

Mr T. H. JONES: The same.

Mr Clarko: What is the reason?

Mr T. H. JONES: The honourable member can use his gold pass and go for a trip on the train. It is a lovely run to Kalgoorlie and once he has got to Midland he can buy a can for himself.

Mr Sibson: The prices are probably set in Canberra.

Mr T. H. JONES: Canberra does not run the Kalgoorlie to Perth section of the railway.

Mr Rushton: It would like to.

Mr T. H. JONES: The honourable member knows which Government is responsible for the Perth-Kalgoorlie section.

The SPEAKER: The member has five minutes.

Mr T. H. JONES: Is that all? My last point concerns Aborigines. I am very concerned about the policy of assimilation for Aborigines in Western Australia. I consider we have not yet found the answer to the question. Some very good Aboriginal families live in my area, as would probably be the case in the electorates of other members in the Chamber. However, we have the unfortunate position whereby some Aboriginal families do not want to be assimilated and they would far rather live in another environment.

We have the homemaker service, and other services, doing an excellent job, but in some cases it would not matter if the homemaker lived with the Aborigines because they do not want our way of life. I ask: Is it fair to force this kind of life onto those people?

I noted that those who are responsible for the policy which is applied thought it would be the answer but I can honestly say that in the electorate I represent there are a number of instances of Aboriginal families who do not want our way of life.

My view is that we have to look into the question of assimilation before the Aborigines are put into the various types of accommodation. I do not suggest that they should return to the reserves because that way of life does not suit them either. We have to create a way of life in certain areas so that we can assist these people. Homemakers could go to such areas and help the Aborigines until they are ready to come out and be assimilated. They should want to live that type of life.

I think most members will agree that a number of Aboriginal families are living in State Housing Commission homes against their will. Why force them? At some stage we will have to have an examination of this problem.

In conclusion, I want to say that we have happy days in the coalmining industry. I will not be referring to "Old King Coal" for a while, unless the Government runs off the rails again. In that

event I will be here trying to get it back onto the rails, as I have been trying to do for the past nine years.

At long last Collie is an exciting town. We have a bright future and I thank the Tonkin Government for implementing the policies which brought this about.

MR SIBSON (Bunbury) [10.20 p.m.]: I rise to support the motion before the Chair. This is the second occasion I have been elected to this House in a period of just over 12 months, and on this occasion I return, in all my glory, with my 48 vote majority and for that I am very grateful.

Mr. T. J. Burke: Your 48 votes are better than 12.

Mr Clarko: Twelve votes are better than none.

Mr SIBSON: I believe I am the last speaker to the Address-in-Reply and I would like to say, Mr Speaker, on behalf of myself and the people of Bunbury, how pleased we are that you have been elevated to the position you now hold. Many people in my electorate have voiced their opinions—having watched you over many years—and said how pleased they were at your election. They indicated they were certain you would bring dignity to the position you hold, which you have already proved.

I would again thank the staff of Parliament House for the way in which they have co-operated with me, and with other members, and for the wonderful job they do in assisting us in the work associated with Parliament.

I would like to record my appreciation to the electors of Bunbury for the way in which they supported me. I have found my electorate to be possibly one of the most evenly balanced in the State and it seems that once the election is over everyone closes ranks and supports the member elected. For this I thank the electors.

In passing, I would like to refer to Bob Wells and his wife, Madge. Bob Wells was my opponent at the last election and I thank him for a very clean election campaign.

Mr Taylor: Congratulations.

Mr SIBSON: I would like to say a little about the America's Cup. Western Australia could well win this coveted trophy this year, and we congratulate Alan Bond and his team for the time, effort, energy, and money put into the challenge. We, in Bunbury, have a particular interest because Mr Newton Roberts is one of our well-known residents.

Mr Clarko: Particularly when he won the lottery.

Mr SIBSON: Mr Roberts is a member of the sailing team, and he was also fortunate enough to win a lottery worth

\$35 000. Perhaps my reason for commenting is that he might consider me when he comes back! I think we all agree that the America's Cup, whether we win, lose, or draw, will put Western Australia on the world scene again in a similar fashion to our "City of Lights" a few years ago.

I would now like to talk about the town of Bunbury which has existed for many years, having been founded during the 18th Century. Bunbury has produced some very fine people.

Mr Bryce: Yes, some very fine people.

Mr SIBSON: Some of them seem to have a little problem on top!

Mr Bryce: John Forrest, amongst others.

Mr SIBSON: Bunbury is the centre of a very great region and we have heard something tonight concerning the areas surrounding that region. Bunbury is involved in various commercial and industrial activities. Our town centres around the port and port activities. The port provides much work within the town, and it attracts work from outside the town by way of exports. As I have said, the town revolves very much around the port; the port has been the means of making Bunbury successful and has allowed development over a wide area surrounding the town.

Mr Coyne: Bunbury has a mighty fine golf course, too.

Mr SIBSON: The commercial section of Bunbury is quite unique in that we have many small businesses. They are owned mainly by owner-operators who employ small staffs. In this way the unique situation has arisen whereby the employer-employee relationship is very good. That is one of the reasons we rarely have any industrial strife.

Bunbury has a very large Public Service for a town of its size but we have to take into consideration that the Public Service caters for many of the surrounding towns. In fact, in some cases it services the whole of the region. Over the years a strong work force has been built up in the Public Service.

I would like to mention the many voluntary and sporting organisations which exist in Bunbury. The town council has taken out a list of those organisations and they number in excess of 400. They play a valuable part in the work done throughout the township. The voluntary organisations do a good job in the community and they contribute much by raising money and by producing creative ideas. The sporting organisations accommodate the young people and keep them occupied during their many hours of leisure.

Bunbury goes back a long way into history and for the benefit of those who do not know much about it I have with me a

few pages from *The Cyclopaedia of Western Australia* which was printed in 1912. An article about Bunbury reads as follows—

The city of Bunbury, which takes its name from Lieutenant Bunbury of H.M.S. "Beagle," and not from the family which settled there in the early days, is picturesquely situated on the shores of Koombana Bay, 115 miles by rail south of Perth, and is destined from its position, designed by Nature and improved by art, to become the commercial metropolis of the great southwest.

What we believe about Bunbury today was apparently believed about it in the very early days. Another interesting point in the article reads as follows—

The Collie and the Preston Rivers, with their many tributaries, help to swell the waters of the Estuary, whose surface is dotted with wild fowl and whose depths are filled with fish—a veritable paradise for the sportsman.

We know that is not quite so true today. However, every effort is being made, through conservation committees and other bodies, to make sure this valuable asset is maintained for use by people interested in sport. Another interesting item in the article reads—

Historically Bunbury looms large in the annals of Western Australia. Though the honour strictly belongs to Picton, a small village some three or four miles away, Bunbury is generally known as the birthplace of Sir John Forrest, Western Australia's greatest son.

The member for Vasse will not like the next comment. It is—

As a summer resort Bunbury probably holds pride of place in the estimation of the people of this State. For this its natural advantages are largely responsible.

However, I will add a little to that comment: I believe that other towns such as Mandurah and those in Vasse now have a good tourist potential.

Mr T. J. Burke: And Rockingham.

Mr SIBSON: That is a little out of the territory. The towns to which I have referred have grown and have a large tourist potential, and they help to bring wealth to the south-west coast of Australia. To continue the article—

Commercially Bunbury must of necessity have a prosperous outlook.

We must bear in mind that we are talking about the fairly early days. To continue—

It is the natural port of shipment for the produce of this portion of the State. The coal output from the Collie fields, the produce of the rich Bridgetown district, and the timber gathered

from the various mills in the back country, all gravitate naturally to Bunbury for export.

Of course, over the years this has proven to be so. All the produce that has an export potential eventually gravitates to the town.

Here is a very interesting piece and it concerns what is actually happening in Bunbury today. It proves how long ago the original thinking and planning took place. It says—

So great has been the development, however, that the question of further facilities has been for some time under consideration, and soundings have been taken with a view of ascertaining the possibility of cutting a canal through Point Casuarina, and thus providing an inner harbour in the Estuary capable of accommodating an increased shipping trade.

Today we have that inland harbour—the first stage is just about finished.

I would like to inform the House about a few of the people who have left their mark very solidly on the town and electorate. Again, in *The Cyclopaedia of Western Australia*, we find these comments—

Thomas Hayward, who represented the Wellington district in the Legislative Assembly from 1903 to 1911, is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Hayward, of Ringshall, Suffolk, England. . . . In 1862 he opened a small store at Bunbury for the retailing of ironmongery and farming implements, and in the course of time built up a large connection, with the result that the business is now the largest of its kind in the south-western district.

It must be remembered we are talking of the period prior to 1912. That business has grown today to the extent that recently it has been completely rebuilt and restocked to the tune of \$4 million for Boans Limited. So the business built up by Thomas Hayward all those years ago still leaves its mark on the town.

Another well-known family in the town is the Roberts family. I referred to Mr Newton Roberts a short time ago, and I presume he is either the grandson or great-grandson of Frederick William Roberts, who is referred to as follows—

Frederick William Roberts, partner in the firm of Thomas Hayward & Son,—

In fact, members of the family still hold shares in the firm. To continue—

Mr. Roberts has taken some part in public affairs, and was one of the original members chosen by the Government to form the Bunbury Harbour Board,—

The Roberts family is still connected with the Bunbury Harbour Board. Mr Fred Roberts, the brother of Newton Roberts,

and also of the late George Roberts—the member for Bunbury for some years—is now Chairman of the Bunbury Port Authority.

An old firm in Bunbury which is still going today is Beigel's Brewery, which was started by Edgar Herbert Zollner. This company no longer operates as a brewery but it is now a liquor bond outlet for the south-west and still operates under the name of Beigel's Brewery. This is another family which contributed to the well-being of the town and electorate in which I live.

Another man of history who left his mark on the town was the first mayor. The *Cyclopaedia* states—

Augustus Frederick Spencer, shipping and coaling agent, Bunbury, is a son of the late Hon. William Spencer, M.L.C., . . . He took a very active part in the early development of the district and occupied a seat on the Council Trust before Bunbury was gazetted a mayoralty, subsequently being elected to the mayoral chair on five different occasions.

Frederick Oscar Benckendorff, shipping, forwarding, coaling, and insurance agent, Bunbury, . . . at one period he held a seat in the Bunbury Town Council, whilst at present he occupies the position of chairman of the Bunbury Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the South-Western and Commercial Clubs.

Mr Benckendorff spent a great deal of his life working for the many organisations in the town and district.

I feel I should mention a man whose family name is well known in Bunbury—Walter Jack Buswell. We are given the following information about him—

Walter Jack Buswell, contractor and brickmaker, . . . His works, situated at Glen Iris, are the scene of busy industry. The plant is capable of producing 40,000 bricks per week.

In those days, that would have been a great many bricks.

The last man I wish to mention was connected with an industry very dear to the south-west—butter-making. The comment here is very interesting. It says—

Owen Hinkley, manager of the Bunbury Butter Company, Limited, . . . This enterprise was inaugurated by dairy farmers and residents of the south-west district and is conducted on co-operative lines, similar to those which have proved so successful in the Eastern States. . . . the output of butter from the factory rising from 23 tons 12 cwt. during the first year to 50 tons 17 cwt. for the year closing in 1911, while the number of farmers to avail themselves of this market for their dairy products has increased from 77 to 160.

I do not have here the figures in relation to the dairying industry today, but I am sure members will agree with me that the increase in primary production over the years has been phenomenal.

Having spoken about Bunbury and told members a little of its history, I would like to mention some of the surrounding shires that support the town. I say at the outset that, whilst Bunbury is a growing and thriving town generating a great deal of activity within itself, it is very dependent on the surrounding shires, and we are very grateful for the support of the people living in them.

Some years ago a survey was undertaken and it was found that the retail input to the town was roughly 50 per cent from within Bunbury itself and 50 per cent from the surrounding region. So this proves that the local shires are very important to our town.

The Capel Shire is one of the closest to Bunbury. There is a fairly strong rural activity—dairy and beef production amongst other things—in this shire. A milk manufacturing plant at Capel draws in milk from the southern areas and it is the home of the black sands. Up to date this area has produced nearly seven million tons of mineral sands. The company commenced in 1956 with a staff of six, and in 1973 it was employing 337 people in the industry. We must remember that each employee has a family, so that this industry is important not only to Capel but also to Bunbury. Some of the workers live in Bunbury and Busselton, and other people are employed in supporting industries. It is indeed a very necessary industry for our area, and it is gratefully accepted.

Busselton is one of the very popular tourist towns. It is set in a very strong rural region, but as well as this, its commercial areas are growing every day, and they play a great part in servicing the area.

Traditionally the timber industry has played a strong part in the activities of this shire. It continues to do so, but the outstanding feature at Busselton is tourism. I believe it is fair to say that Busselton ranks as one of the best tourist resorts in our State today. We are grateful to the tourists who come to the town, but we must not forget the work done by the shire and the people who live in the town to encourage visitors to the area.

The next in line, going towards the bottom of the State, is the Augusta-Margaret River Shire. I spent the first 21 years of my life there, and I know quite a lot about the area.

The main industries in this shire are dairying and timber, although for many years it has been known as the Cinderella part of the State as far as the dairying industry is concerned. However, after

many struggles, it has forged through and the dairying and cattle-raising properties are fairly well established. The timber industry today is not as significant as it was. At one time when timber was booming over 2 000 people were domiciled at Karridale.

At Cowaramup, my home town, a wine industry is being established. People from all over the world have studied this area, and they say it has the potential to become one of the best wine-growing areas in the State. This is another area which contributes very much to the affluence of Bunbury because many people come to Bunbury and spend their money.

The town of Nannup is rather small, but it has a good rural background. Of course, it is a well-known timber town, not only in the milling of jarrah, but also in the planting and growing of pines. Nannup could be considered to be the centre of the pine-growing industry.

Let us move across to the Shire of Manjimup—another very important shire as far as Bunbury is concerned. It is becoming more and more important every day because of the plans for the area.

The Shire of Manjimup contributes to the wellbeing of the whole area, and I have always had a reasonably close association with this shire. The main activity is with timber, but it also has a strong rural background. Forestry is a very strong feature of the Manjimup district, and with the advent of the wood chipping industry, this region will be in much closer contact with our town at Bunbury. We look forward to a close association in the export of wood chips.

Coming back up the line, people in the Bridgetown-Greenbushes area rely on fruitgrowing, farming and tin mining. We then come to the Donnybrook-Balingup Shire with a strong rural background. Of course, this is the home of the famous Granny Smith apple—renowned throughout the world for the ease with which it is accepted on the markets.

Boyup Brook is a strong rural area, and it contributes a great deal to the economy of the district; every day many people from this shire can be seen in our town. It is the home of the blue wool—a very fine quality wool.

Across to the west coast again we come to the Shire of Harvey. This is fairly close to Bunbury and it incorporates the town of Australind, a fast-growing urban area. Harvey is famous for its irrigation system. Before the days of irrigation the farming community battled to exist, but since the 1930s and the coming of the irrigation system, the town has established itself as the head of the milk-producing areas of Western Australia.

I come now to the last shire which greatly concerns Bunbury. I am sorry that the member for Collie is not in the Chamber, because I should like to say a

few things about the Shire of Collie. During the time I lived in Collie—some six or seven years—I became associated closely with the town and had a lot to do with it in the areas in which I was involved and I always found the Collie people to be friendly and co-operative; the sort of people one did not mind living amongst. It has a rural background but as the member for Collie just mentioned, its strength is in its ability to produce coal. I should like to make reference to Collie and to what the member for Collie said the other night when he was speaking in this House.

The member for Collie said—

The member for Bunbury knows very well that he was responsible for stop-work meetings with the transport association that was attempting to have coverage on the coalmining industry.

That does not make sense but it does mean something and its meaning is quite strange to me. I cannot remember the incident, but possibly the member for Collie will explain it more fully later. I commenced work at the Stockton open cut mine which was producing coal from the old workings. We were cutting out the pillars and I have in my hand the pay slips I received during my period of employment. The interesting one is dated the 24th October, 1952, which means at that time I had been working for Amalgamated Collieries for three weeks. The district seniority list put out by the Collie Miners' Union indicates that I was registered as a member of that union on the 1st October, 1952, which was over three weeks before I collected my first pay. The situation which applied then was that one paid one's first stump, as it was called, on the first pay period after commencement of work and therefore it does seem quite peculiar that I would have been running around doing such things as supporting stoppages with the Road Transport Association when I was a member of the Collie Miners' Union.

I enjoyed the period I spent in Collie as a member of that union. I later went to the Muja open cut which, of course, is the mine which produces an enormous amount of coal today. I was there in the early pioneering days of the Hebe deep mine, a picture of which hangs in the corridors of this House. We worked a seam of coal to a depth of some 39 feet to 40 feet by open cut method, which was quite a unique seam of coal. During the period I spent in Collie I became interested in union affairs. I felt that if I worked in the industry, I had to be a member of the union and, so, I was determined to become interested in all the functions of the union. I attended as many meetings as I could and took part in the debates. At one time I stood for the position of vice-president of the union. The ballot was held on the 2nd and 3rd February 1956 by the Collie Mine Workers Industrial

Union. I did not win that election but it was quite interesting when one considers that I was accepted as a nominee despite the fact that I was a known Liberal. I always admitted I was a Liberal and at the time there was a great deal of consternation about the fact. It was the first time I contested an election of any sort other than, perhaps, for committees and that sort of thing. I still have the figures relating to that ballot.

Four of us were involved in the ballot. There was a man named Hughes, who did not go very well at all. He went out when the first preferences were counted. I make the point here that it was preferential voting. Another candidate was Jacky Watkins who today is one of the most outstanding men on the coalfields. The third candidate was Mr Watts and I was the fourth nomination for the position. Mr Watkins won easily, with 341 votes, Mr Watts was second with 180 votes and I received 151 votes. I have done some calculations on this ballot. I notice that Mr Watts received 53 per cent of the votes cast at his home mine. I received an average of 83 per cent of the votes from the Muja open cut and Hebe deep mine. However, the total number of votes from those two mines was only 52 whereas 113 votes were recorded at Mr Watts' home mine. Thus, had the number of workers at the Muja and Hebe mines been enough to cast the same number of votes, I would have headed Mr Watts by five votes. For that reason I consider I suffered some disadvantage at that ballot.

Mr Skidmore: Had you won, we may have had a different member for Bunbury.

Mr SIBSON: That is right. I have recounted that story as an example of the interest I took in the industry. Some comments made in this House were incorrect and I thought I should set the record straight. We heard the member for Collie slating the Liberal Government for the way in which it handled Collie and its problems and the dreadful things it had done to Collie. I have a high respect for the member for Collie.

Mr Skidmore: He complained only in so far as the State Electricity Commission was concerned.

Mr SIBSON: Over the years, I have noticed that the member for Collie has developed a habit of criticising without putting up any facts to support his criticisms. I have many documents in my possession; I have a box full of them here.

Mr T. J. Burke: Will you table them?

Mr SIBSON: I will if I am asked. I started collecting these documents 25 years ago. My wife has been determined to get them out of the house and taken to the rubbish tip. However, I still have them. They started off on top of the bedroom wardrobe, moved to the laundry, then to

the back verandah, and finally out to the shed. My wife still wants to get rid of them.

Mr B. T. Burke: But you should not let her do it. You keep them.

Mr T. J. Burke: Call it a library and get a tax concession.

Mr SIBSON: I have such things as agricultural society schedules from Margaret River and literature concerning junior farmers. I have a pay slip for the period when I was carting overburden at Muja and a hire-purchase agreement.

Mr Jamieson: I don't suppose you have a pair of red flannel drawers have you?

Mr SIBSON: I am just pointing out the importance of keeping a few of the old things one collects from early in one's life.

Mr T. J. Burke: Channel 7 has a show on Friday week; perhaps you could appear on television with your little box.

Mr SIBSON: Perhaps I will receive an invitation to go along.

Mr Jamieson: I hear the Premier mumbling to himself.

Mr SIBSON: I have a document from the Housing Commission and papers which relate to the period when I worked at the Muja open cut.

Mr Skidmore: That proves you were there, anyway.

Mr SIBSON: Yes, and that I got paid for being there.

Mr T. H. Jones: You changed your politics when you left Collie.

Mr SIBSON: Oh, the member for Collie is here. Did they go and get him?

Mr T. H. Jones: Were you active in the Liberal Party in Collie?

Mr SIBSON: Yes.

Mr T. H. Jones: I never saw you handing out cards.

Mr SIBSON: Before the election Mr Latter used that fact as propaganda to suggest that as I was a member of the Liberal Party the people could be voting for someone who had infiltrated the Collie Miners' Union.

Mr T. H. Jones: Did you go out and hand out how-to-vote cards at election time? I never saw you.

Mr SIBSON: No, I did not.

Mr T. H. Jones: Then you were not a very good Liberal; you were not very active in the party.

Mr SIBSON: Yes, I was very active.

Mr SPEAKER: Order! The member for Bunbury has the floor.

Mr SIBSON: I have another document in this little box. It was a bit dusty when I pulled it out. It is a report from the then Minister for Mines, the Hon. Lionel Kelly.

Mr T. H. Jones: And a good Minister, too.

Mr SIBSON: Several people made representations to the Minister and are listed on this sheet of paper. The first three sheets have disappeared somewhere along the line and I do not know what date was on the submission.

Mr Jamieson: Three sheets in the wind!

Mr SIBSON: I am not too sure of the date of the document, but the member for Collie would be able to assist me because it was immediately after Mr Bill Wallwork retired.

The SPEAKER: The member has five more minutes.

Mr SIBSON: So, we can check the actual date of the document. It was interesting to hear the criticism levelled at the Liberal Party by the member for Collie—

Mr T. H. Jones: And fair criticism, too.

Mr SIBSON: —in his speech and by interjection and it also is interesting to hear what certain members of the Collie Miners' Union had to say about the Labor Party.

Mr T. H. Jones: Who were they?

Mr SIBSON: I will quote their names. Mr George Lovell said that he objected to the way they had meetings with the present Labor Government. Under a Liberal Government it was realised that at meetings between the miners and the Minister, both parties involved should be present and it was also possible to get the truth of the matter.

Mr T. H. Jones: What date is that?

Mr SIBSON: As I said, I cannot answer that question but it could easily be checked by ascertaining when Mr Wallwork retired. It does not really matter whether it was one year or another.

Mr T. H. Jones: It could be 1892 for all we know.

Mr SIBSON: It was not, because Mr Lovell would not have been there then.

Mr T. H. Jones: Are you going to table it?

Mr SIBSON: Yes, I will table it. I would like to read this out because it is interesting. It reads, referring to the Labor Government—

Since the present government has been in, only once have the companies been present at a conference between us and the Minister.

Mr T. H. Jones: What was the conference about?

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr SIBSON: To continue—

On occasions when we have been to Perth for a conference the companies have seen the Minister before we went in.

Mr Jack Watkins, who was probably the most outstanding man in the industry, said—

As far as the Stockton is concerned, we had a conference with Mr Wallwork about the quota of men on the coal. He said that he had no power to give us an answer—

Mr T. H. Jones: That is right.

Mr SIBSON: To continue—

—but that he would refer all the facts direct to the Minister. We presume he referred the matter to you Mr Kelly but up to now we have not had an answer.

I support Mr Shannon when he said that we had plenty of support from the McLarty/Simpson team. I cannot say the same thing about this Government. Mr Simpson always kept his promises.

Mr Harry Squance, who was then the district treasurer, said—

When Mr Simpson was in office he came down to Collie to meet the Miners Union. He always brought the company officials down with him. Mr Kelly said, on taking office, that he was going to continue this system. It has not come about however, if the Miners Union wants anything now it is necessary to run down to Perth. Then the company representatives are not present. Personally I think there should be company representatives present.

Mr T. H. Jones: I was secretary then. In 1955 I was secretary. What about quoting me?

Mr SIBSON: I am trying to find it.

Mr T. H. Jones: You have probably lost it.

Mr SIBSON: I will keep looking. Mr Latter was the president at the time.

Mr T. H. Jones: I was secretary, too. What about quoting me?

Mr SIBSON: I will find it in a minute. I am having a little trouble locating it. In the meantime I would like members to hear what the president said. Mr Latter was a most outstanding man for many reasons, and he said—

The mine workers here in Collie expected more from the Labor Government than they did from the Liberals. This was to be expected for the Miners Union gave financial support to the Labor Party for a number of years. In fact the union helped to put the Government into power.

On this page is reference to Mr Wallwork's resignation.

Mr T. H. Jones: You have not quoted me. That is what I want to hear.

Mr SIBSON: The member for Collie is impatient.

Mr T. H. Jones: You do not have much time left. I want to make sure we hear what I said.

Mr SIBSON: Here it is on the front page! It is what Mr Tom Jones, the then secretary said.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member's time has expired.

#### *Adjournment of Debate*

Mr T. J. BURKE: I could not possibly follow that, so I move—

That the debate be adjourned.

Question put and passed.

Debate adjourned.

#### ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

SIR CHARLES COURT (Nedlands—Premier) [11.03 p.m.]: I presume the honourable member has made his speech, in view of the ruling given previously! I move—

That the House do now adjourn.

Question put and passed.

*House adjourned at 11.04 p.m.*

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## Legislative Assembly

Thursday, the 15th August, 1974

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

#### QUESTIONS (37): ON NOTICE

##### 1. EDUCATION POLICIES

###### *Reference to Educationists*

Mr T. D. EVANS, to the Premier:

(1) Further to my questions (1 of 6th August, 1974 and 49 of 13th August, 1974), would he please indicate if the Liberal Party education policies enunciated at the hustings were referred to any professional educationists (being persons not referred to in the above questions) prior to being publicly announced by him?

(2) If "Yes" would he name the people concerned?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

(1) and (2) As the Member knows, the committee had a number of professional educationists in different fields as members.

At the same time, it purposely also had members who were not professional educationists, but who had other qualifications and practical experience.