the process of legislating for this purpose. In due course it is expected that all States and territories will have complied with the decision of the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General.

Another important amendment contained in this Bill seeks to increase maximum penalties from \$50 to \$500. This refers to section 166 which allows a court to substitute a fine for imprisonment where deemed desirable for offences under sections of the Police Act. These deal with offences against public order, such as carrying an offensive or lethal weapon, wilful exposure, being on premises without lawful excuse, and escaping legal custody. The present maximum penalty of \$50 has remained unchanged since 1902 and quite obviously has no deterrent value at present.

The minor amendments in clauses 4, 5, and 7 not specifically covered in my explanation merely remove out-of-date expressions or terms.

Sections 192 and 195 require amendment to delete references to the District Court which were carried out under the authority conferred by section 5 subsection (1) of

the District Court of Western Australia Act, 1969, but which are now found to be inapplicable to those sections.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by the Hon. R. Thompson (Leader of the Opposition).

MEDICAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

THE HON. N. E. BAXTER (Central—Minister for Health) [5.01 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The registration of medical practitioners to practise in Western Australia is regulated by the Medical Act, 1894-1968. The Act is administered by the Medical Board.

Incorporated in the Act is a schedule which sets down the names of medical schools, and the qualifications granted by them, which the Western Australian board recognises.

As a general rule the local board accepts qualifications which are recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. It has been ascertained that the General Medical Council accepts two schools which are not mentioned in our legislation.

The Medical Board of Western Australia is satisfied that the standard of these schools is such that graduates ought to be entitled to practise in this State.

The qualifications to which I refer are the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne and the University of Dundee.

I recommend that members support the amendment which is set out in clause 2 of the Bill. No other amendment is proposed. I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by the Hon. Grace Vaughan.

METRIC CONVERSION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 12th August.

THE HON. N. McNEILL (Lower West—Minister for Justice) [5.03 p.m.]: I think I need do no more than acknowledge the support given by the Leader of the Opposition to this Bill. It is quite a simple measure, and I commend the second reading.

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.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE:**SPECIAL**

THE HON. N. McNEILL (Lower West—Minister for Justice) (5.05 p.m.): I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn until Tuesday, the 26th August.

Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 5.06 p.m.

Legislative Assembly

Tuesday, the 19th August, 1975

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

QUESTIONS (29): ON NOTICE**1. PORT OF ALBANY**

Report by Captain Hartley

Mr **WATT**, to the Minister for Works: Following the completion of the report by Captain Hartley into all aspects of trade through the Port of Albany and its presentation to the Government, will he undertake to have the report made available to the public with a minimum of delay after consideration by the Government?

Mr **O'NEIL** replied:

No decision can be made on whether the report will be a public document until after it has been received by the Government.

2. BUILDING SOCIETIES

Low Interest Loans

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

- (1) Of a recent \$5 million allocation of low interest home builders funds, how many loans were given to building societies in the Bunbury area?
- (2) To which building societies in the Bunbury area were they given, how many loans went to each, and what was the value of each loan?
- (3) How many loans were given to building societies in the Geraldton, Kalgoorlie and Albany areas and what was the value of each loan?
- (4) What was the total value of loans distributed to building societies within the metropolitan area?
- (5) On what basis are loans distributed between metropolitan and rural areas?

Mr **P. V. JONES** replied:

- (1) Not less than \$136 000 or eight loans. \$
- (2) Perth Building Society Terminating Building Society 34 000
The Provincial No. 8 Building Society 34 000
The W.A. Terminating Society 34 000
Samson No. 2 Building Society 34 000
- (3) Of the total allocation of \$4 790 000, not less than \$495 000 (or twenty-nine loans) is required to be placed in the following non-metropolitan areas—

	\$
Bunbury	136 000
Albany	136 000
Kalgoorlie-Esperance	70 000
Geraldton	119 000
Northern Agricultural (excluding Geraldton) ..	34 000

Maximum advance is limited to \$17 000 except for Kalgoorlie-Esperance where the limit is \$17 500.

- (4) Not more than \$4 295 000 is to be loaned within the metropolitan area.
- (5) Past experience and estimated current demand.

3. TRAFFIC CONTROL

Takeover from Local Authorities

Mr **DAVIES**, to the Minister for Traffic:

- (1) How many local authorities have not yet elected to transfer licensing jurisdiction to the Road Traffic Authority?
- (2) Which are the authorities concerned?
- (3) What action is being taken to encourage such authorities to transfer jurisdiction?

Mr **O'CONNOR** replied:

- (1) 76.
- (2) Augusta-Margaret River
Beverley
Boddington
Boulder
Boyup Brook
Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Brookton
Broomehill
Bruce Rock
Capel
Carnamah
Carnarvon
Chapman Valley
Chittering
Coorow
Corrigin
Cranbrook
Cuballing
Cue