

Every time I visit places where these children are being educated I wonder at the type of work that they can do. When I was in charge of a school I saw work that they did at examination times and, quite often, I could not restrain myself from taking samples of that work into some of the other rooms, where the children were normal, to show them what was being done by children when they were being directed properly. I conclude by re-expressing my admiration for the work these children are doing and also for the wonderful job the teachers are performing. I offer my full support to the Bill.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. J. M. Thomson.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE: SPECIAL

THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH (North-Metropolitan—Minister for Mines) [4.28 p.m.]: I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn until Tuesday, the 3rd October.

Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 4.29 p.m.

Legislative Assembly

Thursday, the 21st September, 1967

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

QUESTIONS (30): ON NOTICE

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Reason for Name

1. Mr. W. A. MANNING asked the Premier:

(1) What is the reason for the residence of His Excellency the Governor being called Government House?

(2) Is it found to be confusing to the public?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Brand) replied:

(1) Mainly from a custom which has continued since the earliest establishment of British colonies. The term has also been accepted by general usage as indicated by the *Oxford Dictionary* which defines Government House as "The official residence of a Governor."

(2) No.

MANJIMUP SCHOOL

Classroom Accommodation, and Grounds

2. Mr. ROWBERRY asked the Minister for Education:

(1) How many children does the Manjimup Primary School accommodate at present?

(2) What is the estimated number of pupils who will be in attendance by 1968?

(3) What is the total acreage of the present school site?

(4) How many acres does this leave available for sport and recreation?

(5) Is there any possibility of serious overcrowding at this school both in the school grounds and in the classrooms in the near future?

(6) Is he aware that the position of the school grounds has been aggravated because the school has been denied access to the adjacent recreation ground for sport?

(7) When is it anticipated that a new school site will be determined?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

(1) 720.

(2) 740.

(3) About 4½ acres.

(4) About three acres.

(5) No. The establishment of a second primary school is under consideration.

(6) No.

(7) This matter is at present before the School Sites Committee.

TRAFFIC

Speed Limit of 65 Miles Per Hour

3. Mr. GAYFER asked the Minister for Police:

(1) From what source was information gathered in order that a blanket maximum speed of 65 miles per hour should be and would be enforced by this State?

(2) Does he consider that this will reduce the number of accidents on country roads?

(3) Is it proposed that the 65 miles per hour be introduced on a trial basis?

(4) If so, and it proves ineffective, will the limit be lifted?

Mr. CRAIG replied:

(1) The Australian Road Traffic Code Committee; speed surveys conducted by the Main Roads Department; an analysis of country accidents in Western Australia by the National Safety Council; British and American sources.

(2) There is every reason to believe so.

(3) No.

(4) In due course the matter will be reviewed.

FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Report on Industry at Shark Bay

4. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister representing the Minister for Fisheries:

Has he received the report on the fishing industry at Shark Bay from the Fisheries Advisory Committee; if so, will he table a copy of the report?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

The committee's investigation has not yet been finalised.

RAILWAYS

Weedicide: Use on Departmental Land

5. Mr. SEWELL asked the Minister for Railways:

What is the name and type of weedicide used by the Railways Department for the control of all weeds on land controlled by that department, particularly on the areas covered by the rail tracks?

Mr. O'CONNOR replied:

Vorox A A.

FIRE DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Establishment

6. Mr. HALL asked the Premier:

Bearing in mind the Tasmanian fire disaster and fire disasters in this State, can he advise what steps have been taken by State and Commonwealth Governments to establish a fire disaster relief fund?

Mr. COURT (for Mr. Brand) replied: To my knowledge, nothing has been done.

HOUSING

Albany: Easing of Shortage

7. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Housing:

Can he advise what steps are being taken to ease the acute housing shortage in Albany—

- (1) by building—
 - (a) pensioners' cottages—single and double;
 - (b) family units?
- (2) By supplying financial assistance to—
 - (a) local authorities;
 - (b) building societies; and
 - (c) other associations concerned with home building?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

(1)

	Pensioners' Cottages	Family Units
	Single	Double
Tenders called .....	.....	.....
In course and planned for 1967-68	2	6
		65

The commission has built 674 units of accommodation in Albany, 73 new units are planned, and expected vacancies are 50 for the year.

- (2) (a) There is no provision for commission assistance to local authorities. The Local Government Act empowers authorities to borrow money for housing purposes.

(b) and (c) \$64,000 has been allocated to the Albany Building Society. \$48,000 to the Albany, Esperance, and Kataning Building Societies. An estimated \$24,000 will be allocated by metropolitan building societies to the Albany area and \$40,000 surplus is estimated to be available from building societies' operations.

In addition, during 1967-68, \$91,500 was made available by the issue of Government guarantees under the Housing Loan Guarantee Act.

8. *This question was postponed.*

BUILDERS' REGISTRATION BOARD

Applications for Registration: Refusal

9. Mr. GRAHAM asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) Is it a fact that the Builders' Registration Board is at present refusing to accept any further applications for journeymen builders?
- (2) If so, why and on what authority?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) and (2) No. Applications for registration as journeymen builders are received by the board and are granted in compliance with section 10A (2a) which basically requires that Class "B" examinations be passed prior to 1962 and subsequently the prescribed course of training be completed. Also, in the case of companies or partnerships who nominate a journeyman builder, a journeyman registration is granted.

The Act does not provide any other method of journeyman registration and this is clearly explained to inquiring parties.

10. *This question was postponed.*

CLEAN AIR ACT

Licenses to Operate, and Annual Report

11. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) How many firms, companies, or private people have applied for licenses under the terms of the Clean Air Act?
- (2) Of those licensed, how many firms are in the metropolitan area?
- (3) When will the first annual report be tabled in regard to the commission's activities?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) 77.
- (2) 63.
- (3) In the near future.

12. *This question was postponed.*

STATE SHIPS

Fremantle-Wyndham Service

13. Mr. RHATIGAN asked the Minister for Transport:

- (1) Is it a fact that there is no passenger ship sailing from Fremantle to Wyndham between the 15th November and the 6th December next, a period of over three weeks?
- (2) Did not the passenger ships *Koolinda* and *Koolama* give a fortnightly service to Wyndham in pre-war days?
- (3) As the State Shipping Service now has four passenger vessels as against two in pre-war days, what is the reason for this long delay?

Mr. O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes, except during cattle seasons when frequent voyages terminated at Derby.
- (3) These passenger ships are part of a weekly service pattern with one ship sailing each Wednesday, and owing to one ship being on the Eastern States' run this cannot be altered.

Even with the present fleet of passenger ships, it would not be possible to have a weekly service of passenger ships without restricting ports of call.

Since pre-war, the number of ports on the coast has increased, the tonnages required to be handled have greatly increased,

population has increased with the growth of the towns, requiring an all-year-round service; whereas, pre-war, towns such as Wyndham became dormant in the "wet" season due to the lack of all-weather roads.

STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAY

Coode Street Subway: Widening

14. Mr. TOMS asked the Minister for Railways:

- (1) Now that a decision has been made in regard to the terminal for the standard gauge railway, are plans yet complete for the widening of the subway at Coode Street, Bayswater?
- (2) As the widening will affect the road pattern in this area, has the department taken up the question of intersection development with the Main Roads Department?
- (3) When is it considered that the department will be in a position to discuss the whole matter with the Bayswater Shire Council?

Mr. O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) No. This matter is under consideration jointly by the Main Roads Department and the Railways Department.
- (2) This matter will be considered as plans are developed.
- (3) As soon as preliminary plans have been prepared, possibly within two months.

These discussions will be a matter not only for the Railways Department, but also for the Main Roads Department and the Town Planning Department.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Manning Road-Treasure Road Intersection

15. Mr. JAMIESON asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) What is the present hold-up in the installation of traffic lights at the Manning Road-Treasure Road intersection with Albany Highway?
- (2) Have all the necessary road improvements been completed in connection with this project?
- (3) When is it estimated that these lights will be operating?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) The Main Roads Department is pressing on as quickly as possible with the installation of lights at this intersection.

Negotiations are well forward with the various public utilities in re-

spect of necessary alterations to services.

- (2) No.
- (3) Within the next two to three months.

Albany Highway-Welshpool Road-Shepperton Road Intersection

16. Mr. JAMIESON asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) What has occasioned the unnecessarily long time in the Main Roads Department taking action to provide vehicle control lights at the complex intersection of Albany Highway-Welshpool Road-Shepperton Road locality?
- (2) As the treatment of this traffic problem is one of the utmost urgency to permit free and organised flow of traffic along these several main highways, when can it be expected that action will be taken to rectify the present situation?
- (3) Have all the necessary resump-tions been made for the completion of this complex?
- (4) What is the total cost involved so far in this project?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) Protracted negotiations with the Perth City Council have delayed this project. However, by letter dated the 30th August, the Perth City Council has indicated agreement to the scheme.
- (2) Now that the assent of the Perth City Council has been obtained, the work will be put in hand as quickly as possible. Nevertheless, it is necessary to resume a small portion of alienated land, and this procedure will cause some further delay.
- (3) No.
- (4) Apart from design and drafting costs, no expenditure has yet been incurred on this project.

HOUSING

Bunbury: Withers Housing Development

17. Mr. WILLIAMS asked the Minister for Housing:

- (1) What number of homes or units in the Withers State Housing Commission area on the northern side of Hudson Road are under construction for each of the following—
 - (a) purchase;
 - (b) rental;
 - (c) Government Employees' Housing Authority (giving the name of each department)?
- (2) Are any lots available for private purchase; if so, what number and how many have been sold?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

- (1) (a) and (b) 45 units under construction comprising 31 houses which applicants may purchase or rent, 1 x 4 cottage flats (rental), and 5 x 2 duplex houses (rental.)
- (c) None under construction. 16 houses already completed.
- (2) Originally 13 lots were reserved for sale under the public scheme. The present position is—
 - (a) Two lots reserved for Church of England for purpose of the church.
 - (b) Seven lots temporarily reserved for a project developer who is prepared to operate under similar conditions operating at Kwinana.
 - (c) One lot has been sold under the public scheme.
 - (d) Three lots are still available for sale under the public scheme.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Shortage of Language Teachers

18. Mr. JAMIESON asked the Minister for Education:

- (1) How many junior high schools are unable to allow the students to avail themselves fully of the curriculum of senior high schools due to lack of language teachers?
- (2) Which are these junior high schools?
- (3) Which junior high schools teach a language and what language(s) is taught at them?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

- (1) In all 23 (Class I) junior high schools, language teaching is available. In small junior high schools (Class II) the lack of instruction is because the limited demand does not warrant foreign language teaching rather than being due to the lack of teachers.
- (2)

Boddington	Lake Grace
Brookton	Nannup
Bruce Rock	Narembeen
Carnamah	Northampton
Dalwallinu	Northcliffe
Darkan	Pemberton
Kulin	Southern Cross.
- (3) French is taught at the following junior high schools:—

Beverley	Morawa
Boyup Brook	Norseman
Bullsbrook	Pingelly
Cunderdin	Quairading
Denmark	Wagin
Donnybrook	Waroona
Gnowangerup	Wongan Hills
Kellerberrin	Wundowie
Kojonup	Wyalkatchem
Moora	York.

NICKEL MINING***Kambalda: Investigation into Injurious Elements***

19. Mr. MOIR asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

- (1) Have the officers of the Department of Public Health carried out investigations to ascertain if the nickel ore mined at Kambalda contains elements which could be injurious to the health of the workers engaged in this industry?
- (2) If such an investigation has been carried out, what were the findings?
- (3) If there has not been a survey of this nature, will he have an investigation carried out as soon as possible?
- (4) Will his department also endeavour to obtain information on this subject from the authorities in countries where this type of mining is in operation?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) and (2) No investigations have been carried out.
- (3) and (4) The main health hazard in nickel mining, as in some other industrial processes involving exposure to nickel, is dermatitis, particularly in people sensitive to nickel.

The department does not propose to carry out a special investigation of nickel ore mined at Kambalda.

KING'S PARK***Exhibition Pavilion: Allocation of Traffic Funds***

20. Mr. TONKIN asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) When did work actually commence on the construction of the exhibition pavilion in King's Park?
- (2) On what date was the approval of the Minister for Traffic given to the recommendations of the Commissioner of Main Roads for the allocation of a special grant under section 14A of the Traffic Act?
- (3) What other specific instances are there in which ministerial approval has been given to an allocation under section 14A of the Traffic Act for a purpose other than road construction?
- (4) What is the total amount which has been allocated under section 14A with ministerial approval for expenditure on work other than road construction?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) Early June, 1967.
- (2) The proposal to construct an exhibition pavilion in King's Park was approved by Cabinet on the 29th August, 1966. An item was included in the Main Roads Department's 1967-68 programme of works which was approved by the Minister for Traffic on the 26th June, 1967.
- (3) (a) Grant to National Safety Council.
- (b) Provision of departmental residences.
- (c) Furniture and partitioning for Main Roads Department offices in the superannuation building.
- (d) Provision of office and laboratory for the Main Roads Department at Albany.
- (e) New head office building.
- (4) Expenditure to the 30th June, 1967, on items mentioned in answer to (3) together with allocations in the Main Roads Department's 1967-68 programme of works, totals \$1,441,080.

PERTH CITY COUNCIL***Pamphlet: Dismissal of Mr. Ritter***

21. Mr. TONKIN asked the Minister for Police:

- (1) On the occasion in February, 1953, when the present member for Nedlands was a candidate for election and certain literature was circulated which it was considered was distasteful to him and his supporters, was not immediate action taken by the Police Department to ascertain who was responsible for the publishing and circulation of the offending pamphlet?
- (2) Why has not similar action been taken with regard to the scurrilous pamphlet recently distributed in connection with the Ritter controversy?
- (3) As very many people have expressed personal objection to the pamphlet and are anxious to know the source from which it emanated, will he, in the public interest, cause inquiries to be made and inform Parliament?

Mr. CRAIG replied:

- (1) Yes. Police inquiries were made into an alleged breach of the Electoral Act.
- (2) Inquiries have been made and are continuing to trace the origin of the pamphlet.
- (3) Answered by (2).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTORATES

Excess in Quotas

22. Mr. ELLIOTT asked the Minister representing the Minister for Justice:

- (1) Do any Legislative Assembly electorates have an enrolment in excess of quota?
- (2) If so, which electorates?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) and (2) The printing of rolls for all the new Legislative Assembly districts resulting from the 1966 redistribution has not been quite finalised, mainly due to the holding of by-elections. Until printing is completed it is not possible to make an accurate calculation of the quota in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Electoral Districts Act.

Under section 12 of the Electoral Districts Act, the Chief Electoral Officer is required to make a report when the number of electors, in respect of not less than eight electoral districts on the rolls made up for the last preceding general election for the Legislative Assembly, falls short of, or exceeds by, one-fifth or more the quota for those districts. The Chief Electoral Officer is required to calculate the quota on the number of electors on the rolls so made up.

Taking the actual enrolment figures on the rolls printed for the new districts, as at the 30th June, 1967, and the estimated enrolment figures contained in the final report of the electoral commissioners on the rolls still to be printed, at this point of time no Legislative Assembly district exceeds or falls short of by one-fifth or more the quota so ascertained.

QUARRYING

Darling Range: Restriction

23. Mr. ELLIOTT asked the Minister representing the Minister for Town Planning:

Is there any existing policy which will prevent any additional quarrying activities on that part of the Darling Range escarpment which is visible from the metropolitan area?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

The Metropolitan Region Planning Authority's policy is to prevent, as far as possible, any additional quarrying activities on that part of the Darling Range escarpment that is visible from

the metropolitan area. Prevention is possible in the regional reserves controlled by the authority provided that disproportionate compensation does not become payable. The other parts of the escarpment are subject to the control of the local authorities. It is however believed that they are becoming increasingly conscious of the need for protection, and will act accordingly.

HOUSING

Flats in Metropolitan Area: Number and Rentals

24. Mr. DURACK asked the Minister for Housing:

- (1) How many—
 - (a) one bed-room; and
 - (b) bed-sitting room
 flats does the State Housing Commission own in the metropolitan area?
- (2) What rental does the commission charge new tenants admitted to these flats?
- (3) How many flats of these sizes does the commission intend to construct during the next twelve months?
- (4) What is the estimated rental required to cover the present-day cost of such accommodation?
- (5) Are single persons eligible to apply for and obtain such accommodation?
- (6) Is the commission aware that there is a growing demand by single persons for accommodation of this nature?

Mr. O'NEIL replied:

(1)

	Ordinary Applic- ants	Pensioner	Individual Working Women
(a)	286	50	
(b)	3	186	10
	(Caretaker)		
Cottage flats	....	417	one bedroom
Cottage flats	....		2 bed sitting room

(2)

- (a) One-bedroom flats \$8.50 to \$9.70 ordinary applicants (no parking cost)
- (b) Bed-sitting room.... \$3.00 pensioners (no parking cost)
\$8.45 individual working women (includes parking cost)
- (c) Cottage flats \$6.50 but subject to rebate to \$3.20 pensioner couple or \$2.10 individual pensioner (no parking cost)
- (3) Tenders called for 32 flats at Fremantle for individual aged women.
Subject to availability of land, up to 30 flats for individual aged women, Perth area.
- (4) One-bedroom flats—\$11.20
Bed-sitting room flats—\$8.50.
Cottage flats—\$6.00 to \$6.50.

- (5) Individual pensioners conforming to the commission approved criteria are eligible to apply for the 186 flats located at Carlisle, South Perth, and Swanbourne, and 32 under contract at Hilton Park.
- (6) Yes.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Exclusion from Occupational Centres

25. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister for Education:

- (1) In each of the last three years, how many children have been excluded from Education Department classes at—
 (a) Spastic Centre, Mt. Lawley;
 (b) Noolimba Occupation Centre;
 (c) Minbalup Occupation Centre;
 (d) any other similar centre?
- (2) What were the reasons for the exclusions?
- (3) Are there any alternative places for the children so affected to attend for training or group activities?
- (4) If so, what are such places and what number of children can be handled each day?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

- | (1) | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|-----|------|------|------|
| (a) | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| (b) | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| (d) | 4 | 5 | 2 |
- (2) (i) Persistent unacceptable behaviour.
 (ii) Lack of adequate social adjustment after a prolonged trial.
 (iii) Marked deterioration or regression.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) A day activity centre in Como, run by the Slow Learning Children's Group. Fifteen children can be handled each day.

MINERAL LEASES AND TEMPORARY RESERVES

Non-compliance with Act

26. Mr. MOIR asked the Minister representing the Minister for Mines:

- (1) Is he aware that many holders of mineral leases and temporary reserves for nickel and associated minerals are not complying with the terms of the Mining Act under which these leases and reserves are granted?
- (2) Will he give details of the procedure adopted to ensure that these conditions are complied with?
- (3) How many officers of the department are engaged in this work?

- (4) Do they also carry out other duties?
- (5) Is he aware that some leaseholders who have given working options over their leases to mining companies are concerned that in some cases little or no work is being performed?
- (6) As this practice is said to be widespread, will he issue a warning that the requirements of the Mining Act will be enforced?

Mr. BOVELL replied:

- (1) Not generally so.
- (2) The provisions of the Mining Act and the regulations apply to mineral leases, and holders of temporary reserves are required to submit quarterly summary reports and a detailed annual report of work done.
- (3) Reports mentioned in (2) are examined by the department's technical officers.
- (4) Yes.
- (5) No complaints have been received.
- (6) All mining leases are subject to the Mining Act and regulations as to labour covenants and a warning was given by the Minister in the Press recently.

WATER SUPPLIES

Catchment Areas: Cloud Seeding

27. Mr. MOIR asked the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) Will he give details of the cloud seeding operations carried out over the catchment areas?
- (2) Have these operations been considered successful?
- (3) What has been the cost of these operations?
- (4) For how long is it planned to continue these experiments?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) The cloud seeding operation is mainly to assess the suitability of clouds for seeding in a target area covering the hills catchments from Mundaring to Harvey.

Flights have also been made into the wheatbelt and along the south coast to observe and measure cloud formations.

A total of 175 hours was flown between the 1st May and the 8th September.

- (2) The execution of the operation has been completely successful, but it is too soon to assess the value of cloud seeding.
- (3) The estimated cost for a year's operation is \$50,000 to be shared

equally between the Public Works Department and C.S.I.R.O.

- (4) The experiments will cover a total period of two years.

PHILLIMORE STREET FOOTBRIDGE

Reconstruction and Maintenance

28. Mr. FLETCHER asked the Minister for Railways:

- (1) Am I correctly informed that the Chief Civil Engineer is in possession of correspondence from the Fremantle City Council that that authority is prepared to contribute to the reconstruction and maintenance of Phillimore Street footbridge, Fremantle?
- (2) Since all parties have now agreed to contribute to erection and maintenance of the bridge, what is the earliest anticipated date of commencement of, not the drawings, but construction?

Mr. O'CONNOR replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) It is anticipated early 1968.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS

Cost of Private Architects

29. Mr. NORTON asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) What was the total cost to each of the undermentioned departments for private architects' fees for plans and specifications for new buildings erected by them during 1966-67:
 - (a) Education;
 - (b) Medical;
 - (c) Police;
 - (d) Public Works?
- (2) Did private architects supervise all buildings for which they supplied plans and specifications?
- (3) If the answer to (2) is "Yes," what was the cost to each department mentioned above?
- (4) If the answer to (2) is "No," what was the amount paid by each department for those buildings supervised by the private architects?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) The total cost to the capital funds allocated to each of the undermentioned departments for private architects' fees for plans and specifications for new buildings on the basis of commissions let during 1966-67 was—

	\$
(a) Education	140,895
(b) Hospitals	37,808
(c) Police	Nil
(d) Other	2,640

(2) No.

(3) Answered by (2).

	\$
(4) Education	49,837
Hospitals	13,251
Police	Nil
Other	564

WINE

Grape Growers, and Manufacturers

30. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister representing the Minister for Justice:

- (1) What is the number of wine grape growers in Western Australia?
- (2) What is the number of growers manufacturing wine for—
 - (a) sale to the public;
 - (b) private use?
- (3) What is the number of growers who sell wine from premises or shops away from the area where grapes are grown and wine manufactured?
- (4) What number of the above are not licensed?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) The Bureau of Census and Statistics recorded 510 wine grape growers for the year 1965-66.
- (2) (a) and (b) No records are kept of this information. The Bureau of Census and Statistics recorded 275 manufacturers of wine for the year 1965-66; of these, 47 manufactured fortified wine and 266 manufactured unfortified wine.
- (3) Five cases known in country towns, but others are believed to exist.
- (4) Only one has applied for a licence which was granted.

QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE JUSTICES ACT

Proclamation: Effect on other Statutes

Mr. EVANS asked the Minister representing the Minister for Justice:

- (1) Have the provisions of section 56A of the Justices Act been prescribed to apply to any other Statute except the Traffic Act?
- (2) If so, to what Statute, or Statutes?

Mr. COURT replied:

The member for Kalgoorlie was good enough to give the Minister for Justice some notice of this question. I presume he is referring to these Acts being proclaimed and not prescribed. On behalf of the Minister for Justice and in reply to the honourable member, the answers are as follows:—

- (1) No.
- (2) Answered by (1).

BILLS (2): THIRD READING**1. Clean Air Act Amendment Bill.**

Bill read a third time, on motion by Mr. Ross Hutchinson (Minister for Works), and passed.

2. Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Act Amendment Bill.

Bill read a third time, on motion by Mr. Ross Hutchinson (Minister for Works), and transmitted to the Council.

SHIPPING AND PILOTAGE BILL*Third Reading*

MR. ROSS HUTCHINSON (Cottesloe—Minister for Works) [2.39 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a third time.

MR. TONKIN (Melville—Leader of the Opposition) [2.40 p.m.]: Although the record is perfectly straight, there have been some developments following the remarks I made on the Bill yesterday, and I want to ensure that everybody has the correct knowledge of what the situation was. I want to say quite clearly that I support the Bill. It is unfortunate it does not specifically state that any qualified person should be appointed as a harbour master but says only, "any person." I think that is far too wide and leaves the situation open to most unfortunate results.

Certain members on the front Government bench yesterday endeavoured to put into my mouth words which I did not use, and as it is as well that the House should know exactly what I did say, I have taken the opportunity of obtaining a *Hansard* report so there will be no doubt whatsoever. You will recall, Mr. Speaker, my concern was that there was the possibility of unqualified persons being appointed to these responsible positions and, being unqualified, they could be incompetent. At no time did I suggest that any qualified person had been incompetent; and, therefore, any harbour master employed anywhere in this State who is fully qualified is not in any way covered by the remarks I made. I emphasise that the remarks I made and the reference I gave in general terms referred to unqualified persons.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: You did not say that.

Mr. TONKIN: We will see what I said. Fortunately these statements are recorded and it is only necessary to look up what one has said in order to be certain. At this point I add—although it should not be necessary—that I have made no alterations at all to the *Hansard* record of what I said, and I emphasise the words "at all."

I was proceeding to deal with the amendment which the member for Fremantle endeavoured to have made and the

Minister for Works, as is his wont, interjected by saying, "Yes; but that is not the amendment." I replied, "The amendment has regard to replacement," and the Minister for Works said, "Or a deputy; that is an acting person." I then said, "That is so, but surely there is more likelihood of an inefficient or unqualified person being appointed as a replacement or a deputy than would be the case in the initial appointment." Further on, the Minister interjected, "Not in this legislation. If I may proceed, I would like to say that is why I have promised to consult with the member for Fremantle in connection with this matter in the future; and I will keep the Leader of the Opposition advised if need be." I then went on to say—

How this amendment will achieve the purpose of the Merchant Service Guild, I do not know. One can readily see the concern of this organisation to ensure that a qualified person—that is, somebody who knows something about the job—will indeed be appointed.

Further on I said this—

—because the organisation could be relied upon to ensure that it would submit to the Minister the names of people whom they felt were qualified for the job.

These are important words—

I know this organisation has been very concerned about some accidents which have occurred in ports, or places which have not yet been declared ports, because of the inefficiency of harbour masters already operating.

I always accept responsibility for what I say, and I do that right now.

Following that utterance of mine, an attempt was made by Ministers on the front bench to imply that I had said something derogatory against all harbour masters on the coast, and had expressed thoughts of a similar kind. I have been long enough in politics to know that that sort of thing does happen; and I accept it when it does, whether it is fair or unfair. When I offered to make certain information—which I hope to be able to obtain—available to the Minister privately, he put on a very brave show and said, "Oh no! This should be told to the House."

I have been wondering why the Minister wanted the information made available to the House. Did he want the individual or individuals known to all and sundry, or did he think it was impossible for me to obtain the information and that he thought, by making such a statement, he was putting me on the spot? I have been wondering about that, and I have not been able to make up my mind on what the Minister thought.

Mr. Court: It was a very simple one; to clear the smear you placed on all harbour masters.

Mr. TONKIN: Here we have it again! This is the style of the Minister for Industrial Development to which I have become very used.

Mr. Court: You were prepared to announce that there was incompetence on the part of harbour masters either at declared or undeclared ports.

Mr. TONKIN: The Minister for Industrial Development knows very well that I said no such thing. I have read—

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: You have read only part of what you said.

Mr. TONKIN: No, I have read all the relevant statements with regard to this particular issue. You would remember, Mr. Speaker, and so would other members, that one has knowledge of something which has occurred; but it is not always a simple matter, when there has been considerable effluxion of time, to be able to recall all the detail. I assume the Minister and his colleagues sitting next to him thought, "The Leader of the Opposition will be in a spot now if we ask for this detail," knowing how difficult it is for them to obtain it in the same circumstances, and that is why they were so insistent. Of course, the Minister for Works went further and thought I would be obliged to apologise to somebody for something I had said, and he was demanding an apology in advance.

When I endeavoured to press him to state what I had to apologise for, he of course dodged the question. At no time—and I defy anyone to prove to the contrary—did I say that any qualified person engaged as a harbour master had been responsible for accidents.

Mr. Court: Where is there an unqualified man employed?

Mr. TONKIN: The Minister knows.

Mr. Court: If there is an unqualified man employed, he must be the one at whom you are pointing the bone.

Mr. TONKIN: That is so.

Mr. Court: Tell us where there is an unqualified man employed.

Mr. TONKIN: Did I use the word "is" or the word "was"? Members opposite might laugh.

Mr. Court: You cannot get away with this sort of thing. You left the impression that somebody was incompetent.

Mr. TONKIN: I am not one who tries to get away with anything, nor am I attempting to do so now.

Mr. O'Connor: These people were all unqualified at some stage.

Mr. TONKIN: Then they should not have been appointed.

Mr. Court: They were unqualified before they became qualified for appointment.

Mr. TONKIN: They ought to have a ticket from the Board of Trade in order to be appointed as harbour masters.

Mr. Court: I would like to know where there are unqualified harbour masters.

Mr. TONKIN: If the Minister will be patient he will be given the information upon which I based my statement. I emphasise again that I did not at any time say "is employed." I want to know whether the Government desires me to mention the name; and I put the responsibility on the Government if I mention the name. If it is left to me I will not mention the name. I will mention the port and the circumstances, but if the Government wants the name mentioned, let the Minister say so.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: As I said the other evening, this is purely your responsibility because you made the accusation.

Mr. TONKIN: If it is my responsibility I shall not mention the name publicly, but I give a guarantee that I have it written down in front of me.

Mr. Court: Whereabouts?

Mr. TONKIN: The port was Dampier.

Mr. Court: With an unqualified harbour master appointed?

Mr. TONKIN: Yes.

Mr. Court: You had better make another check.

Mr. TONKIN: I can tell the Minister that this unqualified harbour master was sacked subsequently, following an inquiry made in England at the Board of Trade. It was found that this person did not have the qualifications which he claimed to possess. He is no longer a harbour master, but has been placed in charge of a tug boat operating in the north. He was given a certificate by the Harbour and Light Department to enable him to take the job.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: You are saying he was the harbour master?

Mr. TONKIN: He was the harbour master at Dampier.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: Do you know when?

Mr. TONKIN: Yes, at the commencement.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: What was the accident?

Mr. TONKIN: Does the Minister want the name of the person?

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: I think that is your responsibility.

Mr. TONKIN: If it is my responsibility, I will not give it.

Mr. Court: You are running for cover.

Mr. TONKIN: If the Minister will accept the responsibility for revealing the name, I can give it. The two Ministers are too craven to accept my invitation.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: What nonsense!

Mr. TONKIN: They want the information, but are not game to ask for it.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: You are the one who is doing the blackening.

Mr. TONKIN: I am not.

Mr. Court: Not much!

Mr. TONKIN: I am saying, and I shall continue to say, there should be no opportunity for anyone to appoint other than qualified persons to a job of the kind I have mentioned. To show how far this can go, I will tell the Minister—he probably knows already—that currently there are two completely unqualified men in charge of tug boats at Port Hedland. They have been given employment because of regulation 102. The Minister need not look puzzled, because I can also give their names if he wants them.

Mr. Court: What has this to do with pilots and harbour masters?

Mr. TONKIN: It has a lot to do with them, because the people I have mentioned are in charge of vessels. I say there is a responsibility upon the Government to ensure that none but qualified persons shall be appointed as harbour masters or to be in charge of vessels. That was the whole tenor of my remarks. In order to emphasise the point I made, I say that because there have been appointments of unqualified persons, accidents have occurred. I repeat what I said before: There was an unqualified person acting as harbour master at Dampier.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: You say an unqualified harbour master?

Mr. TONKIN: Yes.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: And a serious accident occurred?

Mr. TONKIN: An accident occurred. I do not know how serious.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: Last evening you said a serious accident.

Mr. TONKIN: If the Minister wants to pin me down, I think I can say it was a serious accident.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: Due to incompetency?

Mr. TONKIN: Is this a quiz session?

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: I only want to get the record straight while you are being straightforward.

The SPEAKER: Order! The Leader of the Opposition should address the Chair.

Mr. TONKIN: I have been anxious to do that right from the commencement. Of course, what I am saying is unpalatable to the Ministers because they thought they had me on the spot.

Mr. Court: You have just entrenched yourself more firmly.

Mr. TONKIN: Is that so? I issue an invitation to either of the two Ministers who have not been able to keep quiet to get up at the proper time and show whether anything I have been telling the House is wrong.

Mr. Court: You will be answered.

Mr. TONKIN: That is fair enough. As it is necessary to prevent these attempts to twist what I have said—this is nothing new to me—I must emphasise very clearly, even at the risk of tedious repetition, that the whole of my remarks were directed to the possibility that unqualified persons could be appointed. I say that as the legislation now stands they can be appointed, and no-one can do anything about the matter.

I want to make this clear: It must be pointed out that it is only in places, like Dampier, which have not been declared ports, where the Harbour and Light Department has no control over the appointment of harbour masters. I have full confidence in that department in regard to the appointment of harbour masters, and I would not entertain the thought for one moment that if left to itself the department would appoint other than qualified men. I reiterate that at Dampier an unqualified man was, in fact, appointed. He is not in that position now, but he is still working up the coast as master of a tug boat. After losing the job at Dampier he was issued with a certificate by the Harbour and Light Department to enable him to qualify as master of a tug boat, but he did not have the requisite certificates to enable him to be appointed as a harbour master under the Harbour and Light Department. He could have been so appointed, and was so appointed, in a place which has not yet been declared a port.

In order to prevent this sort of thing from occurring, it is desirable that the places which are used as ports should be declared as ports, so that they may come under the laws of the country—as other ports do—and so that they may be under proper control and supervision. That is not the situation at places like Dampier, which are, to all intents and purposes, ports, but which are not declared ports. So the companies are left in control, can appoint whom they like, and can charge what they like.

Let there be any further attempt to mislead, let me say I have made inquiries regarding the present men in charge at Dampier and they are fully qualified men. As I understand it, the other harbour masters in the ports under the control of the Harbour and Light Department are qualified men. At no time did I attempt in any way to disparage the competency of qualified men. So any harbour master in any job in the country who is a qualified man has nothing to fear from what I said; but any man who is holding a job who is not qualified and who has presented a bogus certificate—I hope the Minister for Works heard that, because that has been done—is, in my opinion, not qualified to continue to hold his job in the public's safety.

I would suggest to the Government, even though it is too late in this House to effect any amendment, that the reasonable

thing to do with this legislation is not leave it so any person can be appointed a harbour master, but to ensure that only a properly qualified person may be appointed. I support the Bill.

MR. FLETCHER (Fremantle) [3.2 p.m.]: I would like to say a few final words on this measure. I draw the attention of the Minister, and the Minister for Industrial Development, to the fact that my report this morning to the Merchant Service Guild was received with extreme disappointment by its members. Guild members are still of the opinion that the amendment I moved last night is very desirable. I have been thanked for my attempts to assist in the interests of guild members, but those thanks were not extended to the Government, bearing in mind regulation 102 and the manner in which it has since affected the guild.

Last night I could have quoted from *Hansard* the debate relevant to regulation 102 in which I said it was possible that qualified men would be ashore and unqualified men aboard. The Leader of the Opposition has just given two examples where this has happened at Port Hedland. The guild membership could see the likelihood of this happening; and the Leader of the Opposition has now shown it to be a fact. I regret the unfavourable publicity that was given in this morning's paper.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: Was it wrongly reported?

Mr. FLETCHER: I regret the space that was taken up in the paper and also the time devoted on the radio news. I have heard the explanation of the Leader of the Opposition and I am satisfied with it, as will be the members of the guild. I regret that the Government thought that acceptance of the amendment sponsored by the guild would confer political advantage to Labor. This, I suspect, resulted in the amendment being negated in the manner it was.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: Nothing of the sort!

Mr. FLETCHER: I admit that the debate became a little heated. I regret the whole incident, but not my part in it. But I will say this: The guild will certainly obtain a copy of our leader's explanation, as it will receive a copy of the entire debate. I mention this to let the Government know that if it thinks any political advantage will accrue to it as a consequence of its opposition to the amendment, then I will leave it to the guild to read the debate and decide. I am sure members of the guild after assessing the debate will obtain a very different impression from what appeared in this morning's paper and over the radio.

I am prepared to do as the Minister suggested and discuss this further with him at a later date under more congenial

conditions. I hope to be able to retrieve something from the wreck on behalf of those I attempted to represent last night.

MR. ROSS HUTCHINSON (Cottesloe—Minister for Works) [3.7 p.m.]: I feel this debate is quite an interesting one. Members on either side have heard what was said during the second reading debate and in the Committee stage. There is a record that will be in *Hansard*. Already the Leader of the Opposition has said the record is a correct one.

When I spoke at the Committee stage—I would like to bring this back to some sort of sensibility—I said I appreciated the remarks made by the member for Fremantle, the member for Albany, and the earlier remarks of the Leader of the Opposition. I said that arising out of the remarks that were made I would do something; and then I finished up by being a bit terse, because my concession was not greatly appreciated. Whether the member for Fremantle wants to confer with me or not, I will have an investigation made into whether qualifications should be written into the Act—qualifications which have not been in the Act since the inception of the ancient Acts which have been amalgamated in the measure before us.

So far so good. Then came the section of the debate which I tended to deplore, and I said I was sorry that it came about in this form.

The Leader of the Opposition has, today, tried very hard indeed to get out of what he did say last night. He quoted some early parts of his speech, which were quite true; but he neglected to put in the pieces to which we raised objection. Those were pieces in which we felt the good names of people engaged in north-west ports were maligned. When we tried to secure from the Leader of the Opposition the ports to which he was referring, he would not name them.

We felt the names of those people were being blackened because the Leader of the Opposition said that accidents had occurred because of incompetency—not inefficiency—and there is no denial of this. Furthermore, he said just a moment ago that he denied ever saying that; and he stressed on several occasions that the word he used was "was" and not "is." I presume he was referring to past or present tense.

Mr. Tonkin: This is not a classroom.

MR. ROSS HUTCHINSON: I do not want it to be a classroom. I will now quote to show that the Leader of the Opposition definitely did say "is," or words to that effect. He said—

... because the organisation could be relied upon to ensure that it would submit to the Minister the names of people whom they felt were qualified for the job. I know this organisation has been very concerned about some

accidents which have occurred in ports, or places which have not yet been declared ports, because of the inefficiency of harbour masters already operating.

"Already operating." If that is not present sense I do not know what is. So what the Leader of the Opposition said a moment ago is completely wrong. I am not going to go round and round the mulberry bush. The Leader of the Opposition mentioned "incompetency" on a number of occasions.

Mr. Fletcher: Did he say the inefficiency of the ports' operations, or the harbour masters?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON: He said, "because of the inefficiency of harbour masters already operating." I said initially that members from both sides of this Chamber heard what was said, and I have the record here. Then, an article was printed in this morning's Press. I know, and we all know, how the Press can in some way—by headlines—mislead. It does not intentionally mislead, but it can mislead. We all know this and, from time to time, people have been afflicted with this problem. There are difficulties within the Press organisation itself, presumably. It seems that the Press finds it difficult always to print a headline which is terse and to the point, and which describes the whole thing properly. So very frequently a headline will mislead a person who does not read the whole text, and, of course, sometimes things are left out which should be included.

Does the Leader of the Opposition agree that the report in today's issue of *The West Australian* is a true record of what he said? In any case, Mr. Speaker, I think that we must now indulge in some further research to test the qualifications of the harbour master in the Dampier area. I have explained to the members of this Chamber that Dampier is not proclaimed as a port under the Act because it is presently in the developmental stage. It is a tremendous project, built entirely by private enterprise.

I said something to the Press myself today which I will also say in this House. If it is felt by any people that these companies which have put so much money into building ports, railways, towns, and all manner of things related to their enterprises would employ inefficient or unqualified people as harbour masters, then they need their heads read. It would not make sense for any company to do such a thing as that. If anyone can make sense out of a company trying to do that, I would like to hear it. I do not think there is any necessity to proceed further.

Mr. Court: The fact is that these companies have employed very highly qualified men. I do not know where the Leader of the Opposition has obtained his information to the contrary.

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON: I have here the names of the men involved. I will

have to have a further look at what the Leader of the Opposition has said. I commend the third reading.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a third time, and transmitted to the Council.

BILLS (2): RECEIPT AND FIRST READING

1. Electoral Act Amendment Bill.

Bill received from the Council; and, on motion by Mr. Court (Minister for Industrial Development), read a first time.

2. Local Government Act Amendment Bill.

Bill received from the Council; and, on motion by Mr. Brand (Premier), read a first time.

DENTISTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR. ROSS HUTCHINSON (Cottesloe—Minister for Works) [3.18 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

By reference to section 44 of the Dentists Act, members will see that quite severe restrictions apply to persons who wish to practise dentistry in Western Australia. Other States of Australia have, in recent times, considerably extended their registration entitlements and it is felt that the time is now opportune for Western Australia to follow suit.

It has therefore been decided to introduce this very straightforward and simple measure. The amendments in this Bill specify—

- (1) That only qualifications obtained by examination are to be recognised by the Dental Board;
- (2) that the now outmoded expression "British Dominions" will be changed to "British Commonwealth of Nations or the Queen's Dominions";
- (3) that the board's rules will name qualifications of schools within the British Commonwealth which the board recognises for registration purposes and in this connection it is intended to specify all Canadian schools; and
- (4) that, in addition, section 44 will confer recognition on all schools of dentistry which are accredited by the American Dental Association. This will cover the majority of schools in the United States of America.

An amendment to section 51 adjusts a cross reference to section 50. This makes good an oversight which occurred when section 50 was re-enacted in 1963.

It is, of course, not believed by the Government that the provisions of this Bill will automatically lead to a solution of the problem we have of a shortage of dentists. This particular shortage is world wide. However, it behoves us to explore every avenue and it is therefore believed that whilst we can we should widen our registration requirements in order to attract all the dentists we can.

There is in Western Australia an increasing awareness of the need for dental health care. The Government is appreciative of this interest and is taking every possible step to ensure that the need is satisfied. This is but one section of the action being taken by the Government. I commend the Bill to the House.

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

COUNTRY HIGH SCHOOL HOSTELS AUTHORITY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR. LEWIS (Moore—Minister for Education) [3.22 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This is a simple piece of legislation designed to increase the maximum annual borrowing powers of the Country High School Hostels Authority. When the authority was established in 1960 it was given statutory power to borrow up to \$200,000 a year. In 1961 an amendment to the Act authorised an increase in its borrowing powers to \$400,000 for the years 1962 and 1963, after which it reverted to \$200,000.

It is now proposed to increase the amount to \$300,000, in line with the recent decision of the Loan Council relating to borrowing by Government instrumentalities. Since its inception the authority has done a sterling job. It has erected eight new hostels and renovated or replaced parts of two others. The new hostels are at Bunbury, which will accommodate 96 of both sexes; Carnarvon, accommodating 48; Esperance, the latest, accommodating 48; Geraldton accommodating 72 girls—

Mr. Sewell: We want one for boys, now.

Mr. LEWIS: —Katanning accommodating 48; Merredin accommodating 96; Narrogin accommodating 72; and Northam accommodating 72 girls.

The renovated hostels are at Northam, where 100 boys are provided for, and Albany, which will accommodate 50 boys. Fees range from \$115 a term at Albany to \$125 at Geraldton and Katanning, with a slightly higher charge of \$140 a term at Carnarvon. Each hostel is managed by a local committee, generally of the Country Women's Association, or a church. In all, the authority's hostels provide accommo-

dation for about 800 students of both sexes, and this has assisted immeasurably in making possible higher education for children whose parents are living in the more remote areas of the State.

While the \$200,000 originally provided for in the Act was, at the time, considered to be adequate to meet a modest annual programme, over the years building costs have risen considerably and much less can now be accomplished with this amount. A new hostel for boys is urgently required at Geraldton—

Mr. Sewell: Hear, hear!

Mr. LEWIS: —where those responsible for the two existing boys' hostels have announced their intention of closing—one at the end of this year and the other at the end of 1968—because of the very poor condition of the buildings. This will leave Geraldton without hostel accommodation for boys.

Two dormitories at the Northam boys' hostel are being replaced this year, but there is an urgent need to replace a further two as soon as possible. There are also pressures developing at the existing hostels at Merredin, Northam, Katanning, and Esperance, each of which receives many more applications from students than it can possibly accommodate.

It is not envisaged that the authority will borrow to the maximum permissible limit every year, but rather that the statutory authority to borrow the larger amount will be there should the need arise. Treasury approval will, as now, be required for the authority's annual loan programme.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Sewell.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES TRANSFER ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR. COURT (Nedlands—Minister for Industrial Development) [3.26 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

By way of explanation, I should add that the principal Act which this Bill amends has as its objective the simplifying of the mode of transferring marketable securities. Consequently, after the Act was passed, a marketable security could be validly transferred merely by using the appropriate instrument prescribed in the schedule and including in the instrument the full name and address of the transferee, and having a stamp purporting to be the stamp of the transferee's broker affixed by the broker to the instrument.

In the principal Act, a "broker" means a person who is a member of the Stock Exchange of Perth, and this includes a

broker's agent. A "broker's agent" is defined as meaning "an agent or employee of a person who is a broker within the meaning of a corresponding law and who is carrying on business for and on behalf of that person in this State." Arising from these definitions is the fact that the simple form of transfer of a marketable security could only be availed of where the transferee's broker was a member of the Stock Exchange of Perth, or an agent or employee of an interstate broker, who is carrying on business for and on behalf of the person in this State.

As a result, if the instrument of transfer of shares on the Perth register of a company bears the stamp of a broker who is a member of the Melbourne Stock Exchange, for instance, it is not validly executed for the purposes of the Marketable Securities Transfer Act of this State. A similar position arises where shares on the Melbourne register of a company are sold on the Stock Exchange of Perth bearing the stamp of a broker who is a member of the Perth Stock Exchange.

I might mention at this point that, prior to the passing of the Marketable Securities Transfer Act of 1966, it was necessary in an instrument of transfer of marketable securities, which by definition in the Act means, amongst other things, any share, stock, or debenture of a company, to state the occupations of the transferee and transferor and to have the signature of the transferee and transferor witnessed. The 1966 legislation simplified this procedure as already explained.

The purpose of this amending Bill is to overcome the disabilities earlier referred to. The term "broker" is to be enlarged in its definition to mean a person who is a dealer within the meaning of part 4A of the Stamp Act 1921-1966. This latter Act defines "dealer" as meaning a broker or a broker's agent within the meaning of this Act or any corresponding law, and "broker," "broker's agent," and "corresponding law," are defined in that Act.

The two last mentioned definitions are deleted from the Marketable Securities Transfer Act and they are now redundant to it.

Under the provisions of clause 2, the Act will be made retroactive until the 1st July, 1967, the day the principal Act commenced. This was the date of the proclamation of the Act. This will cure any invalid transfers of marketable securities that may have been registered and which bore the stamp of an interstate broker.

I am advised that it is intended to introduce in Victoria, shortly, a similar Bill. In these days of the interchangeability of marketable securities it is rather important that this provision be made statutory, and I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Evans.

LOAN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

In Committee

The House resolved into Committee to consider the Loan Estimates, the Chairman of Committees (Mr. W.A. Manning) in the Chair.

Vote: Railways, \$10,884,000—

MR. BRAND (Greenough—Treasurer) [3.32 p.m.]: As has been the practice over the last few years, the introduction of the Loan Estimates precedes the General Revenue Estimates. This is a matter of convenience. I take this opportunity to introduce the Loan Estimates prior to the House breaking for a week for the Royal Show, as it will enable the Leader of the Opposition and private members to study the details of my speech.

As I mentioned last year, the speech takes almost an hour, and an endeavour has been made by the Treasury to set out the general programme, in detail, and to give as much information as possible to cover each of the departments. Ministers do not introduce their departmental estimates under the General Loan Estimates. Although the speech may be a little prolonged, I trust members will give me a good hearing so that its details may be known to them.

The 1967-68 borrowing programme for all State works and housing projects has been fixed at \$677,000,000 which is \$32,000,000 more than the programme for last year. Western Australia's share of this year's programme is \$63,230,000 which exceeds last year's allocation by \$2,990,000. An amount of \$10,000,000 of the State's programme has been allotted for Commonwealth-State housing projects. The balance of \$53,230,000 together with \$4,164,000 expected from loan repayments will enable the carrying out of the programme of works listed in the Estimates to a total of \$57,394,000.

As the Estimates deal only with transactions on the general loan fund, a review of the capital works programme would not be complete without some reference to funds available from other sources in 1967-68 for capital works.

Borrowings by semi-governmental authorities are an important additional source of finance for capital works, but as I have pointed out on a number of occasions, the Government is not free to raise unlimited sums in this way. This is because the Loan Council fixes the amount which can be borrowed by these authorities in the same way as it does for the general works and housing programmes.

In the current year, our share of the total approved borrowing programme for semi-governmental bodies and local authorities, whose individual raisings exceed \$300,000, has been fixed by the Loan Council at \$12,340,000. This is an increase

of \$1,480,000 over last year's allocation, which is a very useful addition to the pool of capital funds.

After providing for the requirements of the larger local government bodies, the remaining borrowing authority has been allotted to various State instrumentalities which rely on the Government for support of their capital works programmes. Works costing \$10,000,000 are to be carried out this year from this source of capital fund raising.

From 1962-63, the Loan Council has placed no overall limit on the programmes of authorities for which State Governments approve individual borrowings of \$200,000 or less. This amount was raised to \$300,000 at the June, 1967, meeting of the Loan Council, which is a significant step forward, and a benefit to those local authorities which were finding it difficult to manage on an annual borrowing allocation of only \$200,000.

Included in the group of authorities which will borrow up to \$300,000 during 1967-68, is a number of Government instrumentalities. These will borrow between them an estimated \$3,800,000 in the current financial year, in order to assist the financing of capital works programmes.

In addition to the finance which will be forthcoming as a result of decisions taken at the last meeting of the Loan Council, the Commonwealth will continue to provide funds for a number of capital projects in Western Australia.

The amounts estimated to be available in 1967-68 under various Federal Acts and agreements, are as follows:—

	\$
Universities	495,000
Teachers' Colleges	900,000
Colleges of Advanced Education	1,327,000
Science Laboratories	912,000
Technical Training	1,323,000
Mental Health Institutions	550,000
Tuberculosis Hospitals	20,000
Water Resources Investigations	260,000
Commonwealth Aid Roads	28,601,000
Beef Cattle Roads	1,500,000
Standard Gauge Railway	20,000,000
Exmouth Township	747,000
Migrant Centre	633,000
Softwood Forestry	736,000
Comprehensive Water Supply	1,500,000
War Service Homes and Homes for Armed Forces	4,215,000

These amounts add up to the impressive total of \$63,719,000.

The grant of \$495,000 expected this year from the Commonwealth for University buildings and equipment is in continuation of Federal policy to assist the States on a dollar for dollar basis with capital

expenditure on approved University developments.

Last year, the Commonwealth Government passed legislation which provides for the payment of unmatched grants to the States for the construction and equipping of colleges for the training of teachers. There is a limit on the amount of assistance to be granted and it is also subject to the understanding that the States do not reduce their own expenditure on teacher training. A further condition is that at least 10 per cent. of the number of places arising from the accommodation so provided is to be made available for student teachers not bonded to State Education Departments. It is expected that Western Australia will qualify for assistance of \$900,000 in this current year in respect of the new college being built on the corner of Stirling Highway and Hampden Road, Nedlands.

There are two colleges of advanced education in this State where current building extensions are attracting Commonwealth assistance on a dollar for dollar basis. One is the Western Australian Institute of Technology and the other, the W.A. School of Mines at Kalgoorlie. The sum of \$210,000 is expected to be drawn this year from the Commonwealth on account of the School of Mines, and building operations on the site of the institute at Bentley should attract a further \$1,117,000.

The Commonwealth has made grants available since 1964-65 for the purpose of improving science teaching in secondary schools, both Government and private. In the three-year period to the 30th June last, payments to Western Australia under this scheme have totalled \$2,108,000. It is expected that the payment in this current year will be \$912,000 of which \$709,000 relates to Government schools.

Commonwealth grants for building and equipping technical schools were also first introduced in 1964-65 and a total amount of \$1,534,000 has been received by the State under this heading in the three-year period to the 30th June, 1967. A sum of \$1,323,000 is expected from the Commonwealth this year, and the whole of this amount is to be spent at Fremantle on the new technical school being constructed there.

Payments to the State on account of mental health institutions and tuberculosis hospitals are in continuation of existing arrangements in respect of capital expenditure on these services.

In 1964-65 the Commonwealth agreed to provide financial assistance to the States in order to accelerate their programmes of surface water measurement and investigation of underground water resources. The surface water programme is aimed at completing, within 10 years, a basic network of stream gauges through-

out Australia. The underground investigations involve a general speeding up of the work of locating and measuring underground water resources. A sum of \$582,000 has been drawn from the Commonwealth in the past three years and a further sum of \$260,000 is to be received this year.

The amount available to Western Australia under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act should increase by \$1,925,000 in this current year to take it to a total of \$28,601,000. Commonwealth grants to the State for beef cattle roads in the north totalled \$8,400,000 in the six-year period to the 30th June last. An amount of \$1,500,000 has been allowed in the Commonwealth Budget for payment to this State in 1967-68 pending finalisation of a further beef road programme in the north.

Sitting suspended from 3.45 to 4.2 p.m.

Mr. BRAND: Before the suspension I mentioned the fact that an amount of \$1,500,000 had been allowed in the Commonwealth Budget for payment to this State in 1967-68 pending finalisation of a further beef road programme in the north. I am bound to say at this stage that the time approaches when a new road agreement will be arranged between the Commonwealth and States. Our objective will be to retain the present formula which allows for the problems which this State experiences as a result of its wide-open spaces and huge areas. I am hopeful that everyone will do everything possible to show that we are doing our part in making our contribution equal to that of the effort of other States so that there can be no real arguments put forward by the Premiers of other States—and indeed, perhaps by the Commonwealth—for some alteration which lessens the emphasis of space in the new agreement.

In this case, of course, we will be the losers of all the States. The present rather large amount of money; that is, \$28,000,000 plus \$8,000,000, in approximate figures is a very large contribution to the road system of Western Australia. However, because this is the only ground medium we have for transport, then it is a vital matter and we should not overlook the fact that whatever taxation might be imposed, or has been imposed, to raise the road funds it is imposed to show our willingness to vie with others in the rest of Australia in order to do our best to provide something to help ourselves.

Financial assistance received from the Commonwealth for the purposes of the standard gauge railway amounted to \$57,940,000 to the 30th June, 1967, and it is expected that a further contribution of \$20,000,000 will be received this year.

Payments by the Commonwealth towards meeting the cost of developing Exmouth township reached a total of

\$3,082,000 at the 30th June last. A further contribution of \$747,000 is expected this year. These grants are paid by the Commonwealth Government on an agreed basis which provides for the Commonwealth meeting one-half of the cost of certain facilities at Exmouth and two-thirds of the cost of others.

The building of a migrant centre is to be commenced this year at Bull Creek to provide transient accommodation for State-nominated and other assisted migrants on their arrival in Western Australia. The Commonwealth has agreed to meet one-half of the cost up to a maximum of \$633,000 and it is anticipated that this amount will be drawn during the current financial year.

The Federal Softwood Forestry Agreements Act, 1967, authorises the Commonwealth to provide financial assistance to all States during the period of five years ending the 30th June, 1971, for a programme of increased planting of softwood forests. The overall amount of Commonwealth financial assistance for the five-year programme is expected to be in the vicinity of \$20,000,000. The assistance to each State will take the form of loans repayable over 25 years, with repayments and the payment of interest to commence 10 years after the date of each advance. Advances to Western Australia in this current year are expected to total \$736,000.

Perhaps I could emphasise the importance of growing more softwood and providing for the future in a way that has not been necessary hitherto. In Western Australia we are inclined to think of our hardwood forests as being so immense that we do not have to worry about timber problems. There is not any doubt that before many years have passed, we will face a difficulty in this respect, and we would be wise to spend more money, even from our own resources, in planting pine trees in areas in Western Australia where they will both grow and mature quickly. When we have done this we can then talk about prospects of a paper pulp industry and many other associated industries.

Amounts of \$1,250,000 were paid to the State by the Commonwealth in each of the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 under an arrangement with the State for the purpose of accelerating the extension of the comprehensive water supply scheme. Under this arrangement the Commonwealth is to provide financial assistance of up to \$10,500,000 over eight years, by way of repayable interest-bearing advances. It is anticipated that \$1,500,000 will be drawn this year to continue the work.

The allocations expected this year from the Commonwealth for War Service Homes and houses for members of the armed forces are a continuation of the programmes which have been running now for many years.

Other funds which are available to assist in financing capital works programmes in-

clude the domestic resources of certain instrumentalities. These funds are largely cash accumulations following the charging of depreciation to operating expenses but in other cases represent cash balances carried over from the previous year.

Finance available for spending in 1967-68 from domestic funds is estimated at \$24,685,000, the main sources being—

	\$
Railways Rolling Stock Replacement Fund	1,888,000
State Electricity Commission	8,675,000
State Housing Commission	5,650,000
Fremantle Port Authority	4,273,000

Other significant contributions to funds available for capital works are the amounts which certain companies will subscribe towards meeting the cost of services at several centres. The total amount to be subscribed in this current financial year is estimated at \$2,745,000. In all, the total capital works programme for the coming year is estimated at \$172,343,000 and it is to be financed as follows:—

	\$
General Loan Fund allocation	53,230,000
Commonwealth-State Housing allocation	10,000,000
Loan repayments	4,164,000
Semi-governmental borrowings	13,800,000
Grants and advances from the Commonwealth	63,719,000
Domestic funds	24,685,000
Non-Government contributions	2,745,000

Expenditure which was financed from similar sources in 1966-67 amounted to \$147,399,000 and so the current programme represents an increase of \$24,944,000 over last year's outlay.

As I mentioned earlier the Estimates of Expenditure from the General Loan Fund embrace a programme of works totalling \$57,394,000 and I shall now deal briefly with the main items making up the total.

Last year, \$11,469,000 was spent by the Railways on capital works. Spending on standard gauge construction and works associated with that project was the dominant feature of the programme for last year.

In this current year, the sum to be appropriated for railway works is \$10,884,000 of which \$3,884,000 is to meet the State's proportion of the cost of the standard gauge construction.

It is planned to spend the balance of the 1967-68 allocation as follows:—

	\$
Additions and improvements to opened railways	4,068,000
Rolling stock	101,000
Works associated with standardisation of gauge	2,620,000
Other special works	211,000

The programme of work for this year also provides for expenditure of \$1,888,000 from the Rollingstock Replacement Fund on the purchase of suburban railcars and shunting locomotives and the construction of suburban railcar trailers, sheep wagons and flat top wagons. The total capital expenditure therefore provided for railway purposes next year is \$12,772,000.

The standardisation of gauge programme calls for heavy expenditure on earthworks in the Koolyanobbing-Kalgoorlie section and for the track laying to commence in January, 1968. There will also be a concentration of expenditure on the initial stages of the freight terminal at Kewdale and the construction of the Forrestfield locomotive depot. This is scheduled to commence in the first half of the financial year.

In October, 1967, delivery from the manufacturer is scheduled of the first of the 23 main line standard gauge locomotives; others will follow at regular intervals. Rated at 3,300 gross horse power their acquisition will equip the W.A.G.R. with the most powerful locomotives in service in Australia.

Other major works connected with the standardisation which have been listed for attention during this financial year include a railway bridge over the Swan River at Guildford and preliminary work on the Midland-East Perth section, including the passenger terminal.

The standard gauge construction programme is now undergoing a phase which places a bigger emphasis than before on integrating the 4ft. 8½in. section with the existing State railway network so as to provide a unified system capable of serving the State to the best advantage. This entails channelling a larger proportion of expenditure than hitherto into works of a less spectacular nature and this trend may be expected to become more pronounced as time passes.

Turning now to the \$4,169,000 allocated to the narrow gauge railway, \$2,224,000 of this sum is reserved for completion of works already in progress and annual provision for track renewals, ballasting, and other items involving safety, leaving \$1,945,000 available for new works.

In addition to the funds to be provided from State resources, the department anticipates drawing \$20,000,000 from the Commonwealth under the standard gauge agreement.

State Electricity Commission

Demands by consumers for the supply of electricity continue at a high level. Records for production and load are achieved each year. The State Electricity Commission has a planned generating construction programme until 1972 which involves the installation of two 60 megawatt units at Muja and four 120 megawatt units at Kwinana. In addition, transmis-

sion and distribution services must be extended and strengthened to supply the increasing load, also to provide power to about 8,000 new consumers each year.

During the past financial year \$16,126,000 was spent on various capital works by the commission. Of this sum over \$7,000,000 was spent on generating plant and almost \$1,500,000 on major transmission lines. The distribution of electricity and the manufacture and distribution of gas in the metropolitan area—where 167,000 electricity and 54,000 gas consumers are supplied—required an expenditure of \$4,400,000. In the country, where there are now 40,000 consumers, \$3,100,000 was spent on capital works.

In the current financial year, expenditure will continue along similar lines. The third 60 megawatt unit at Muja will be commissioned early next year. At Kwinana the tempo of work will increase with both principal contractors expected on site during the financial year. More work will be done on the 132,000 volt metropolitan transmission network which is required to strengthen the primary reticulation to meet load growth.

In the country, several more towns and over 1,000 farms will be supplied from the central system. Several major extensions will be made to provide gas in additional suburbs. It is expected that these works will cost \$18,425,000. The General Loan Fund will contribute \$2,750,000 towards the funds needed in 1967-68 and \$7,000,000 will have to be raised by the commission on the loan market. The balance of requirements will be provided from profit and depreciation.

I might add here that in the past we have relied on loan funds from one source or another to meet the capital works programme of the State Electricity Commission, but we have reached the stage when we will have to accept, quite openly—as they have done in some of the Eastern States—that there will be a loading placed on the charges for electricity, for which purpose a fund will be established to meet the capital requirements. In Victoria quite recently I think a special loading was applied to electricity charges even though it was over and above some of the taxation already imposed in that State.

I have heard the Leader of the Opposition, when he was the Deputy Leader of the Opposition—not forgetting he was Minister for Electricity in years gone by—speak of the profits of the State Electricity Commission. In the future I believe we will have to look to these surplus funds of the commission to meet the capital charges in the same way as many businesses finance some of their capital works from profits. I do not think there is any other source of money available to us, and no-one would contemplate a situation in which we would have to ration electricity, because of our inability to finance and

provide the electricity plant required to meet future commitments. We could not possibly contemplate such a situation and we must be ready for the day when such a surcharge, or some similar arrangement, could be made to use the profits of the State Electricity Commission as a means of contributing to the cost of the capital works programme.

Public Works (Engineering)

An amount of \$1,315,000 is to be spent this year on harbour works in southern areas, of which \$375,000 will be provided from the General Loan Fund, \$535,000 from loan raisings by the Albany and Bunbury harbour boards, and \$405,000 from the allocation under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act for works connected with transport by road or water.

A start will be made on the construction of a third berth for the Port of Albany, which is programmed for completion by 1970 and which will be jointly financed by the State and the Albany Harbour Board.

At Bunbury, the landfill connection from shore to the jetty will be completed this financial year.

At Geraldton, provision has been made for the continuation of outer harbour dredging and also the construction of some ancillary installations. This is one of the ports which still presents a real problem, because of the difficulty, represented in cost, of deepening the harbour even to the extent of a few more feet. I hope engineers can assist to resolve this problem and present a programme which will enable us, in the long run, to spend money in such a way we will achieve our purpose, even if the work is spread over a number of years. I do not think it is beyond the imagination to say that it will not be long before a harbour board is established at Geraldton so that it might utilise the borrowing capacity, up to \$300,000, which is provided by the Loan Council for such purposes.

Further work is to be carried out on the Mandurah bar opening, involving the construction of the east groyne and dredging of navigable waters.

Berthing facilities at Rottnest Island will be extended to provide for increased passenger traffic and additional protection for moorings.

At the Fremantle fishing boat harbour, 73 mooring pens will be constructed and some topping completed on the protecting groyne. This will make for better use of the enclosed area.

Country Areas and Towns Water Supplies

The 1967-68 programme makes provision for the expenditure of \$4,719,000 from the General Loan Fund which, together with \$1,500,000 of Commonwealth funds and \$88,000 from the Western Mining Corporation, will permit works costing \$6,307,000 to be carried out. Of this sum,

\$3,000,000 is to be spent on the comprehensive water supply scheme, the main items being—

	\$
Goldfields Main Conduit Improvements	300,000
To cope with increased requirements of the comprehensive water supply scheme.	
Merredin-Barbalin Main Improvements	100,000
To provide adequate supplies for farmland reticulation in the Bencubbin-Wilgoyne districts.	
Cunderdin South Farmlands Reticulation	205,000
The second year of a six-year programme.	
Wickepin-Dumbleyung Main Planned for completion during summer of 1967-68.	830,000
Narrogin Pumping Station ..	107,000
Additional pumping units to provide adequate supply for the comprehensive water supply scheme.	
Cunderdin North Farmlands Reticulation	490,000
Planned for completion during current financial year.	
Grass Valley-Wongan Hills Main	384,000
The first year of a five-year programme.	
Wilgoyne District Farmlands Reticulation	236,000
To complete regulation of this area.	
West Bingham Reservoir	150,000
Provision of an on-line storage on the Wellington-Narrogin pipeline.	
An amount of \$3,307,000 is to be expended on town water supplies, the major works being—	
	\$
Enlargement of main conduit to water main supply to Kambalda (Western Mining Corporation will meet 50 per cent. of this expenditure)	176,000
Albany Water Supply—Improvements	173,000
Complete construction of a new town water supply for Manjimup	219,000
Completion of new Geraldton supply from Allanooka	722,000
Complete reticulation for towns of Furnissdale, Burekup, Jurien Bay, Quinns Rocks, and Yerecoin	342,000

Ravensthorpe Town Water Supply—Complete reticulation from supply at Cordingup Dam	100,000
Perenjori Water Supply—Start of a scheme to augment supplies from Morawa	200,000
Minor water supplies in drier areas	70,000
Commence or complete schemes for towns of Jarrahdale, Walkaway, Ravenswood, Karlgarin, Kalbarri, Hopetoun, and Guilderton	229,000
Renovation of G.W.S. Main Conduit—Replacement of old wood stave pipes	200,000

I cannot pass this item without making some comment on the wonderful enterprise and initiative shown by the engineers of the day when, because of financial difficulties, wooden stave pipes were used. They are still quite good, but the engineers now feel they cannot take the risk of allowing them to remain much longer, because they have been in use for very many years.

Many other minor works are to be undertaken at various centres to improve and extend town water supplies generally.

Sewerage for Country Towns

Extensions to sewers in the following towns have been provided for in the Estimates:—

	\$
Albany	95,000
Bunbury	95,000
Katanning	50,000
Northam	30,000

Drainage and Irrigation

The main projects for this current year are Collie main channel enlargements, \$175,000; Avon River training, \$40,000; Waroona Dam, \$60,000; and Collie River improvements to further reduce flood risks to Collie, \$100,000. A great deal of money has been spent on this work and the net result will be greater security from floods in that area.

North-West

In the northern part of the State it is proposed to spend \$4,966,000 on engineering works of which \$2,945,000 will be contributed from private and other sources, leaving a charge against the General Loan Fund of \$2,021,000. Major works to be undertaken this year are:—

Port Hedland—New berth—\$1,637,000.
(This work is to be financed from contributions of \$1,427,000 to be received from Mt. Newman Mining Co. and Leslie Salt Co., together with an appropriation of \$210,000 from the General Loan Fund.)

Wyndham—Port improvements and surveys in Cambridge Gulf—\$193,000.

Onslow—Construction of groyne and dredging to provide permanent access to Beadon Creek lighter berth—\$75,000.

Port Hedland water supply—Improvements to main and reticulation—\$1,440,000. (Mt. Newman Mining Co. is finding \$1,040,000 of this outlay.)

Port Hedland sewerage scheme—\$230,000. (This is the first phase of the project and Mt. Newman Mining Co. is meeting \$130,000 of this expenditure.)

Improvements to water supplies in other northern towns include:—

	\$
Carnarvon	66,000
Onslow	38,000
Derby	34,000
Wyndham	30,000
Kununurra	15,000
Hall's Creek	24,000

The further development of the Ord River irrigation water distribution system is estimated to cost \$145,000 in 1967-68.

Extensions to electricity supply systems at Onslow, Roebourne, Kununurra, and Hall's Creek are expected to cost \$281,000 in this current year.

Public Works (Architectural)

Last year, an amount of \$16,604,000 was spent from the General Loan Fund on architectural works throughout the State. In this current year, \$17,904,000 has been allocated to continue works in progress at the 30th June last and to provide for a considerable volume of new works.

A total of 375 school classrooms was completed during 1966-67 compared with 290 for the previous year. Construction of a new high school was commenced at Rossmoyne and the first stage will be ready for occupation at the beginning of the 1968 school year. Additions which are necessary to cope with anticipated increases in enrolments were also commenced last year at the following high schools:—

Armadale, Balcatta, Bentley, Cannington, Churchlands, Mirrabooka, John Forrest.

At the City Beach High School, which is being developed under the "house system," a start was made on the erection of the first house.

Demountable classrooms have again been necessary to cope with urgent demands. With the use of these classrooms the Education Department has been able to relieve overcrowding and meet urgent requirements.

Funds provided this year will allow for the construction of further additions to high schools in both the metropolitan and

country areas. Additions to primary schools, technical schools, and agricultural colleges will also be commenced.

The construction of a new teachers' training college at Nedlands was commenced last year and the first stage will be ready for occupation in February, 1968. Planning is well advanced for the second stage and it is anticipated that this work will go to tender by December next. The funds for this major project are being provided by the Commonwealth.

Major hospital works completed last year were the regional hospital at Geraldton and new hospitals at Bentley and Cunderdin. Other works finalised were resident medical officers' quarters at Royal Perth Hospital, a new laboratory at King Edward Memorial Hospital, and ward additions at Collie, Princess Margaret and Osborne Park hospitals.

Work is to commence this year on a new regional hospital at Northam. The existing hospital, when vacated, will be converted to a geriatric centre for 40 patients.

Amongst other new works which will be started in 1967-68 are new hospitals at Southern Cross, Wyndham, and a long-stay hospital and ancillary works at the Perth Medical Centre.

The Perth Medical Centre was commenced last year with the construction of a new training school for nurses.

New hospitals at Exmouth and Kununurra are nearing completion. The project at Kununurra was prefabricated and transported to the site. Eventually, when a larger hospital is required, the prefabricated unit will be converted to staff accommodation.

During last financial year work was commenced on new police stations at Kalgoorlie, Ravensthorpe, Mukinbudin, and Toodyay; and a new cell block at Katanning. New police stations will be constructed this year at Albany, Bunbury, Cottesloe, and Koolyanobbing, with additions to Palmyra, and a new cell block at Cue.

The largest work to be undertaken this year for the Police Department is the construction of a new police station and lock-up at Narrogin. These buildings will be the nucleus of a Government complex which will eventually include a courthouse and new Government offices.

Work on the Pyrron Training Centre at Guildford was continued last year, and further additions were made to the Claremont Mental Hospital. Substantial sums will again be spent this year on these institutions.

Planning for a new gaol at Bunbury is proceeding and it is anticipated that construction will commence towards the end of this year.

During last financial year the Observatory at Bickley was completed, as well as

the nucleus of a new Government store at Welshpool.

A number of other projects for various departments will be put in hand this year including—

Cottage homes for children at Point Heathcote.

Laboratories and aquarium at Waterman's Bay for the Fisheries Department.

A new migrant hostel at Bull Creek.

W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission

Although the commission will not receive an allocation from the General Loan Fund in 1967-68, it will have available \$620,000 for internal funds for capital works. In addition the commission expects to borrow \$300,000 in this current year.

It is planned to spend \$251,000 on the lengthening of the *Dongara*; \$66,000 in meeting the second instalment due on the purchase of this vessel; \$20,000 on a new residence for the branch manager at Port Hedland; \$34,000 on containers; and \$170,000 on cargo handling facilities at Fremantle.

Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Board

During 1966-67, an amount of \$3,421,000 was spent on water supply projects, \$2,217,000 on sewerage, \$466,000 on main drainage, and \$610,000 on salaries and incidentals which brought the board's total expenditure to \$6,714,000.

These works were financed from an allocation of \$6,114,000 from the General Loan Fund and by semi-governmental borrowings of \$600,000. The allocation for this current year from the General Loan Fund is \$6,500,000, and semi-governmental borrowings of \$700,000 have been allowed for.

Water Supply

During 1966-67, work was continued on the 54-inch diameter Serpentine trunk main. Expenditure was \$499,000. An additional \$600,000 is to be spent this year in laying a further 3½ miles of this large main. The 36-inch north-eastern main from Mt. Yokine Reservoir is to be continued this year at an estimated cost of \$195,000.

In 1966-67 a high level tank was commenced in the Hamilton Hill area, and \$94,000 was expended on this work. Continuation of this project will require \$220,000 in the coming year. The Rockingham-Safety Bay scheme was continued last year at a cost of \$216,000 and expenditure this year is estimated at \$100,000.

Expenditure on the supply for Herne Hill was \$62,000 in 1966-67 and this work is now complete.

Work on the Kalamunda pumping scheme was continued last year with the construction of a pumping station and installation of automatic control equipment.

The cost was \$159,000, and for 1967-68 a further \$150,000 will be required for completion.

Reticulation of the Bickley-Carmel area was completed last year at a cost of \$62,000.

Completion of the new Yokine bore, construction of a rising main to Mt. Yokine Reservoir, together with commencement of a second bore at Wordsworth Avenue is anticipated at a cost of \$140,000 in this financial year.

The first section of the 30-inch South Street feeder main will be constructed this year at an estimated cost of \$300,000, and will provide additional supplies for the residential areas east of Hamilton Hill and Melville reservoirs.

An amount of \$68,000 has been provided for the construction of a 24-inch feeder main in Stock Road, O'Connor, to improve supplies to industrial and residential areas.

In this current year \$450,000 has been provided for service connections, \$450,000 for minor extensions and improvements, and \$250,000 for the purchase and fixing of meters.

Sewerage

Continued expenditure, estimated at \$1,000,000 in 1967-68 on the south of the Swan River sewerage scheme will provide further reticulation in the Melville district and will also allow an extension of the main sewer to serve Belmont industrial and residential areas.

During 1966-67 major extensions of the sewerage system were carried out at Glendalough at a cost of \$162,000, and the provision for 1967-68 for this area is \$200,000.

Extensions of sewerage areas to be made this year are at Subiaco \$70,000, Victoria Park \$66,000, and Maylands \$50,000. Commencement of a major scheme to provide sewerage facilities for Scarborough is planned, and \$250,000 has been provided for this work.

Provision of \$60,000 has been made in the current year for the reconditioning of main sewers, and a further \$60,000 has been allowed for minor extensions.

Main Drainage Works

Works in progress at the 30th June last on various drainage schemes in the metropolitan area are to be continued this year at an estimated cost of \$283,000. New drainage works are expected to cost \$59,000, and annual provisions \$29,000.

Before leaving the reference to sewerage, I should point out that this is a problem which the City of Perth faces—quite apart from the demand from growing country centres. I mentioned previously that we face a very sharp and an increased demand for large sums to provide sewerage schemes in this city. Already problems have arisen at Lynwood and other low-lying districts. All of these are good building areas, and provided

they can be drained sewerage systems can be installed. This is a matter to which the Government will have to pay special attention, even if it means some approach to the Commonwealth—as has been done in the case of Brisbane—for a large loan to be spent on bringing the sewerage system up to date.

Mines

Assistance to prospectors will be continued this year together with loans to mine owners for development of promising mines and the purchase of mining plant where warranted. Additional plant and equipment is to be purchased to meet drilling commitments particularly in regard to the investigation of the State's water resources. As in past years, assistance towards the cost of this very important project will be received from the Commonwealth and provision for the State's share of capital expenditure is made in the Estimates.

To assist tin prospectors in the Norseman and Marble Bar areas, provision has been made for installation of a fine ore bin, elevator, and jaw-crusher at the Norseman State battery, and a magnetic separator at the Marble Bar State battery. The separator will upgrade alluvial tin concentrates and also produce a salable tantalite concentrate.

State Housing Commission

In the last financial year the commission was allocated \$2,690,000 from the General Loan Fund. It also borrowed \$1,400,000 under the semi-governmental programme. In addition, the commission was allocated \$9,478,000 under the Commonwealth-State housing agreement, and \$4,500,000 for war service homes. Total funds received in 1966-67, therefore, amounted to \$18,068,000 which, together with domestic funds, permitted a total programme of capital expenditure of \$18,809,000. This figure excludes the cost of houses erected for departments and financed from other votes.

In 1967-68 the total capital expenditure of the commission is expected to approximate \$23,665,000, which will be financed from a number of sources. Again this figure excludes work for other departments. The allocation from the General Loan Fund for this year has been fixed at \$2,300,000, and \$1,500,000 is to be raised from semi-governmental loans.

The amount to be provided under the Commonwealth-State housing agreement, including an allotment of \$350,000 for the housing of serving members of the armed forces, is \$10,350,000. It is anticipated that \$3,865,000 will be available for war service homes. The balance of this year's programme will be financed from the sale of commission land and houses, principal repayments, and credit balances at the Treasury.

During 1966-67 the commission completed 1,776 home units under all schemes made up of—

- 1,369 purchase and rental homes
- 143 war service homes
- 49 for Government employees
- 195 for Government departments
- 20 for charitable organisations

In addition to the above, finance allocated to approved building societies assisted 445 families to purchase new homes. War service homes finance enabled 143 applicants to purchase newly-erected homes, and 125 home purchasers were assisted by way of second mortgage finance under the State Housing Act.

At the close of the last financial year, 1,014 homes and flats were in varying stages of construction. These houses will be completed during 1967-68, and it is anticipated that further contracts will be let for approximately 1,800 homes under all schemes. During 1967-68 the new contracts to be let will include a block of 34 flats for elderly single women at Fremantle.

Housing for Government Employees

Last year the Government Employees' Housing Authority completed 50 houses and, at the 30th June last, a further 20 houses were in course of erection. In 1967-68 a sum of \$291,000 will be available for Government employees housing from balances on hand at the 30th June. This sum is to be increased by a General Loan Fund allocation of \$340,000 and semi-governmental borrowings of \$300,000. The total of \$931,000 available to the authority this year will enable it to undertake the completion of the 20 houses in course of erection at the end of June last, and the construction of a further 60 houses.

Agriculture

A sum of \$455,000 was spent last year on various projects under this heading in the Estimates. The main outlay was on the administration block at South Perth, which was completed in 1966-67.

Pasture regeneration at Ord River and Turner stations continued last year at a cost of \$59,000, and similar activity at Flora Valley cost \$29,000. Improvements of various kinds were carried out at several research stations.

The major work to be started this year is the construction of a State herbarium at South Perth at an estimated total cost of \$427,000. It is expected that \$100,000 will be spent on this project in 1967-68. Regeneration will be continued at Ord River at an estimated cost of \$78,000, and \$40,000 is to be spent on the West Kimberley Research Station. Improvements to various research stations will be continued in 1967-68.

Forests

A General Loan Fund allocation in 1967-68 of \$400,000, together with special

Commonwealth loans to be made under the Softwood Forestry Agreements Act, 1967, will be utilised for the establishment of a further 5,500 acres of new pine plantations and for the maintenance of the existing 49,000 acres.

Under the Federal Act the Commonwealth will grant special loans to assist the States in increasing their annual planting rates. In the case of Western Australia the programmed increase is from 3,000 acres per year to 6,000 acres per year, and this target will be reached in 1968-69. The State's eventual target is 240,000 acres of pine plantations which should be reached by the year 2000. It is expected that this area will enable the State to remain largely self-sufficient in timber requirements for the foreseeable future.

Industrial Development

During 1966-67, a sum of \$203,000 was spent on the purchase of land for industrial development and \$81,000 went to assist industries. An amount of \$300,000 has been set aside in the Estimates this year for similar purposes.

Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry

Additional capital of \$97,000 was supplied to the industry in 1966-67 to meet the cost of approved capital works. In the current year, capital of \$329,000 is to be advanced to the industry to finance items of plant, and to meet the cost of installing an induction furnace.

Fremantle Port Authority

The cost of works to be carried out this financial year is estimated at \$5,823,000. These works are to be financed from a General Loan Fund allocation of \$1,250,000, a semi-governmental borrowing of \$300,000, and internal funds of \$4,273,000. Main items of expenditure to be incurred this year include—

Completion of the dredging of the area between the old and new railway bridges to a depth of 36 feet below low water level.

Completion of No. 12 berth, North Wharf, for the handling of cargo in containers from overseas ships expected to be in service on the United Kingdom-Australia run by late 1968 or early 1969.

Provision of a 45-ton capacity crane to handle cargo containers to and from special container ships.

Completion of the dredging of the Stirling Channel leading to the Australian Iron and Steel Company's jetties to enable the entry of larger ships to load iron ore ex-Koolyanobbing.

Dredging of the Calista Channel, leading from the deepened Stirling Channel to the alumina refinery jetty, to allow the entry of very much larger ships to load alumina.

Completion of the first stage of the bulk cargo jetty required for the import of bulk cargoes of phosphatic rock and sulphur for use by the newly-established superphosphate and nitrogenous fertiliser works in the area.

Metropolitan Transport Trust

Last year the trust spent \$1,147,000 of which \$200,000 came from the Loan Fund, \$200,000 from semi-governmental raisings, and \$747,000 from domestic funds.

This year, expenditure is expected to total \$1,017,000 to be provided from:—

General Loan Fund	.....	\$ 300,000
Semi-governmental borrowings	.....	300,000
Domestic funds	.....	417,000

The purchase of new buses was the main item of expenditure in 1966-67 and the same applies to the current year.

University of Western Australia

In 1966-67, an amount of \$1,030,000 was advanced to the University from the General Loan Fund and \$200,000 was raised from private borrowings to finance the State's contribution for capital works. These funds, together with Commonwealth grants and cash balances held by the University, provided \$1,950,000 for capital works in 1966-67. The Currie Hall of Residence and the new Law School were the major works undertaken last year.

In this current year a capital works programme costing \$1,453,000 is to be carried out at the University, the main works being the construction of a new lecture theatre, and a building for anatomy, biochemistry, and physiology. This programme is to be financed from an allocation of \$334,000 from the General Loan Fund, private borrowings, and cash balances of \$624,000, and estimated Commonwealth grants of \$495,000.

W.A. Meat Export Works

A provision is made in the Estimates to advance \$195,000 to the W.A. Meat Export Works for the financing of works necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Department of Primary Industry. These works include extensions to the mutton floor, refrigeration plant, and replacement of part of the beef and mutton chillers.

W.A. Institute of Technology

An amount of \$622,000 is provided to carry on with the development of the institute of Technology at Bentley. A further sum of \$500,000 is to be obtained from private borrowings and the Commonwealth is expected to contribute \$1,117,000 to assist in financing the current programme of work. Major works to be carried out in 1967-68 include the completion of the administration block, extensions to the mathematics and chemistry buildings, and a start on a building for architecture.

Loans and Grants

Various local authorities and public bodies are assisted from this item in the Estimates and for this purpose a provision of \$650,000 is made for 1967-68.

This amount includes \$121,000 for the payment of subsidies for the construction of swimming pools in country areas. Funds are also provided to make further assistance available towards the construction of infant health centres and buildings for the St. John Ambulance Association.

An amount of \$99,000 is included to subsidise the establishment of homes and social centres for the aged members of the community. Grants to agricultural societies for the erection of facilities for exhibiting stock are being continued, and an amount of \$30,000 is included for this purpose.

Residential colleges at the University are being expanded with the assistance of both Commonwealth and State Governments and a sum of \$51,000 is included for the State contribution.

The Lake Douglas project at Kalgoorlie will be assisted with a grant on a dollar for dollar basis up to a maximum grant of \$12,500. Perhaps the Committee knows this is as a result of a voluntary effort by Apex, Rotary, and other service organisations composed of young people from Kalgoorlie who set out to construct and establish what they think is an amenity, and, indeed, a tourist attraction, for those people who visit Kalgoorlie.

It is rather unfortunate the wall was not completed in time to catch some of the rain which recently fell in Kalgoorlie. However, the Government has set aside \$12,500 as a maximum grant on a dollar for dollar basis.

Provision is also made for a contribution of \$10,000 to the Boy Scouts Appeal for a training centre, and an amount of \$26,000 is provided as a contribution towards the rehabilitation of the National Fitness Camp at Point Peron.

Rural and Industries Bank

The provision in the Estimates of \$256,000 for Delegated Agencies conducted by the Rural and Industries Bank on behalf of the Government, is for the purpose of advances for agricultural development as well as to meet agreed reductions in a guaranteed bank overdraft on account of the Esperance Superphosphate Works.

Before I submit these Estimates, might I again place on record my appreciation of the very good hearing I have had today. A degree of silence helps in such a long speech. I trust it has been interesting, because it is the result of the hard work—certainly long hours of work—of Treasury officers who have endeavoured to put together a story which, by and

large, represents a works programme for Western Australia; and it points out the sources of the moneys. Collectively, it represents a programme which will help us keep up with the demand for services in Western Australia.

Certainly it does not meet the complete demand; and I take the opportunity of once again emphasising the problem of loan works for Western Australia. In some way or other there must be a review of how the loan moneys are to be allocated. Alternatively, perhaps the Commonwealth could resolve the deadlock which exists in obtaining an alteration of the formula under which the States and the Commonwealth receive the loan moneys that are underwritten by the Commonwealth.

There seems to be no solution to a situation where the Commonwealth has two votes and each State has one vote and there has not been a unanimous vote. It is not likely that one State can get a greater percentage of the total unless the other States forgo some of their allocations. It will not happen as it is against human nature. As far as I am concerned I do not blame any other Premier or Treasurer; but the fact remains that as we grow and our population increases and services extend further, there is a greater need for more works and capital moneys.

I trust that as a result of Commonwealth outlook and attitude—justice was achieved at Exmouth—we can solve some of the problems we face in Western Australia.

I now submit the Estimates for the consideration of the Committee.

Progress

Progress reported and leave given to sit again, on motion by Mr. Tonkin (Leader of the Opposition).

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE: SPECIAL

MR. BRAND (Greenough — Premier)
[4.59 p.m.]: I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn until Tuesday, the 3rd October.
Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 5 p.m.