

the greatest burden and feel the greatest impact. I suggest to the Government that serious consideration be given towards offering some relief from the high transport costs, particularly to those living in distant places. Large amounts of overseas capital are being attracted for investment. It can be expected that revenue to the Government by way of royalties will greatly help to balance the Budget and offer some relief to the ever-increasing demands being made on the Treasury. Benefits, although perhaps intangible, must eventually flow to all sections of the community.

Many other important developments are creating demands for labour and materials. The rapid growth brings problems in supplying amenities and services; the building industry is employed in building a record number of houses and flats; water supply extensions in both metropolitan and country areas continue; a record number of classrooms has been built to cater for the large increase of enrolments in Government schools; and hospital services are being expanded to meet ever-increasing demands.

All this, together with the expansion of industries, makes Western Australia a very large purchaser of goods manufactured in the Eastern States. The Government is to be commended for the encouragement it gives to those who seek to establish manufacturing industries in an earnest endeavour to offset to a greater degree this imbalance between us and the Eastern States.

The development of new townships in the northern part is in conformity with the Government's policy of decentralisation; the establishment of these towns is assisting the distribution of our population. His Excellency has referred to the Government's legislative programme. In this is included amendments to land tax legislation to provide additional relief to home owners, and provision for the setting up of our own State taxation department for the collection of land tax. I suggest to the Government that a review be made of some forms of State taxation with a view to spreading these taxes over all sections of the community, and not have the burden placed unfairly upon any one section. This policy would be acceptable to all concerned.

Also, I suggest to the Government that in the drawing up of this year's Budget, consideration be given to a reduction of the rate applied in the assessment of probate duties. Owing to the higher values of land and property, these duties are in many cases a very serious embarrassment to the remaining next-of-kin, and some measure of relief is warranted.

Owing to a large surplus of wheat in Australia, and indeed the world, and on the recommendation of the industry leaders, the Government is to introduce a Bill to enable a wheat quota plan to operate to provide a form of control of deliveries in our State.

In conclusion, I would like to express my confidence that the expansion of the industries of our State, as initiated by the Government, will continue in the year ahead and I feel sure that the Government will introduce whatever legislation may be necessary to ensure contentment for our population, to provide opportunities for success for people—particularly for our young people—with courage and initiative, so that our great State can go forward to greater progress to the satisfaction of all.

**MR. STEWART** (Merredin-Yilgarn) [3.56 p.m.]: I formally second the motion.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Graham (Deputy Leader of the Opposition).

### ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE: SPECIAL

**MR. NALDER** (Katanning—Acting Premier) [3.57 p.m.]: I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn until 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th August.

Question put and passed.

*House adjourned at 3.58 p.m.*

## Legislative Council

Tuesday, the 5th August, 1969

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

### QUESTIONS (3): ON NOTICE

#### JUVENILE OFFENDERS

#### *Rehabilitation and Segregation in Gaols*

1. The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE, pursuant to notice, asked the Minister for Child Welfare:

- (1) What specific institutions are now available for juvenile offenders for their rehabilitation after commitment by the court?
- (2) Are there any centres where guiding and training are carried out so that such people can obtain assistance towards rehabilitation?
- (3) Are juvenile offenders housed in gaols, segregated from adult inmates?

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN replied:

- (1) For boys 13 to 18 years of age following assessment of rehabilitation needs at Longmore—
  - (i) Riverbank—Maximum security institution. Population 33. In process of expansion to 43.
  - (ii) Hillston—An open institution. Population 60. To be extended to 90.

For girls 13 to 18 years of age following assessment of rehabilitation needs at Longmore:

- (iii) Home of the Good Shepherd—a semi-secure institution for manageable private and departmental cases. Takes 25 to 30 Child Welfare wards.
- (iv) A new girls' rehabilitation centre is under construction at Bentley and will be completed at the end of this year. This institution will accommodate 30 very difficult delinquent girls.
- (v) Two boys' hostels and two girls' hostels are also used to care for and train boys and girls 15 to 18 years of age who are not serious offenders and who can control their behaviour to a sufficient extent to live amongst the normal community. The combined capacity of these hostels is approximately 45.

For boys and girls below 13 years of age following assessment of rehabilitation needs at the Child Welfare reception home in Mount Lawley, there are no special departmental treatment institutions but—

- (vi) Various private institutions may take less disturbed delinquent children.

The department also makes considerable use of its regular field officers and honorary probation officers to guide and supervise offenders who can be treated in the "open", or who only need a brief period of institutional treatment.

- (2) Yes. Rehabilitation programmes on an individual basis are provided at Riverbank, Hillston, and Home of the Good Shepherd.

The department also uses the special facilities and services of other agencies; e.g. Mental Health Services, where the delinquency is associated with some other factor, such as mental defectiveness, emotional disturbance.

- (3) In some cases, yes.

Juveniles are segregated from adults at Fremantle Prison, but such segregation is not possible at regional prisons because of the smaller size of those institutions.

#### ARCHITECTS BOARD

##### *Complaints*

- 2. The Hon. CLIVE GRIFFITHS, pursuant to notice, asked the Minister for Mines:

- (1) How many complaints pursuant to section 22A of the Act, were directed to the Architects Board of

Western Australia by aggrieved persons in each of the years ended the 30th June, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969?

- (2) In each of the years mentioned—
  - (a) how many of the complaints were investigated by the board;
  - (b) how many charges were proven to be justified; and
  - (c) what action, if any, was taken by the board against those proven guilty of the complaints?

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITHS replied:

- |                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| (1) Year ending the | Number of  |
| 30th June           | Complaints |
| 1965                | Nil        |
| 1966                | Nil        |
| 1967                | 1          |
| 1968                | 1          |
| 1969                | 4          |
- (2) (a) All complaints were or are being investigated.
  - (b) Nil.
  - (c) Nil.

#### AIR POLLUTION

##### *Cement Works at Rivervale*

- 3. The Hon. CLIVE GRIFFITHS, pursuant to notice, asked the Minister for Health:

- (1) Has the Air Pollution Control Council been made aware of the increase in lime dust being discharged from the cement works in Rivervale?
- (2) If the answer to (1) is "Yes," would the Minister advise—
  - (a) what is the cause of this present very unsatisfactory state of affairs whereby areas as far away as South Perth and Como, in addition to Belmont, Victoria Park, and Rivervale, are being smothered by this dust nuisance;
  - (b) what action is the council taking to ensure that the company complies with the provision of the Clean Air Act; and
  - (c) is there likely to be any adverse effect on the health of people who reside in the areas being polluted?
- (3) If the answer to (1) is "No," would the Minister inform the Council of the position with a view to having this most unsatisfactory position rectified?

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) (a) Control of lime dust and the manufacture of lime involve considerable engineering problems and the provision of special equipment.

(b) The council has required the management of the factory to install suitable equipment which is at present on order.

(c) No.

(3) Not applicable.

## ADDRESS-IN-REPLY: SECOND DAY

### *Motion*

Debate resumed, from the 31st July, on the following motion by The Hon. J. Heitman:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency:—

May it please Your Excellency: We, the Members of the Legislative Council of the Parliament of Western Australia in Parliament assembled, beg to express our loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign and to thank Your Excellency for the Speech you have been pleased to deliver to Parliament.

**THE HON. W. F. WILLESEE** (North-East Metropolitan—Leader of the Opposition) [4.50 p.m.]: In speaking to this motion I intend to address my remarks to a statement which appeared in the Governor's Speech delivered on the 31st July last. He said the following:—

Honourable Members will be aware of Government measures to release additional land for housing and to restrain land prices. There is already evidence that these actions are proving effective.

I believe that statement reflects entirely the view of the Government with regard to its approach to this problem. It is obviously satisfied with the success that is being attained in this direction.

This problem has been with us for several years now, and if we look around us we will see it is evident—it is to me at least—that the situation has not by any means been resolved. I seriously question whether it is being dealt with quickly enough to alleviate the serious situation which has developed within the State and, more particularly, the problems this situation poses for many individuals. I think it could truly be said that over the past five or six years this mounting problem has been the greatest headache the Government has had; and we know it has had many.

With regard to the statement I have quoted from the Governor's Speech, I would now like to refer to an article which appeared in *The West Australian* of the 4th August, which was four days after the Governor made his Speech. It is headed—

**Housing Lag Slows Flow of Migrants.**

The remark was made by an accredited Liberal Minister in the Commonwealth Government—Immigration Minister Snedden. The Minister was reported as having said that the housing shortages existed at Commonwealth and State levels. In part he said—

Migrants could stay up to 12 months in a hostel, but averaged 26 or 27 weeks before they got permanent accommodation.

This could be shortened and accommodation released for more newcomers if people could find permanent housing more quickly, but the State's housing lag often made this difficult.

"The problem is one of growth," he said. "W.A.'s building rate is high but so is the rate of population increase."

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: He did not make any comparison of Western Australia with the other States, did he?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE: I do not think so, but possibly had he done so this Government would have come out favourably. Nevertheless, the problem in this State has not been solved. I believe the Minister has sufficient to handle in this State without making comparisons with other States. He is dedicated to his task, I know, and I would have thought this would be his prime objective—to come to Parliament this year with proof of a greater achievement in this field by the Government than has been the case.

A migrant family suffers great inconvenience as a result of housing problems. Over the last year I have been associated with some migrant families who have moved into homes owned by private landlords, and immediately those families have been subjected to their whims and fancies regarding rentals. It is not uncommon for two drastic rent increases to be made in a period of six months. Often the family concerned is forced to vacate the premises for one of two reasons: (1) it finds it impossible to pay the increased rent; or, (2) it is served with an eviction notice and, subsequently, a court order. The situation then becomes really desperate although the family has its name on the Housing Commission lists. The difficulty lies in the fact that such families do not have relatives or contacts in the State to offer them even the simplest help, which is available to a family of Western Australian origin.

At this moment I know of one family some members of which are sleeping in a vehicle. Two children have been farmed out to one family and another two to a different family. That is a situation which must apply in many other instances. The problem is not the transition from the migrant hostel to a home. It is the lack of permanency of the home.

Referring again to the article I quoted, the Minister was quite right in what he said; because obviously if these families

can be permanently housed when they leave the hostels, then we will not have migrants losing confidence in the State and returning to their own land.

I now wish to deal with the high price of land. It is all a matter of opinion as to whether or not a price is high. Several references were made in the Governor's Speech to a levelling out. This levelling out has been at what price? Irrespective of areas—although I admit the right of people to live in a prestige area—I am yet to be convinced that any block of sand, with four or five lots to the acre, levelled and serviced, can be worth even \$4,000. I say that because the Rural and Industries Bank in December, 1968, sold lots at \$4,000 each. It sold some for even less. I know, because I was present at the sale.

I have not the slightest doubt that the bank made a handsome profit on that sale, because those associated with the bank certainly did not look disappointed. That sale is to the credit of the bank and also to the credit of the Premier who, prior to the sale, made an announcement to the effect that people should not pay a big price. The attitude at the auction prevented people from getting into keen competition with each other and this was an encouraging sight. I had hoped this attitude would continue but it has not done so.

Less than a month ago, on the 21st July, an auctioneer said that land prices are levelling out. His comment appeared in *The West Australian* on that date, as follows:—

Land prices were levelling out, auctioneer Peter Quinlan said after he had sold 13 building blocks at Karrinyup on Saturday.

The top price was \$7,250—\$750 more than the upset price.

Four of the 17 blocks offered for auction were passed in when bidding failed to reach the upset prices—from \$6,000 to \$6,500.

Two blocks were sold for \$7,250 and the cheapest for \$6,000. Most sold for a little over the upset price.

"This reflects the effect of the steps taken by the government to control land prices," Mr. Quinlan said.

I submit that if those prices represent a levelling out effect to the satisfaction of that auctioneer and to the Government in thinking that it is arresting prices, then they fail to comprehend the problem; because it is absolutely impossible, according to any economic survey that could be made, to purchase a block of land at that price if the purchaser is in a low income bracket.

Articles have appeared in the Press saying that if a person buys a block on a low deposit and pays 12 per cent. per

annum to one of the finance companies, by the time the block is paid for over a period of five years it has doubled in price. Consequently the initial \$5,000 to \$6,000 becomes \$10,000 or \$12,000.

The Hon. R. F. Hutchison: More than that, too.

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE: The great problem is still with us. We must give people in the low income bracket, or the comparatively low income bracket, the opportunity to purchase land at reasonable prices.

I wonder how anyone can say that \$5,000 or \$6,000 is a realistic price. Let us imagine what the cost would be to anybody levelling a sandhill to make a number of blocks. It could not be very much. Survey fees and the cost of setting out markings on the blocks could not amount to very much. We know the cost of deep drainage is in the vicinity of \$1,000 per block. In addition, we know the cost per block of building a first-class road. This information can be obtained from any metropolitan shire. We are also aware of the costs involved in building footpaths and kerbing.

I would say that any contractor who is given the opportunity to deal with land with the easy contour shape of sandhills would show a handsome profit at \$3,000 per block. I am told that some of the major developers are prepared to go out of the city, provide all the facilities which I have just enumerated, and still sell to the public in the vicinity of \$3,000 to \$4,000.

My objective in speaking to this motion is to indicate that a levelling off in prices is not sufficient when that level is in the vicinity of \$5,000 to \$7,000. It is idle to say that the level is \$6,000 in Morley Park, because four or five years ago it was \$3,000 to \$3,500. Why is there this increase? It could not legitimately be claimed that there should be an increase over and above the costs involved in development, and these cannot be that high. Obviously a certain percentage is brought about through wages and other factors, but that increase definitely cannot be 200 per cent. or 300 per cent.

In line with the thoughts I am expressing at the moment, the State Housing Commission itself has submitted an idea which is already being put into effect; namely, it will ballot State Housing Commission lots. *The West Australian* of the 28th June this year carried the heading, "Ballot for under-value S.H.C. lots." It reads, in part, as follows:—

The State Housing Commission will allocate by ballot 126 fully-serviced housing blocks it has decided to sell below current market values at Dianella and Mt. Yokine.

The prices range from \$5,510 to \$6,670.

I stress: the price range from \$5,510 to \$6,670 represents below current market values! The article goes on to say, and it is probably true, that the blocks were from \$1,000 to \$1,400 less than would be the case if they were retailed by auction. I have no doubt of that. The argument will probably be used that the high price has been retained so that more houses can be built, which is probably a legitimate argument from the point of view of the commission. Nevertheless, my opinion is that the individual who is purchasing such a block is paying far too much; because this same type of land, in the same area with the same services provided, was half that price, and even less, only a few years ago. Indeed, in many instances the Housing Commission obtained this land for a pittance.

Once and for all, a true base figure should be set whereby Government instrumentalities consistently set a low figure when they are involved in a sale of land. If we could get this message across the situation which presently exists—and which many members must have seen if they have attended land sales—would be overcome.

I am referring to the situation of several young couples who stand in front of an auctioneer. The bidding proceeds and quite obviously the price is outside the realm of the amount of money which they are prepared to spend. A couple look at each other anxiously as the bids rise by over \$100 each time until the first block is sold. They then walk straight down to the financier at the back. They are not known to him; in fact, they have never seen him in their lives before, but the young couple sign—sometimes in joint names, I suppose—for the balance of the debt they have to incur. Everybody else then follows suit.

Consequently a high price is established together with certain building conditions which can be very serious if the young couples do not make the grade with regard to the repayment. In nearly every sale there is provision for a complete re-investment to the seller, whether it be a local authority or the State Housing Commission.

The Government is not nearly close enough to this problem. It must face the real situation which obtains. Quite apart from the people on the State Housing Commission lists, who are many, there are those whose income is slightly higher than the low income bracket and who have no alternative but to buy from the private sector; if, of course, they can afford to purchase a block of land.

In most cases they have to find a very substantial deposit in order to obtain finance through one of the lending companies, and very often the type of person about whom I am talking does not have

that amount of money. Consequently they are in a most invidious position, because they are ineligible as far as the Housing Commission is concerned and their income is too low to enable them to buy property in the higher-priced bracket. Properties are in the higher-priced bracket simply because of land values. If the basic land value was lower then these people could finance themselves because the cost of housing has not appreciated anything like the cost of land.

What are the solutions? In terms of supply and demand the logical answer is that more land should be thrown open and made available. I look to the Government to make much more land available than it is doing. I am disappointed that the Rural and Industries Bank, with the big area of land it has at Hamersley, has been so slow in turning out the next 80 blocks. Eighty blocks is not very much when at a land sale one can go into a marquee which will accommodate 600 people. Nor is it very much when one can stand outside the marquee and look across and see almost a forest of trees, every acre of which is owned by the same developing company. Nor is it very much when one looks to the right and to the left of that vast area of land and realises that these adjacent areas are owned by private companies.

Some definite forward move should be made—something along the lines of the forward selling which is being undertaken by the Rural and Industries Bank. The bank is selling land before development and is giving a purchaser with limited capital the right to acquire a block over a period of two or three years. In this way, the bank is beating the price rise, and that is good. However, not enough of it is being done. We should not have 80 blocks thrown open in August, but 800 blocks; and it is within the capacity of the State to supply 800 blocks, at least, through Government instrumentalities.

We are told that innumerable blocks are available within the metropolitan area: the M.R.P.A. says this frequently. If that is the case, why does not the Government get on with the job of making them available? Why does not the Government stop people from holding blocks of land? We must do something about it. The situation at the moment is a pussy-footing one whereby the Government is hoping for a levelling-off in prices and we see only very small movements here and there. The Government is certainly not getting to grips with the problem.

Certainly we could not convince any of the people who cannot obtain a home that the problem is being tackled. I refer to the people on the State Housing Commission lists and to those in the other groups I have mentioned. Some people are forced to pay such a high rate of interest as well

as the repayments on their properties that both the husband and wife must work or, alternatively, the husband takes a second job. Many marriages break down in this situation.

The current figures of the State Housing Commission lists are interesting. Recently, the commission made a survey of those people who still remain on its lists. No doubt this survey will give a much lower figure of those on the waiting lists of the State Housing Commission than the figure which has been printed in the Press over the past two or three years. However, I fear it is most misleading information. In my view, many of those who have not answered the circular have moved to other accommodation and, as a result, have not received the circular and therefore have not been able to fill in the particulars. But, in essence, they would still be applicants for State Housing Commission homes. Despite that, the view of the commission is that because they have not answered the circulars sent to the last known address these people are living in suitable accommodation. However, there is no proof that that theory is correct.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Do you not think it reasonable that a person who has an application with the State Housing Commission and has moved to another residence should notify the commission of his change of address?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE: In many cases that is done, but with 12,000 applications there could be a lag in this direction. Many people, migrants particularly, do not know that they have to notify the commission, or that that is the proper thing to do. The Minister would do it; in fact, every member in this House would know that that is the proper thing to do, but that does not apply to everybody in the community. Take a young chap who has been married for about six months and who has been living in a flat. If he has an opportunity to move into a home somewhere naturally he will do so. However, if he does not notify the commission that he has moved he will, as a result of this survey, be excluded despite the fact that he still needs a Housing Commission home. There are other people, too—and I referred to them earlier this evening—who will find themselves lower down the list of the State Housing Commission than they ought to be. They will be very disappointed when they discover that they have lost their previous priority.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: A change of address is a factor to which everybody attends, or ought to do so.

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE: That is so; but we are all human. Let me refer to the total number of houses completed by the State Housing Commission for the year

ended the 30th June last. The total number was 1,863 under the following headings:—

Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement	936
State Housing Act	539
War Service Homes	138
Government departments	128
Native Welfare Department	60
Government Employees' Housing Authority	52
Shire building schemes	2
Charitable organisations	8

That looks to be a formidable effort; but, when one has regard for the number of applications being made, it is not so formidable. It is not a very successful effort when we have regard for the fact that the number of applications is limited by the income factor. In other words, the effort is not keeping up with the demand from so many different people.

It can be said with truth that more and more houses are being built every year, but more and more applications are being made, and there is a greater lag in the number of houses being provided for the income group catered for by the Housing Commission than is the case with other groups of people. Obviously the person with sufficient money is able to buy a house at will, in whatever area he wishes. No doubt any person with sufficient funds does just that.

It was interesting to note that the Manager of the State Housing Commission (Mr. MacKenzie), in an endeavour to overcome some of the lag, suggested to the various shire councils that they should build houses. He was reported in *The West Australian* of the 18th June as saying that more local authorities should take their part in housing development. That was quite a good thought, in view of the present situation, and it indicated that he had a realistic approach to the problem confronting him. However, the very next day the Perth City Council said that it did not have sufficient loan funds to build any houses; and so the problem was thrown back into the lap of the State Housing Commission. In other words, this means that it is in the lap of the Government.

Finally, I wish to refer to an article which appeared in today's issue of *The West Australian* under the heading, "Expert: Perth Blocks are over-priced." The article goes on to state—

Building blocks in the Perth metropolitan area were generally \$3,000 over-priced, the national president of the Housing Industry Association, Mr. W. J. Hannaford, said yesterday.

He was in Perth meeting members of the association and familiarising himself with local conditions.

Mr. Hannaford said that if building blocks were cheaper, houses would be brought down to the price range of the low income earner.

I definitely agree with that.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: He didn't say whether there was any over-pricing in any of the other States?

The Hon. W. F. WILLESEE: Let me finish reading the article and then we can have a talk about it afterwards. It goes on to state—

To qualify for a loan of \$10,000 a man had to earn \$65 a week or more and people earning that figure could hardly save the \$4,000 or \$5,000 deposit needed at present prices.

"If the blocks came down then those people who are now on the State Housing Commission list because they do not have the necessary deposit, would be able to buy a home of their own," he said.

"This also means that those people would come off the S.H.C. list and allow the commission to build for people on the basic wage and those in real need."

He said that in Western Australia, house building was generally keeping up with the demand and there was no problem about buying houses. The standard, too, compared favourably with other parts of Australia.

The W.A. branch of the Housing Industry Association had made efforts at the highest level to try to bring down the price of building land and, as a result, the government had agreed in part to its suggestion.

One suggestion was that people who held land and were not developing it should be forced to subdivide it.

Another was that there should be more building land made available and this was being done, too.

Mr. Hannaford said that because of government action the price of land was being forced down.

The association on a national level had asked Federal Treasurer McMahon for legislation to enable people to change their child endowment into a lump sum to enable them to buy a house.

And so the article goes on.

#### *Amendment to Motion*

In view of what I have said, and the beliefs I hold, I think it is fitting I should move the following amendment to the motion:—

; but this House views with concern that despite the commendable efforts in the private sector, housing shortages remain in so many areas of the State, the price of land is still high and building blocks remain in short

supply, families are still being forced to pay exorbitant rents, and migrant intake is being restricted because of doubts about being suitably housed in Western Australia.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. A. F. Griffith (Minister for Mines).

*House adjourned at 5.25 p.m.*

## Legislative Assembly

Tuesday, the 5th August, 1969

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

### DEPUTY CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

#### *Appointment*

THE SPEAKER (Mr. Guthrie): I wish to announce that I have appointed the member for Bunbury (Mr. Williams), the member for Stirling (Mr. Mitchell), and the member for Ascot (Mr. Toms) to be Deputy Chairmen of Committees during the present session.

### NOTICE PAPER

#### *Change in Format: Statement by Speaker*

THE SPEAKER (Mr. Guthrie): With the indulgence of the House I would like to make a short statement on the changed format of the notice paper. Members may notice a change in the printing format of the notice paper. The section comprising questions on notice has been printed in *Hansard* type face and format. The balance, to the end of the notice paper, has been printed in the usual type face to which we are accustomed.

The *Votes and Proceedings* will be treated in like manner, only the questions and answers will be placed at the end of regular business.

The necessity for this change has been occasioned by the regular and constant number of questions on notice asked by members. This naturally has been reflected in the processing of the daily notice paper and *Votes and Proceedings* through the printing stages.

Although full co-operation has been given by the Government Printer, on too many occasions over the last two years, the time factor has caused late delivery of both the notice paper and the *Votes and Proceedings*.

It must be borne in mind that *Hansard* printing is also involved, as the printing of *Hansard* must keep pace with daily proceedings to enable *Hansard* to issue on time.

Following a conference with the Government Printer, the Chief *Hansard* Reporter, and the Clerk of the House, this