

fairly with other banking systems in Western Australia then the people of Western Australia are not disadvantaged. It has been demonstrated quite clearly that the State insurance offices in Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia have competed in all forms of insurance and there has been no downturn in the private insurance industry in those States.

All we are asking is that the SGIO in Western Australia be given the opportunity to compete fairly in the interests of Western Australia and Western Australians.

Question put and a division taken with the following result—

Ayes—15

Mr Barnett	Mr Fletcher
Mr Bertram	Mr Hartrey
Mr Bryce	Mr Jamieson
Mr T. J. Burke	Mr T. H. Jones
Mr Carr	Mr Skidmore
Mr Davies	Mr Taylor
Mr H. D. Evans	Mr Harman
Mr T. D. Evans	

(Teller)

Noes—22

Mr Blaikie	Mr O'Connor
Mr Coyne	Mr Old
Mr Craig	Mr O'Neill
Mr Crane	Mr Ridge
Dr Dadour	Mr Rushton
Mr Grayden	Mr Sibson
Mr Grewar	Mr Stephens
Mr P. V. Jones	Mr Thompson
Mr Laurance	Mr Watt
Mr McPharlin	Mr Young
Mr Mensaros	Mr Sodeman

(Teller)

Pairs

Ayes	Noes
Mr Moller	Sir Charles Court
Mr B. T. Burke	Mr Cowan
Mr J. T. Tonkin	Mr Shalders
Mr Bateman	Mr Clarko
Mr McIver	Mr Tubby
Mr A. R. Tonkin	Mr Nanovich

Question thus negatived.

Motion defeated.

House adjourned at 10.39 p.m.

Legislative Council

Thursday, the 14th October, 1976

The PRESIDENT (the Hon. A. F. Griffith) took the Chair at 2.30 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTIONS (5): ON NOTICE

1. LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS "Atlas Pioneer" Consignment

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH, to the Minister for Justice, representing the Minister for Agriculture.

In regard to the loading of the *Atlas Pioneer* with live sheep at Fremantle last week—

- (1) Was Cabinet informed in March, 1974, of the setting up of the Live Sheep Export Committee by the then Minister for Agriculture?

- (2) Did Cabinet approve of the committee's ability to negotiate with various unions, agreements which would limit overseas trade?
- (3) Did Cabinet, during the dispute, take action under State industrial legislation?
- (4) If so—
(a) how long had the dispute been running before such action was taken;
(b) did other parties request the delay?
- (5) If Cabinet did not take action, why not?
- (6) Does Cabinet approve of the restrictions offered or enforced upon the *Atlas Pioneer* in regard to the ship's return to Western Australia?
- (7) Will negotiations be carried out immediately to ensure its return?

The Hon. N. McNEILL replied:

- (1) As the present Government was not sworn in as a Government until 8/4/74, it cannot state with certainty whether Cabinet was advised in March, 1974, by the then Minister for Agriculture, but there is no record of his having done so.
- (2) See answer to (1). Likewise, there is no record of Cabinet approval.
- (3) Cabinet was kept advised of developments related to the recent dispute in respect of *Atlas Pioneer* and the three Ministers directly concerned stood ready to initiate any action permitted under State industrial legislation.
- In fact, action was taken on October 4th in the public interest, but would have been taken earlier if the industry had so desired.
- (4) (a) 4 days, but see (4) (b).
(b) The decision to withhold action was as a result of a series of discussions held with the industry which felt other channels should be exhausted before the Cabinet desire to intervene in the public interest was implemented.
- (5) See previous answers.
- (6) and (7) The matters covered by these questions are under review.

2. **TRADE UNION ELECTIONS***Supervision by Registrar*

The HON. D. W. COOLEY, to the Minister for Education, representing the Minister for Labour:

Since 1964, how many applications have been made under subsections (1) and (2) of section 36M of the Industrial Arbitration Act by—

- (a) an industrial union;
- (b) the committee of management of an industrial union; or
- (c) the requisite number of members of an industrial union; to conduct an election for office in an industrial union under the provisions of this section?

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON replied:

- (a) and (b) 4;
- (c) 3.

3. **LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS***Ratio to Carcasses*

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

- (1) At what time of the year does the Live Sheep Export Committee meet to review the Ratio Agreement?
- (2) Is there a lull in activities in the trade of both carcass meat and live sheep at this time, thereby enabling a true picture to be gained?
- (3) What allowances are made under this review for some countries to require a greater ratio of live sheep than others which are better able to handle frozen or chilled meats?
- (4) Does the Committee recognise that a greater ratio of livestock may be required to develop a new overseas market?
- (5) Is the Lamb Board expected to send a record number of lambs as carcass meat to the Persian Gulf this year?
- (6) Does not this in itself guarantee to the members of the M.I.E. Union that their future in the industry is being safeguarded without their taking unnecessary and illegal strike action?

The Hon. N. McNEILL replied:

- (1) and (2) In March—by which time statistics for the previous year are available.
- (3) and (4) The existing agreement is based on the Middle East area as a whole and not on particular countries.

The Committee is fully informed of the market requirements of the various importing countries.

(5) Yes.

(6) This aspect has not been discussed with the members of the M.I.E. Union.

4. **"POLICY AND PERFORMANCE" PUBLICATION***Taxes and Charges*

The Hon. D. W. COOLEY, to the Minister for Justice, representing the Premier:

Referring to Item No. 254 in the Government publication *Policy and Performance*—

- (1) Does the Government consider that the implementation of its policy to review all taxes and charges to reduce irritation to the public was achieved by increasing—
 - (a) metropolitan water rates by 60.3 per cent;
 - (b) excess water rates by 111.4 per cent;
 - (c) sewerage rates by 95.2 per cent;
 - (d) electricity charges by 66.5 per cent;
 - (e) drivers' licence fees by 66.5 per cent;
 - (f) vehicle registration fees by 65.0 per cent;
 - (g) hospital fees by 100.00 per cent;
 during the first two years of its office?
- (2) If so, is it the Government's intention to include in its next Policy Statement a promise to relieve what is left of public irritation by increasing these charges further?

The Hon. N. McNEILL replied:

- (1) and (2) The Government's action to review and reduce Land Tax, Death Duty, Payroll Tax and Stamp Duties in the last two years, together with the complete overhaul made of Land Tax and Death Duties legislation to simplify the operation of these taxes and make the Acts easier to follow, is ample evidence of the implementation of our policy.

Increases in charges for services supplied by Government business undertakings were necessary to recover greatly increased wage costs during the years of unprecedented inflation unleashed on Australia by the Whitlam Federal Labor Government.

In this respect, I suggest the honourable member read the Treasurer's budget speech on this point.

Higher vehicle registration and driver's licence fees were forced on this Government by the Whitlam administration under the Federal Road Grants arrangements and could not be avoided if we were to qualify for even the reduced quota of road funds provided to Western Australia by that Government.

The honourable member is also reminded of Prime Minister Whitlam's admonition to State Premiers that "the user must pay" in relation to charges for services such as power, water, transport, etc.

5. LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS

"Atlas Pioneer" Consignment

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH, to the Minister for Health, representing the Minister for Police:

In the dispute with the loading of the *Atlas Pioneer* with live sheep at Fremantle last week—

- (1) Was a train load of sheep unable to be moved from the wharf because its movement would have endangered people lying on the railway line?
- (2) If so, did these people represent a union picket?
- (3) Does present legislation make it difficult for such demonstrators to be moved by the police?
- (4) If not, why was action not taken to move the train to where waterside workers were waiting to load the ship?

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon (for the Hon. N. E. BAXTER) replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) and (4) Yes. Authority is vested in the Port Authority by the Fremantle Port Authority Act and Regulations to control demonstrations in such a situation. The police have no authority to remove demonstrators and in these circumstances it would be unlawful for them to do so. Police may, at the request of the Manager of the Port Authority, demand names and addresses of those involved for the purpose of prosecution by summons. In this instance the police were not requested to act.

QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE

PORT HEDLAND-BROOME HIGHWAY

Sealing

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS, to the Minister for Health, representing the Minister for Transport:

- (1) Has this Government given a high priority listing for the sealing of the highway between Port Hedland and Broome?
- (2) Has the Premier been involved in personal approaches directly to the Prime Minister concerning this highway?

I would be happy to receive the answer to my question at a later stage of the sitting.

The Hon. S. J. Dellar: Hasn't Dorothy got the answer ready?

The PRESIDENT: I understand the question was asked without notice.

The Hon. N. McNeill (for the Hon. N. E. BAXTER) replied:

In the absence of the Minister representing the Minister for Transport I am unable to supply the information sought. If it comes to hand I will make it available to the honourable member as soon as possible.

BILLS (2): THIRD READING

1. Security Agents Bill.
2. Artificial Breeding of Stock Act Amendment Bill.

Bills read a third time, on motions by the Hon. N. McNeill (Minister for Justice), and passed.

EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT

BILL (No. 2)

Recommittal

Bill recommitted, on motion by the Hon. G. C. MacKinnon (Minister for Education), for the further consideration of clause 8.

In Committee

The Deputy Chairman of Committees (the Hon. R. J. L. Williams) in the Chair; the Hon. G. C. MacKinnon (Minister for Education) in charge of the Bill.

Clause 8: Section 20E added—

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: It will be recalled there was general agreement that when a child was removed from a class, because of its completely disruptive influence on that class, such removal should stand.

It was argued, and the Government accepted the proposition, that when such action occurred and an appeal was launched the child should be placed back in the class if it was just an ordinary

learning situation. I argued that such an act could lead to some very serious problems, if the child was disruptive and violent. I said that if a child were ordered out of a class that order should stand and that if by means of an appeal it was proved the child was no longer violent, the order could be overruled.

Mr Claughton accepted that argument on behalf of the Opposition, and we did not proceed further. Inadvertently, I overlooked the fact that we should have removed from proposed new subsection (5) the words "or 20B".

I apologise to the Committee for having overlooked the amendment previously, and at the same time I thank the Clerk of the Legislative Council (Mr Roberts) for the speed with which he sorted out this matter. I move an amendment—

Page 6—Delete the passage "or twenty B" in line 3 of the new subsection (5) of proposed new section twenty E inserted by a previous Committee.

Amendment put and passed.

Clause, as further amended, put and passed.

Bill again reported, with a further amendment.

ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Second Reading

THE HON. N. McNEILL (Lower West—Minister for Justice) [2.51 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The purpose of the Bill is to bring the procedure for illiterate voters requiring assistance for voting into line with that for the Commonwealth and all other States, in that the presiding officer will be the only person permitted to mark the ballot papers for that elector.

Prior to 1951 a blind person or a person physically incapable of voting without assistance, or an illiterate person, was required to have the ballot paper marked by the presiding officer in the presence of any scrutineers who may have been present.

The Act was amended in 1951 and provides that at the request of an elector who is blind, or who satisfies the presiding officer that his sight is so impaired, or that he is otherwise so physically incapable that he is unable to vote without assistance, or is unable to read or write, the presiding officer shall permit a person selected by the elector to retire with the elector into an unoccupied voting compartment and there mark the ballot paper according to the instruction of the elector.

At that time it would not have been assumed that there would be large numbers of people who would be illiterate

in the sense that they had an insufficient knowledge of the English language, or who would be unable to read or write, and the necessity to distinguish between the blind or incapacitated voter and the illiterate may not have been significant.

The proposed amendment seeks to make a distinction between the procedure for assistance to—

- (a) An elector whose sight is impaired, or who is otherwise physically incapable of voting without assistance; and
- (b) An elector who is so illiterate that he is unable to vote without assistance.

It is proposed that the elector whose sight is impaired, or who is otherwise physically incapable of voting without assistance, may continue, as at present, to request permission from the presiding officer to have a person appointed by the elector to mark his ballot paper for him.

However, where such an elector is unable to appoint such a person to perform the required task, then the presiding officer, in the presence of such scrutineers as are present, shall mark the elector's ballot paper according to instructions received.

In the absence of scrutineers, the presiding officer is empowered to mark the elector's ballot paper in the presence of another electoral officer.

Lastly, the Bill provides that where any elector satisfies the presiding officer that he is so illiterate that he is unable to vote without assistance, the presiding officer shall mark the elector's ballot paper according to instructions given by the elector. This is also to be done in the presence of such scrutineers as are present or, in their absence, in the presence of another electoral officer, or a person appointed by such elector if so desired.

The Bill is designed to obviate the possibility of irregularities occurring in the voting of illiterate electors.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by the Hon. S. J. Dellar.

LIQUOR ACT AMENDMENT BILL *Second Reading*

THE HON. N. McNEILL (Lower West—Minister for Justice) [2.55 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Liquor Act Amendment Bill comes before this House following certain changes made to it in another place.

It incorporates many of the items contained in the 1975 Bill, with some new proposals which are basically the result of a detailed examination carried out on a large number of submissions received on various aspects of the Liquor Act since it was last reviewed. This includes the views of the Licensing Court which were

contained in a lengthy submission and, in fact, formed the basis of the review undertaken by a special Government committee established for that purpose.

Members will no doubt give due recognition to the fact that changes to our liquor laws by successive Governments have generally made for better standards in the industry, to a stage where the consumer now enjoys relatively good conditions and drinking hours.

This can perhaps best be illustrated by the fact that very little complaint has been expressed by the public about the existing conditions which apply to hours of trading and availability of liquor.

Apart from those submissions which have originated from various sectors of the industry itself, the general attitude expressed by the general public to the Government has been towards the elimination of those undesirable elements relating to incidents of violence and anti-social behaviour which, unfortunately, become associated with the consumption of liquor and, at the same time, can be attributed to an irresponsible minority.

It is therefore proposed to provide our courts of law with more extensive penalties to impose on those who commit offences under the Liquor Act in this particular regard.

The penalty for persons known to be drunken, violent, quarrelsome, or disorderly, and who refuse to leave licensed premises when requested to do so, is to be increased to \$100 or imprisonment for six months.

In addition, where a person has been so convicted, or convicted of any other similar offence where the consumption of alcohol has been a contributing factor committed in, or in the vicinity of licensed premises, the court of law may impose, in addition to any other penalty, an order prohibiting that person from entering licensed premises for a period not exceeding 12 months.

The penalty for breach of such an order is to be \$200, or imprisonment for 12 months.

There is provision to enable a person so convicted to enter licensed premises to obtain food, or for the purpose of travel, providing that person does not consume liquor.

An amendment has also been considered desirable to cover the rare but possible event of riot or civil disorder, and provides for the closing of licensed premises in such instances where the senior member of the Police Force on duty at any place has reasonable grounds for believing such action is necessary.

I must add that the Act already provides that the licensee may close any bar for reason of some pressing emergency, or other just cause.

An amendment is proposed to provide for the appointment of a Chairman of the Licensing Court for up to seven years, providing the person to be appointed is a legal practitioner of eight years' standing, and otherwise qualified to be a judge.

Representations have been made to the Government in this regard, placing emphasis on the legal complexities which had arisen from time to time in administering the Act. Such an appointment would also balance the composition of the Licensing Court.

I must point out that the Bill does not make it obligatory to have a chairman with such qualifications, nor would it be obligatory to appoint a chairman for a full seven years.

I now refer to other measures contained in the Bill.

Currently, a caterer's permit may be obtained only by the holder of an hotel licence, and such a permit enables an hotel licensee to sell and supply liquor away from his licensed premises on such days, and during such hours as the licensing court has endorsed on his caterer's permit.

The Government has received representations that caterers' permits should also be obtainable by the holders of tavern licences, and this view is supported by an appropriate amendment to section 25 of the Liquor Act, with an additional proposal to allow shorter notice, in special circumstances, for applications to be received by the Licensing Court.

An amendment to section 26 is also intended to place tavern licensees in the same position as hotel licensees, by enabling them to sell and supply liquor with or ancillary to a meal between the hours of noon and 3.00 p.m., and 5.30 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. on Sundays or Christmas Day, providing the tavern licensee has a separate dining room on his premises, and the meal is served in the dining room.

It is proposed to amend section 31 to provide an extension of the hours during which theatre licensees may sell and supply liquor for consumption on the licensed premises from one hour to two hours before and after any live performance.

There will be the restriction, however, on the sale and supply of liquor between the hours of midnight and noon on any day.

A new class of permit, called a voluntary associations' permit, has been included, and will be available in certain circumstances to licensed club premises outside the metropolitan area.

This is in response to a number of representations both from licensed clubs and service organisations, such as Rotary, Apex and Lions Clubs, to hold meetings

on licensed club premises where there are no suitable hotel facilities for such functions available.

At this point I wish to inform members that consideration is currently being given to an undertaking given by the Minister in charge of the Bill in another place which would provide an extension of the application of voluntary associations, permits to include licensed clubs in the metropolitan area in certain circumstances.

The proposed two-year qualification requirement of an association to be eligible for a permit is also being examined, and I hope to be in a position to give an early indication to the house of any amendments to these areas which I would move during the committee stage of the Bill.

The requirement for the holder of a function permit, or an unlicensed club permit, to purchase liquor to be sold and supplied pursuant to the permit, from an hotel, tavern, winehouse or like premises, except where the site for the function is more than 24 kilometres away, is to be amended to reduce that distance to 8 kilometres, and also to include an Australian wine licence among those establishments from which liquor may be supplied to the holder of a function permit.

In this connection, the opportunity is taken to correct a slightly anomalous situation which would have required that if there were no other applicable licensed premises within the specified distance, liquor purchases could only have been made from winehouses. It is proposed to amend section 43 of the Act accordingly.

The Bill provides for objections to be made to applications for the extension or alteration of licensed premises under the same procedures as apply to an application for a new licence, or for a provisional certificate for a new licence.

Provision has been retained to enable the court, where it has refused an application for a licence, to refuse to hear and determine any other application made in the succeeding 12 months if the affected area for the purpose of the application is, in the opinion of the court, substantially the same as the affected area covered by the first unsuccessful application.

The original amendment in the 1975 Bill related only to store licences, but this is now extended to include certain other licences.

Attention has been given to an expressed problem experienced by hotel licensees where, by reason of seasonal or periodical fluctuations, residential accommodation at an hotel is not in demand.

In such circumstances, it is proposed that the amount of residential accommodation need not be the same for the whole of the period for which the licence is issued.

This, of course, is to be subject to the court being satisfied that notice of an application for dispensation has been given to the Department of Tourism, the council of the municipality in which the hotel is situated, and such other persons as the court considers have a sufficient interest in the provision of accommodation in the area, and other safeguards.

The Government is aware that, in common with many other sections of the community and business, those associated with the liquor industry are suffering from the prevailing economic conditions, and it holds a view that this is a contributory factor to what may be described as the "hard sell" campaign by those associated with the trade. In part, it may also be contributed to by an increasing number of liquor outlets.

The Government welcomes the improvement that has taken place in many of the facilities now being provided for the benefit of the public, and hopes that this trend will continue. It likewise believes in healthy competition where service to the public is the major incentive. The Government has some concern, however, that this can lead to a situation where neither the interests of the community, nor those engaged in the industry, are responsibly served.

It therefore proposes an amendment to section 57 of the principal Act, which will allow objections to the granting of any licences by existing licensees in the affected areas on grounds of substantial economic hardship. This provision will simply give a right of objection and gives no direction to the court as to how it should be dealt with.

The Bill also provides for the setting of fees for permits, transfers of licences and provisional certificates by way of regulation, which procedure members will appreciate will still require acceptance of any changes to such fees by Parliament.

It will also be noted that the Bill intends to delete the requirement for the payment of a specified fee in respect of the issue of a provisional certificate.

This proposal is the result of a suggestion from the licensing court that there is no real merit in imposing a fee for the issue of a provisional certificate for a licence—firstly, because the fee is only a token one of \$10 and, secondly, because the *ad valorem* fee, and in some cases premiums, inevitably become payable when a licence is issued after the carrying out of the works in accordance with the plans and specifications and other conditions to which the certificate is subject.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by the Hon. D. K. Dans (Leader of the Opposition).

JOONDALUP CENTRE BILL

Second Reading

THE HON. N. McNEILL (Lower West—Minister for Justice) [3.06 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The corridor concept for the future growth of the metropolitan region was adopted by the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority in 1970 and has been endorsed by successive Governments. One of the elements of that concept is the development of subregional centres at Fremantle, Armadale, Midland, Rockingham, and Joondalup, to provide the civic, cultural, commercial and retail needs of a large population.

Development in the north-west corridor continues at an extremely rapid rate, and studies over some years have confirmed the need for the development of a subregional centre in the Joondalup area.

The Government, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority and the Wanneroo Shire Council, has commissioned a study of the form of development of a subregional centre at Joondalup, based largely on Crown-owned land. For the information of members, I have circulated a locality plan which outlines the area to which this Bill refers, and stress that this plan is not a certified plan of the area described in the schedule to the Bill. It is my intention to table a certified plan of that area shortly.

The consultant, Professor Gordon Stephenson, has been assisted in his work by a steering committee representing the three parties referred to earlier, and by a technical working committee.

Members of the steering committee are Mr N. C. Hawkins, Chairman of the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority, Dr David Carr, the Town Planning Commissioner, Mr D. H. Aitken, Commissioner of Main Roads, Mr Charles Searson, President of the Wanneroo Shire Council, and the Minister for Urban Development and Town Planning as chairman.

Both the steering committee and the consultant have the support of a technical committee, comprising Mr A. Keil of the Town Planning Department, Mr T. Terry of the Main Roads Department, Mr C. Sanders of the Department of Conservation and Environment, Mr A. Robinson of the Metropolitan Transport Trust, Mr W. Harse of the Metropolitan Water Board, Mr R. Reid of the Wanneroo Shire Council and Mr P. Woodward of the Town Planning Department.

These committees have ensured a wide range of consultation aimed at identifying

problems associated with development of the centre and the formulation of alternative solutions.

Professor Stephenson's report and recommendations will be completed early in 1977.

A further committee has been studying administrative and financial proposals for the development of the centre.

The members of this committee, under the chairmanship of Mr R. Holmes A'Court, are Mr D. Whitely, Mr B. Waldeck and Mr D. Collins. They have had as financial adviser Mr K. Townsing, the former Under-Treasurer.

Work of the several parties is now well advanced, and the need is seen for the identification of a suitable body to undertake responsibility for the development of the centre. The Government has concluded that this is a specialist task, and should be entrusted to a new statutory body of limited life, with sufficient powers to ensure that development is started in time to meet initial estimated timetables.

It will also have to plan continuing growth of the centre, with plans flexible enough to respond to fluctuations in demand due to varying development rates. This is a challenging role and the Government—whilst not wishing to proliferate the establishment of new bodies—could not see this as a secondary role for an existing body.

This Bill, therefore, proposes the establishment of a statutory body to be called the "Joondalup Development Corporation". Its objects will be to promote, co-ordinate and secure the laying out and development of a centre at Joondalup.

In accordance with those objects, its functions will be to prepare and submit for approval by the Minister a development plan, and to cause development of the facilities necessary for servicing a subregional centre of population. The area within which the corporation will exercise its functions is defined in the schedule to this Bill.

Powers given to the corporation in the Bill are considered to be those necessary for the proper discharge of its functions, and include power to arrange works and such other matters necessary to carry out the objectives, including the purchase and sale of land within the defined areas. Power of compulsory acquisition in accordance with the provisions of the Public Works Act is included.

As indicated earlier, most of the area involved is Crown land, but it may be necessary to acquire small areas of freehold land to ensure proper implementation of the finally agreed plan.

The extensive Crown holdings in the area include a number of reserves and, to facilitate the amalgamation of the land-

holding for transfer to the corporation, the Bill provides for existing "A"-class reserves to be reverted to vacant Crown land.

The development plan will be complementary to the metropolitan region scheme provisions for Lake Joondalup, and the areas required for recreation or public purposes will be transferred progressively to the Crown as development takes place.

The corporation is, in the exercise of its general powers, subject to the direction of the Minister, and is subject to all Acts and laws in force, including the planning provisions of the metropolitan region scheme and the Wanneroo Shire Council town planning scheme.

There will be five members of the corporation, one of whom is to be a councillor of the Shire of Wanneroo. The other four members will be chosen with skills considered necessary to ensure that a broad range of commercial and professional skills will be brought to bear on the task of the corporation.

The appointment of a councillor will not only bring his knowledge of local government, but will also recognise the significance of the development in the shire, and the special relationship that will exist between the council and the corporation.

One of the most difficult tasks facing the corporation will be that of marshalling sufficient funds to ensure that development plans advance in accordance with public demand for facilities. To aid it in that task, the Government has provided as much flexibility as possible in the financial provisions of the Bill. They include provision for appropriations, for raising loans, and for the guarantee of any borrowings.

The accounts of the corporation will be Treasury supervised and, in addition, the annual estimates are to be approved by the Minister and submitted to the Treasurer. The accounts will be subject to audit and the corporation will prepare and present an annual report.

As previously mentioned, the corporation will have a limited life, and the Bill provides that it will be wound up when its task of developing the centre is substantially completed.

By way of further explanation, the area to be planned and developed under the corporation's guidance will contain a number of facilities of regional significance. These include the Mitchell Freeway and rapid transit right of way, and other roads of regional significance, particularly those required to give access to facilities at the centre.

Present planning provides for the establishment of a hospital facility of regional significance—construction is expected to commence in 1977—and tertiary education facilities. Apart from the commercial and

civic facilities of the centre, it is expected that provision will be made for recreation, service industries, and residential uses.

The complexity of the planning and co-ordination of development, together with the challenging and exciting task of promoting and organising the development of such a centre, indicates quite conclusively the need for a specialist body to undertake the task.

It is believed that the Bill recognises the task, and provides the corporation with the range of powers necessary to achieve the objectives which have been outlined, and I commend the Bill to the House.

The Hon. R. F. Cloughton: You mentioned the locality map. Has that been circulated?

The Hon. N. McNEILL: I was about to ask for leave to table a certified copy of the plan. I do not seem to have the plan available to me at this moment, but I shall certainly seek leave to table it as soon as I can obtain it.

Debate adjourned, on motion by the Hon. R. F. Cloughton.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 12th October.

THE HON. S. J. DELLAR (Lower North) [3.15 p.m.]: The Opposition has had a chance to study the provisions of this Bill. We heartily concur with the proposal and raise no objection to it.

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

THE HON. N. McNEILL (Lower West—Minister for Justice) [3.18 p.m.]: I move—

That the House do now adjourn.

SEWERAGE

Wembley Downs

THE HON. R. F. CLAUGHTON (North Metropolitan) [3.19 p.m.]: I should like to bring to the notice of the Government a matter of some importance to the constituents near my electorate. On several occasions in recent months I have questioned the Government about the provision of sewerage in a section of Wembley Downs. Among the answers supplied was the information that the funds available from the Australian Government had been reduced from the \$12.4 million available last year to \$9 million in the current financial year. Therefore, it is quite obvious that this Government has less

money available to it. The particular area in Wembley Downs that is affected has been left behind in the provision of sewerage facilities.

Several years ago there was a gravity sewerage main constructed through the area and then from that period progressively sections of the district were connected to that line. However, there is one section bounded by Hale Road, Weapons Road, Bournemouth Street and Unwin Avenue which had not been provided with this facility and it is causing very serious consequences to the people concerned.

I have a list here of householders involved and had the list been presented properly I could have had it tabled here as a petition. The list contains the names of 53 householders who support the expression of concern and stress the need for this facility to be provided. They would have been satisfied at this time even if they had been given an indication of when the service would be provided—in this year's Budget, next year's, or the Budget for the year after. However, they could not ascertain even that information from the Government. On the 7th September I asked the following question—

- (2) Is the Minister aware that many people suffer great uncertainty in planning alterations and additions to their homes because they have no knowledge of the priority given to the installation of sewerage reticulation in their district?

The reply was that the water board—advertises work as a preliminary to construction. This is done by the publication of detailed plans in the Press before the works are approved, and at this point reticulation works of the order of \$14 million have been advertised which, subject to funding, will be constructed in the next two or three years. To go beyond this period would result in the need to re-design works to cater for improvements added to properties between the times of design and construction, or to place undesirable constraints on householders, in the development of their properties.

Quite the reverse is the situation and I would like to mention the problem confronting some of the people in the locality.

I am making a plea to the Government to reconsider its priorities in respect of this particular location. It is an area which is very much affected by limestone so that it is not an easy task for the householders to sink more septic tanks because there is a very severe limit to the amount of seepage which is possible from the wells.

One of the people who approached me at the time I was asking these questions in Parliament has given up in despair,

and sold his home, and moved somewhere else because there was nothing further he could do about the problem. He had a growing family and wanted to extend his home, but it was impossible for him to do so as the whole of his backyard was taken up with septic tanks and there was nowhere else for these to be placed. His extensions would have had to be constructed in the same area as the septic tanks. It is a serious situation when a householder has to go to that extent and finally sell out because there is no way the problem can be solved.

That example illustrates as much as any other the problem facing these particular people.

I had a visit from a lady who presented me with a list of names. Although her property is not as badly affected with limestone as are some of the others, she must replace the well every six months. The last time she did so it cost her \$60, but no doubt next time the amount will be much greater. On the last occasion a tradesman who is a councillor with the City of Stirling (Mr Kelly) and is a plumber did the work for her and charged a very reasonable sum. She would not have had the work done anywhere near as cheaply by any other plumber.

The wells on her property must be cleaned at least every three months at a cost of \$30 per tank. The cost on my property recently for the service was \$90. I am more fortunate because the sewerage work is in progress in my locality.

This indicates the cost to these people who must, every six months, have their tanks renewed and have them drained every three months. This involves considerable expense.

The whole of another person's backyard has been covered with septic tanks. There is no more space for a tank to be installed at the rear of the property and the householder now has to place the tanks along his driveway which is very unfortunate. If some heavy vehicle goes on his drive it is likely to sink into the hole excavated for the tank.

I hope the Government will take a serious look at this particular locality. It is a serious problem for the people as there is very little they can do about the situation because of the limestone in the area. The shopping centre nearby was attended to about eight years ago and all that is required is a sufficient amount of money to be set aside to service the mains.

Th Hon. N. McNeill: Apart from the questions you have asked, have you made representations to the Minister or the Government in respect of the area?

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Yes, or more particularly, the householders have done so and they do so regularly month

after month. They have regularly taken the matter to the Minister, hoping that by keeping it constantly before him some action will be taken.

I might say that this area is outside my electorate. I prefer to handle problems in my own electorate and let the members in the particular locality deal with the problems there. However, these people have tried other avenues and have not succeeded and so I have taken up the matter.

I leave it at that point. I hope the Government will take a more serious view of the problem for the sake of the people involved.

Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 3.29 p.m.

Legislative Assembly

Thursday, the 14th October, 1976

The SPEAKER (Mr Hutchinson) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Postponement

THE SPEAKER (Mr Hutchinson): I advise members that questions will be taken at a later stage of the sitting, probably after the suspension of the sitting for afternoon tea.

STAMP ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Introduction and First Reading

Bill introduced, on motion by Sir Charles Court (Treasurer), and read a first time.

FISH FARMING (LAKE ARGYLE) DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR P. V. JONES (Narrogin—Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife) [2.19 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The purpose of this Bill is to ratify an agreement between the State and Fish Farms International Ltd., which was signed on Thursday, the 7th October, 1976. The 21-year agreement allows the company to stock Lake Argyle with barramundi from a hatchery to be established on Cambridge Gulf near Wyndham. The agreement provides for a number of key points. These are—

That there shall be a phase development of the project over several years with cancellation of the project if the company's obligations are not met.

Recognition by the company that the primary use of the Ord River Dam is the supply of water for industrial, domestic and irrigation purposes, and for the generation of hydroelectric power, and that any change in management of the dam for this primary use which adversely affects the operation of the company shall not give rise to a claim for compensation.

That anglers may capture barramundi in Lake Argyle, up to a total of 100 000 kilograms per year or 10 per cent of the company's annual take, whichever is the greater, that the company may fish commercially for other species of fish in Lake Argyle, and that no other commercial fishing will be permitted for at least six years. There shall be a payment of an annual fee to the State after a period of five years calculated as a percentage varying between 1 and 1½ per cent of the value of barramundi processed, with a minimum payment of \$5 000.

Barramundi occur naturally in the northern rivers, but because of the present dam structures, the species does not seem to have survived in the impounded waters. If the project is successful, the company will not only be providing an industry for the region by way of fish production, but also will be providing a valuable tourist attraction for those interested in angling for this fine fish. There are many technical difficulties for the company to overcome, but the company has displayed considerable initiative and expertise and the Government has every confidence in its operations.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr Barnett.

TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR RUSHTON (Dale—Minister for Urban Development and Town Planning) [2.22 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This is a Bill to substitute, for the present Town Planning Court, a tribunal of three part-time members as an alternative to appealing to the Minister. The Bill is honouring a policy commitment to ensure that the rights of appeal are fully available.

Under the existing system—established in 1971—a person who is aggrieved by certain planning decisions of a local council, the Town Planning Board or the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority may appeal either to the Minister or to the Town Planning Court which consists of a judge and two people, one appointed by each party to the appeal.