

The CHIEF SECRETARY: This Bill proposes to remove from the Act the words, "shall be a British subject and" so that any competent or suitable person, whether a British subject or not, may apply for a certificate and act as an engine-driver or otherwise under the provisions of the Act. This is necessary to enable, amongst others, certain American citizens who are ex-Servicemen and now resident in this State and who have the necessary qualifications to pass this examination, to be permitted to apply for a certificate and sit for the examination. There may also be citizens of other nations. The point is that so long as they have suitable qualifications, are proper persons and can pass the prescribed examination, they should be permitted to hold a certificate.

Hon. A. H. Panton: They are expected to be able to understand and speak the language, I suppose.

Mr. Reynolds: Would they be naturalised?

The CHIEF SECRETARY: No. That would not be reasonable. A residential qualification of five years is necessary before any foreign subject can become naturalised. That, of course, would prevent any American citizen, or ex-Serviceman, who now wishes to make his home in this State, from applying for a certificate. It might be said that in the 1904 Act, which operated in this State prior to the 1922 measure, there was no such provision, so that any person having the necessary qualifications, was entitled to hold a certificate to act in the capacity of enginedriver, or otherwise, as specified by the Act. This Bill is considered necessary, because it is only reasonable, if we are to encourage American citizens, or suitable people from other parts of the world, to come and reside in this State, that they should have the right to earn their livelihood by the occupation or profession in which they are most competent.

Hon. J. B. Sleeman: You mean to say, they did not need to have a certificate prior to 1904.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: No, they did not have to be British subjects to obtain one. I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Mr. Marshall, debate adjourned.

House adjourned at 10.23 p.m.

Legislative Council.

Wednesday, 24th September, 1947.

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The PRESIDENT took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

MOTION—ELECTRICITY ACT.

To Disallow Radio Workers' Regulations.

Debate resumed from the previous day on the following motion by Hon. A. Thomson:—

That Regulations Nos. 113, 117, 118, 119, 123, 124, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 139 and 142 made under the Electricity Act, 1945, as published in the "Government Gazette" of the 27th June, 1947, and laid on the Table of the House on the 5th August, 1947, be and are hereby disallowed.

HON. A. L. LOTON (South-East) [4.36]: I rise to support Mr. Thomson's motion to disallow these regulations dealing with radio-workers. It has been stated that these regulations have been in force and that the matter is now brought here because the regulations are coming under the control of the Electricity Commission, but that is not right. I will quote a statement made by the chairman of the Radio Traders' Association, Mr. F. D. Beames, at the 18th annual general meeting of that body. He said—

By far the most important episode this year was the introduction of legislation under the State Electricity Act, making it necessary for

radio workers to be licensed by qualification. Without doubt, this must have a beneficial effect on radio servicing, as we have seen too much of the inefficiency of the part-time back-yarder. Apart from the traders' viewpoint, it will prevent further exploitation of the public by unskilled operators. The first of the licenses have been issued by the State Electricity Commission and those who are as yet unqualified will shortly have opportunity of sitting at examinations.

Further to that, in the schedule of the Electricity Act, under the regulations printed in 1937, there is no mention of radio workers, so I say this is a new section, and once again I protest at the setting up of a board for one purpose, to protect those that are already in the industry.

Hon. E. H. Gray: What about the public?

Hon. A. L. LOTON: That is only a catch cry. We have protection for the public in these regulations. We see, in Regulation 115, that—

The functions of the board shall include the examination of applications for licenses without examination.

and, secondly,

The examination of all persons who are required to sit for any examination prescribed by or under this Part.

I take it that under those two qualifications the board has the right to grant a license without examination. There is no other interpretation that can be placed on it. Why should it be necessary for one man to sit for an examination while another man is not required to sit? Is it at perhaps the will of another inner circle? The Minister yesterday gave us some information about the inner circle of these radio people.

The Minister for Mines: I dealt with projectionists yesterday.

Hon. A. L. LOTON: I said radio people, all of whom could be controlled by an inner circle, if so desired. No provision is made under these regulations to permit of an ex-Serviceman coming in as a special concession. There is no mention of the number of meetings the board shall hold each year. I should say that the more meetings it holds, the more pay there will be for members of the board. Regulation 116 reads—

There shall be paid to each member of the board the sum of one guinea per sitting, and

such travelling and other expenses as the Commission may deem necessary.

So, the more sittings, the more income for members of the board. Regulation 120 begins—

Every radio serviceman, general serviceman or bench assembler who passes the examination or has otherwise satisfied the board of his qualifications, etc.

There we come again to the question of the board being able to pick and choose who is going to be granted a license. Let us make it fair to all and insist upon all these workers having a knowledge of the safety regulations. I have no objection to their being required to have a knowledge of safety regulations, but I am opposed to one man being granted a license by interview while another has to obtain it by examination.

Hon. L. B. Bolton: Suppose a duly qualified man came here from another State, would he have to sit before this board?

Hon. A. Thomson: Yes.

Hon. A. L. LOTON: According to the regulations, he would have to sit.

Hon. G. Fraser: The board could accept him.

Hon. A. L. LOTON: Why should it?

The PRESIDENT: Order! Mr. Loton will proceed.

Hon. A. L. LOTON: You can argue that out presently.

The PRESIDENT: Order! The hon. member will address the Chair.

Hon. A. L. LOTON: The effect of the radio workers' regulations is to make a very close preserve for those men who are already in the business. Regulation 124 states—

No person shall be issued with a radio serviceman's, general serviceman's, workshop serviceman's or bench assembler's license or be eligible to sit for examination after period of twelve months from the gazettal of these regulations unless such person submits documentary or other evidence to the satisfaction of the board that he has had five years' experience in the radio trade in the section or sections to which these regulations apply.

Hon. A. Thomson: That would be very helpful to the men who went away and fought for us.

Hon. A. L. LOTON: Yes, and very encouraging to those who have worked in backyards in an endeavour to learn some-

thing about electricity in the hope of putting the knowledge thus gained to useful purposes. Those men, too, will find themselves barred by the regulation.

Hon. G. Fraser: It is very well to put men in at 18. That will help the ex-Servicemen!

Hon. A. L. LOTON: They were taken into the Forces at 18. The hon. member can make cases to suit his particular need. I know that on both sides of the House there is opposition to these regulations, and I regret that I did not move to disallow the whole of them.

HON. H. TUCKEY (South-West) [4.45]: I am quite satisfied that the regulations do provide for very difficult examinations being passed before a radio worker can obtain a license. If the regulations were carefully examined, I believe they could be improved to such an extent as to serve the Electricity Commission and the men affected by them. One thing I am satisfied of is that if these regulations applied to the metropolitan area alone, it would not be quite so bad. If members representing the metropolitan area are satisfied that the regulations are fair and proper, it would be their responsibility if they did not prove to be satisfactory. However, they are not what we want in the rural areas.

In the country we have a number of radio workers who do jobbing repairs, and I venture to say that probably not one of them would be able to pass the examinations. These men, however, are serving a very useful purpose in the country, and I have not heard any complaint of their doing damage to plant or creating danger to public property. If all the men concerned knew that these regulations were to become law, we would have had many complaints from all parts of the country. I could mention a few towns where men, of whom I have personal knowledge, do this sort of work, and I know that they do it efficiently and at a reasonable cost.

What is going to be the upshot if these regulations become law? It will mean that the people in the country districts will have to send their repairs to the large shops in Perth, which I know can make mistakes in carrying out work on radios. I had two experiences of sending electrical units to Perth for repairs and they were not any-

thing like 100 per cent. when they were returned to me. They had to be sent back to Perth for further inspection and eventually the faults were remedied. Because a man holds a license, it does not necessarily follow that he can immediately detect an electrical fault in a wireless set or other electrical machine.

The men in the country might reasonably be allowed to continue the work they are doing. These restrictions should not be put in their way to hamper them. The regulations are unfair. What the Government should do is to have them altered. I put a suggestion to the Minister last night that, if the debate were adjourned and an investigation were made, it would be all to the good. I merely wish to vote according to my judgment and to do the fair thing for the great majority of the people. If there is one thing we have been desiring for a long time, it is to get away from so many controls. We are constantly complaining of all the controls, but if we are going to disregard the passing of regulations of this sort when there are so many complaints about them, all I can say is that we ought to admit that we are prepared to submit to control.

No-one would suggest for a moment that there is anything savouring of Communism in the regulations, but if we are not drifting into that condition by tolerating more control, we shall really be approaching what is happening in other parts of the world. We ought to give due consideration to the many complaints that have been voiced by people of experience, people engaged in the industry. Their complaints should be heeded and they should be given a fair hearing. In the circumstances, I am bound to support the motion.

HON. G. BENNETTS (South) [4.50]: I do not intend to delay the House very long on this question but I shall speak with some practical knowledge of what happens in the radio business. Towards the latter end of the war I had, in Kalgoorlie, a very valuable set with an electric pick-up attachment. The set was worth £75. The programmes began to fade away at different hours of the day and I had to obtain the services of one of the so-called radio men who were just makeshifts during the war. The set was taken to the firm, which had it for a week. During that period I had the

use of a set belonging to one of my sons-in-law, but that behaved in the same manner as the other.

While my set was at the workshop of the radio firm, they took it to pieces and the parts were on the bench; but they could not find anything wrong with it. It was returned to the house but was again useless. About two months after that they had another wireless mechanic and he took the set home. The same thing happened again; he could not find anything wrong. He replaced the existing valves with new ones. I got hold of the valves that had been taken out and had been checked up and they were 100 per cent. satisfactory.

I did not pay for the blunders made on my wireless set on two occasions. I have not paid from that day to this for the overhaul. Those two men who went to my house to check up my wireless set knew nothing about electricity. I got the electrical engineer of the Kalgoorlie Municipal Council to inspect the wiring of the place and found out that the wiring of the heat circuit was at fault; but the radio men were not able to detect that.

Hon. A. Thomson: They had your set going in their shop.

Hon. G. BENNETTS: It went satisfactorily there. They said the valves were at fault and removed them in order to install new ones. I suppose they thought I was a bit of a mug. The engineer told me that if they had known anything they would have immediately found that the fault lay in the wiring at the house.

Hon. A. L. Loton: That is not radio work.

Hon. G. BENNETTS: In my opinion a man doing that sort of work should know something about electricity. Those men should understand the effect of the current going into my machine. They should have known that an A.C. set would not take D.C. I had matters adjusted and the trouble was overcome. Then I brought my set to Perth 12 months ago. I had had it thoroughly overhauled by a competent mechanic in Kalgoorlie, but the vibration of the train had put the set out of order by the time it arrived at Nedlands.

I went to a firm on the door of whose premises were the words "radio mechanic", but it is not possible to tell whether these men are radio mechanics or not. I consider

they should wear distinguishing badges or possess certificates.

Hon. A. L. Loton: Is he a member of the association?

Hon. G. BENNETTS: I do not know. When he came to my house to fix the set he brought a screwdriver 12 inches long and that was all the equipment he had. I could see I had another mug in the joint.

Hon. H. L. Roche: You must attract them!

Hon. G. BENNETTS: He threw out the automatic gear and was trying to adjust that, but he knew no more about it than a kid of two years, so I said, "You had better leave that alone. I can arrange the adjustment on that myself." So then I went to the Kreister firm. I was disposing of my home at the time and had to get the set fixed immediately. The man at the shop told me that all the work was done on the premises and guaranteed. For them to go out and attend to sets was a different thing, but as I was going to Kalgoorlie and wanted to get rid of the machine straight away, he would have it overhauled. He was only there for ten minutes and at the end of that time had it in 100 per cent. good order. That is the difference between qualified men and these so-called mechanics.

I consider that all radio mechanics should go through a course of training because this is not the sort of thing that any person can handle. It has to do with electricity, which is very important. To attend to wireless sets of today needs considerable knowledge. Nobody can tell me that any man can fix up a set without being qualified. He may know a little about the ordinary work of wireless, but he must know a certain amount also about electricity. A fairly high rate is charged for this sort of work and people are entitled to the services of a proper tradesman. These men should undergo proper examination and be fully qualified. We cannot do without regulations to ensure that the best training is given and these regulations should be put into effect.

HON. H. L. ROCHE (South-East) [4.55]: I cannot understand the enthusiasm of the Government for making this particular industry—if it can be called such—a close preserve for those already engaged in it. There may be—I am not prepared to con-

cede there is—something to be said for the introduction of such regulations to govern the industry in the larger centres of population, but I can see nothing to commend it in the country. I know in my own district a man who seems to be doing the best work on radios, but he is one who taught himself. I do not think he would have a possible chance of passing any examinations, but I can quite foresee that with the application of these regulations he will not be allowed to practise.

Even if he is, the regulations will bang and bolt the door for all time, so far as I can understand them, against any man with a practical aptitude for this sort of work, unless he can find the opportunity to study and pass theoretical and text-book examinations. In those circumstances, as I very rarely have much enthusiasm for proposals such as this to create a close preserve for folk with vested interests in an industry, and also because I am quite certain the regulations will militate against the best interests of people in the country districts, I hope the House will carry the motion for disallowance. It will at least give the Minister an opportunity to take a longer look at the regulations and possibly introduce something more in accordance with the feelings of those who have spoken on the matter.

HON. W. J. MANN (South-West) [4.58]: I listened attentively to Mr. Thomson who introduced this motion for disallowance and also to the Minister. I do not wish to cast a silent vote, but desire to say that it appears to me that in these regulations there may be avenues through which some persons may be disadvantaged who should be protected. At the same time, we cannot do without regulations in practically every industry and in connection with every Act. A mistake has been made by the people concerned, in that they did not approach the Government and point out at the earliest opportunity the provisions they felt were against their best interests.

Hon. L. Craig: That is right; that is the thing.

Hon. W. J. MANN: If they had done so, I think the Government would have met them. Had the Government refused to do so or to consider their representations in any way, I would not have had any hesitation in supporting the motion. I do not

like the idea of moving for the disallowance of the regulations in the circumstances because they cover a wide range. Many of them have been quoted. Some of the regulations are merely machinery and are absolutely necessary. I know it is possible in certain circumstances for people to be penalised at examination, but in the great majority of cases the examinations are properly conducted. The figures quoted in connection with some of the examinations were a little astonishing, but the later figures quoted showed a different result altogether. I would be inclined to support, if I could, the suggestion of Mr. Tuckey that the matter be given further consideration. If this motion has to go to a vote, I shall have to record mine against the disallowance.

HON. L. CRAIG (South-West) [5.2]: Mr. Mann has struck the right note. A Commission has been appointed and it has a tremendous job to do. Almost before it has commenced work we are asked to stultify its efforts by disallowing a swarm of regulations. It has been difficult enough for the Commission to get going. Undoubtedly regulations will be framed that will cause hardship to some people. That is inevitable.

Hon. A. Thomson: Did the Commission frame the regulations?

Hon. L. CRAIG: It is responsible for them. They have to be tried out. On balance, by trial and error can we find the anomalies and the difficulties that will be created.

Hon. H. L. Roche: How would you alter them?

Hon. L. CRAIG: By approaching the Minister and saying, "These regulations are detrimental; will you have them altered?" That is the step to take. I agree with Mr. Tuckey that there are people in the country who are not highly trained but are doing good service in maintaining radio sets. We must not be satisfied with second-rate people but must have the best. The Minister has said that the standard in Western Australia is considerably below that prevailing in the Eastern States, even now. The disallowance of these regulations will reduce the standard still further. We must not be satisfied with that. The standard of our skilled men from the University is equal to anything in the world. If a man qualifies with a degree from the West

ern Australian University, then he has the highest award in Australia. I believe the qualifications are acceptable almost anywhere.

We must not be satisfied with inferior electrical workers because our standard of training is lower. We should try out these regulations. I do not think the Government will enforce them all immediately if they are going to create hardship or be detrimental to any people working under them. It would be a great mistake for the board to give certificates to those who are not fully qualified. We must have well trained men of whom we can be proud. I am sure the Government will revise any regulation that causes hardship to anyone. I intend to vote in favour of the Government. It has only recently appointed the board. Do not let us stultify it too readily. Let us give the board an opportunity to prove itself because it has a most difficult job to do.

HON. G. FRASER (West) [5.6]: I also intend to support the Government. My attitude is that these regulations were drawn up by experts, the officers of the Electricity Department. No-one else would have attempted to draw them up; if it had been otherwise, the Minister would not have accepted them. They must come from the officials appointed to the Electricity Commission. Those are the people who framed the regulations, and it is only right we should give them a trial. The only opposition we know of has come from men who are unlicensed, those who have not satisfied the powers that be that they possess the qualifications necessary to pass an examination. The only note that has been struck during the debate was one that concerned the type of examination. If these regulations are disallowed, what method will be adopted whereby these men can obtain licenses? The only way for them is to pass an examination.

Hon. H. Tuckey: Have you read the examination papers?

Hon. G. FRASER: These regulations set forth that certain examinations have to be passed before a man can obtain a certificate. If the regulations are disallowed, by what means are the authorities to determine to whom certificates shall be granted?

Hon. A. Thomson: You could have something more acceptable than some of these papers.

Hon. G. FRASER: If the regulations are disallowed because they provide for the holding of examinations, others will have to be drafted giving power to set papers, and we would get back to where we started. It has not been said that the desire is to abolish examinations.

Hon. H. Tuckey: No-one has asked for that. 4

Hon. G. FRASER: Then why disallow these regulations, which provide that examinations shall be held? The point raised by Mr. Tuckey and others is not that an examination should not be held but that it should not be so harsh. In order to arrive at the desired position, it is not necessary to disallow the regulations. Let us do what has already been suggested, namely, approach the Government, the Minister, or the board that has been appointed concerning the harshness of the examinations. They are reasonable men who will listen to any good case that is put up. If it can be established that the examinations are held in subjects a knowledge of which is not required by those who desire to be radio mechanics, I am sure the plea will be listened to. If it is found that the examinations are too difficult then, if they are made easier, we shall be lowering the standard, and that would be a dangerous thing to do. I would take more notice of the board with regard to the maintenance of the requisite standard than I would of the request by those who cannot pass the examinations.

Hon. H. Tuckey: Have you read the examination papers?

Hon. G. FRASER: I am not concerned about them. The board states that the examinations that have been set are necessary so that the person who qualifies can show that he has sufficient knowledge to entitle him to a certificate. It is true that the standard in this State is below what it is anywhere else, and that a radio mechanic from Western Australia would not be accepted for employment in the profession in South Australia or Victoria.

Hon. A. Thomson: How do you know?

Hon. G. FRASER: I know it is a fact because I have made my own inquiries.

Hon. H. L. Roche: Where did you make the inquiries?

Hon. G. FRASER: I know that the information given to me is correct. The Minister has said the same thing. If we provide for a certificate that will not be accepted elsewhere, what are we to do? We should raise the standard here high enough so that those who are certified will be acceptable anywhere they go.

Hon. H. Tuckey: You are guessing now.

Hon. G. FRASER: I am not guessing. That is the true position. Apparently some members think the examinations are too harsh, but at the moment we are debating whether or not examinations shall be held. If it is considered that the questions are too hard, we should put a case up to the proper authorities. I feel sure they would listen attentively and if the case were a good one they would take notice of it. I oppose the motion.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. H. S. W. Parker—Metropolitan-Suburban) [5.10]: I received a deputation from the Radio Traders' Association and the Radio Technicians' Association and other persons representing it, and went into this question very fully. It was pointed out to me that the regulations were necessary for the protection of the public.

Hon. A. Thomson: Rather more to protect some of those people.

Hon. A. L. Loton: To protect some already in the industry.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: I am here to protect the public. Most of these machines are operated on a voltage of 250. If any ignorance is displayed, possibly the whole set becomes alive.

Hon. A. Thomson: Are you speaking of radio sets.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: I am speaking only of radios. It is also suggested that the fuse can be blown. I regret to say that that is not so. I myself have had a shock, but no fuse was blown. There is another aspect that is typical of the point mentioned by Mr. Bennetts. A man may have a valuable machine and go to a person over whose door is the plate "radio expert." It is thought that that expert is capable of attending to the machine. In many instances machines have been sent up from the

country for repair because they have been practically ruined by some person who has claimed to be qualified.

It is suggested that this is a close corporation. That is said about every occupation requiring an examination. For that reason, it has been said that solicitors form a close corporation. These examinations are held not for the purpose of bringing about any close corporation. They are for the purpose, first, of safety and, secondly, for the protection of the public against persons who consider themselves to be qualified but are not. If a person is capable and efficient, he does not require to be examined. I will read Regulation 120, the disallowance of which is not sought:

Every radio serviceman, general serviceman or bench assembler who passes an examination or has otherwise satisfied the board of his qualifications shall on payment of the prescribed fee be issued with a license on Form S.E.C. 34 in the appendix hereto.

Form 34 is as follows:—

RADIO WORKER'S LICENSE.

No.....

Mr.....of.....
(whose signature appears in the margin hereof) is hereby licensed to perform, carry out or engage in the class of radio work hereunder described, throughout the State of Western Australia, subject to such conditions and stipulations as may be endorsed hereunder. This license is issued, subject to the provisions of the Electricity Act Regulations, 1947, by the Radio Workers' Board on the.....day of.....19...., and expires on the 31st day of December, 19....

Conditions and stipulations under which this license is issued:—

.....
Issued on behalf of the Board.

.....
(Chairman, Radio Workers' Board.

.....
Secretary.

Issue fee paid, 7s. 6d.

Hon. A. L. Loton: Why does one man have to pass an examination while another can get his certificate without an examination?

Hon. G. Fraser: Because one man has the necessary knowledge.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: For the very reason that it is asked that these regulations shall not be allowed—that there shall be no close corporation. It is that

those who are qualified will be permitted to secure a license entitling them to work, once they demonstrate that they are capable of doing what is required.

Hon. G. Bennetts: That will be work for returned soldiers.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: Or for anyone demonstrating his capacity to do the work, and that applies especially in the country districts. Then there is Regulation 117 which applies to radio workers and reads—

Application to be examined under this Part shall be made on Form No. 21 in the Appendix hereto. The examination shall consist of a general knowledge of the section or sections appropriate to the license of which the applicant has made application, and in the cases of applications for licenses for radio servicemen, general servicemen, workshop servicemen, and bench assemblers, a knowledge of the safety principles of electricity.

Surely we could not have a lesser examination than that with regard to those who will be dealing with what might be very dangerous instruments. All that is required is that the examination shall deal with subjects and general knowledge appropriate to the holder of a license under this Act. This has nothing whatever to do with the examination papers that have been laid on the Table of the House, which concern cinematograph operators. Personally, I think these regulations should remain in force and that the motion should be rejected. First of all, we are asked to disallow regulations, the effect of which action will be that no-one need have any knowledge regarding a valuable piece of mechanism or electrical appliance such as a radio.

Hon. A. Thomson: That is not correct.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: That is what the hon. member suggests. He is asking for the disallowance of regulations dealing with the examinations.

Hon. A. Thomson: Quote the full context and not merely a part.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: I have read the regulations. The hon. member suggests that we should strike out the regulation that sets out that the Commission may at any time remove a member of the board. Surely that is a wise precaution. If a member of the board has not acted correctly, he should be removed and, of course, we must assume that the members of the

Commission will themselves act correctly. The next regulation that is sought to be disallowed is No. 118 which sets out—

The examination for a radio worker's license may, at the discretion of the board, consist of written, practical and oral tests of such nature and scope as the board considers necessary.

Then there is Regulation 119, which provides that examinations shall be held at such times and places and under such conditions as the board may direct. We are not asked to disallow the next regulation which provides—

Every radio serviceman, general serviceman or bench assembler who passes the examination or has otherwise satisfied the board of his qualifications, shall, on the payment of the prescribed fee, be issued with a license of . . .

On the other hand we are asked to strike out Regulation 123 which reads—

A license shall not be issued to any junior in contravention of any industrial award.

It does not matter very much whether that regulation is disallowed or not.

Hon. A. Thomson: If that is so, why is it included?

The MINISTER FOR MINES: It is merely a warning. It conveys an intimation to people that they must take into consideration the appropriate industrial awards and tells them that they cannot do certain things. Then we have Regulation 124 which reads—

No person shall be issued with a radio serviceman's, general serviceman's, workshop serviceman's or bench assembler's license or be eligible to sit for examination after period of twelve months from the gazettal of these regulations unless such person submits documentary or other evidence to the satisfaction of the board that he has had five years' experience in the radio trade in the section or sections to which these regulations apply.

Hon. A. Thomson: You will give returned soldiers a wonderful opportunity under that regulation.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: No; that consideration will be given to them under Regulation 120, which enables applicants to satisfy the board of their qualifications and to be issued with a license.

Hon. L. A. Logan: The object is to prevent anyone else from coming into the trade.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: That remark is rather foolish, because the trade must be kept up. A man does not have

to pass an examination in order to be permitted to work. I am afraid some members have not read the regulations. We find that Regulation 129, the disallowance of which is sought, provides—

The board may endorse any license or permit confining the validity of such license or permit to any particular area or place and endorse the license or permit with any other restrictions it may consider necessary.

Obviously the object of that provision is to protect the public, but it will enable the board to give a restricted license to a person in a country town, for instance, to enable him to do work while not allowing him to set himself up as a fully-qualified mechanic. Then there is Regulation 130, which the hon. member desires to be disallowed. It provides that every application for a radio worker's license shall be made on the prescribed forms and upon payment of certain fees. I do not think the fees specified are very high, but there it is purely a matter of opinion. I think it quite remarkable that any suggestion should be made that Regulation 131 should be struck out seeing that it reads as follows:—

The license of any radio worker may be suspended or revoked by the board if—

- (a) Such license has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation; or
- (b) if the licensee has been convicted of any offence against the Electricity Act Regulations.

That regulation is permissive; it sets out that the board "may." Surely that is a proper provision. Next we come to Regulation 132, which reads—

Before suspending or revoking any license the board shall cause to be sent to the holder thereof by registered letter a statement of the charges, and afford him an opportunity to give an explanation personally or in writing. No person whose license has been suspended shall carry out any radio servicing or assembling during the period of such suspension.

Hon. G. Fraser: And they want to cut that out!

The MINISTER FOR MINES: Yes. That regulation concludes—

Every person whose license has been revoked shall forward his license to the board within 14 days of such revocation.

Then there is Regulation 138, which sets out—

The board may refuse to grant or renew any license. Any person to whom a license has

not been granted, or to whom a renewal of a license has been refused, may appeal to the Commission.

Is that not quite all right? Furthermore, Regulation 139 sets out—

Any person who produces evidence satisfactory to the board of having been registered or licensed as a radio worker by any State authority in any other State of the Commonwealth of Australia may be licensed under this Part, provided that the standard of training and examination prescribed by such authority is in the opinion of the board equivalent to the standard prescribed under this Part.

There is a lot more in that particular regulation, but I need not read it to members. They will see what provision is made with regard to licenses. Then there is Regulation 142, which permits the board to appoint any recognised institution or association that carries out examinations for proficiency certificates for radio workers, to conduct examinations or supplementary examinations for the board under conditions and terms to be arranged.

Hon. A. Thomson: Who conducts such examinations at the moment?

The MINISTER FOR MINES: I regret that I cannot inform the hon. member on that point because I do not know who the individuals are. Dealing with the matter generally, I certainly consider these regulations that are sought to be disallowed are quite reasonable, quite satisfactory and quite necessary.

HON. J. A. DIMMITT (Metropolitan-Suburban) [5.25]: To my mind, a great deal of extraneous matter has been imparted into the debate on the motion for the disallowance of these regulations. The question seems to me to resolve itself into something quite simple. I would put it this way: If these regulations are allowed to remain, there is no guarantee that the anomalies, the inequalities and the injustices that have been mentioned will be considered.

Hon. A. L. Loton: That is the point.

Hon. J. A. DIMMITT: On the other hand, if they are disallowed the Commission will be compelled to replace them with new regulations. That will give the aggrieved persons an opportunity to bring before the Commission particulars respecting the anomalies that they say exist. They can present their case with a view to the consideration of their difficulties by the Commission.

For those reasons, I intend to support the motion for disallowance of the regulations.

On motion by Hon. A. Thomson, debate adjourned.

MOTION—ELECTRICITY ACT.

To Disallow Supply Authorities' Registration Fees Regulation.

Debate resumed from the previous day on the following motion by Hon. F. E. Gibson:—

That Regulation No. 278, made under the Electricity Act, 1945, as published in the "Government Gazette" of the 27th June, 1947, and laid on the Table of the House on the 5th August, 1947, be and is hereby disallowed.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. H. S. W. Parker—Metropolitan-Suburban) [5.26]: I am instructed by the Electricity Commission that there is no objection to the disallowance of this regulation because the intention is to alter it.

Hon. A. L. Loton: Then they can make mistakes!

The MINISTER FOR MINES: I suppose the members of the Commission can make mistakes, but probably not so many as some other people.

Hon. A. L. Loton: Perhaps they have more brains.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: Some make silent mistakes. The board proposes to alter the minimum figure of £5 and the maximum figure of £1,000.

Question put and passed; the motion agreed to.

MOTION—ELECTRICITY ACT.

To Disallow Cinematograph Operators' Regulations.

Debate resumed from the previous day on the following motion by Hon. A. L. Loton:—

That Regulations Nos. 71, 78, 80, 82, 86, 89, 103, 104 and 162, made under the Electricity Act, 1945, as published in the "Government Gazette" of the 27th June, 1947, and laid on the Table of the House on the 5th August, 1947, be and are hereby disallowed.

HON. R. J. BOYLEN (South) [5.27]: I oppose the motion to disallow the regulations as suggested by Mr. Loton. I consider that, with their rejection, the public would have virtually no protection and the Elec-

tricity Commission would be deprived of the services of a board that enforces the application of these regulations. Further, there would be no inducement for able men to operate. It would mean that for men entering the trade or profession there would be no standard at all with regard to the competency of those engaged in the work. The main object of those desirous of securing such a departure is to make it easier for operators to qualify on the basis of a lower standard, and that would mean the admission of younger men with less sense of responsibility with regard to the handling of films and equipment.

Those who are experienced in the industry realise the necessity for regulations of this type. The film exchanges have a clause in their contracts whereby a licensed operator must be employed where their films are handled. They are aware that it is necessary to have a competent operator in charge and they appreciate the improvement in the capabilities of operators in recent years when licensing and examinations have been enforced. Hoyts, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Fuller's Theatres and the Western Electric Co. are all in favour of the regulations and have supported them wherever necessary. The only section of the industry to find fault is the Suburban Exhibitors' Association.

Hon. A. Thomson: Is it the same in the country districts?

Hon. R. J. BOYLEN: The opposition to the regulations has come from the country and suburban exhibitors' associations.

Hon. A. Thomson: Are they not to be considered a little bit?

Hon. R. J. BOYLEN: I think the people who patronise picture shows should be considered a little more. At no time during the war or since has any show been closed nor has any man lost his job through the enforcement of these regulations. During the war, the jobs were probably filled by men who were less competent, but the board made allowances in those circumstances. Permits were issued to men to carry on the industry during the years when the more competent men were not available. South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania all have regulations which were sponsored and introduced by Liberal Governments. Their regulations are similar to those we are now considering. The Commission at one time sought re-

reciprocation with those States, but was advised that until such time as the Western Australian standard rose to the level of the that adopted in the other States, reciprocation could not be considered.

A letter was received by the board from South Australia on the 27th September last year, stating that no person is licensed there unless he passes the examination set by the board of examiners. Apart from examinations in electrical apparatus, projectors and sound equipment, the applicant must pass examinations in safety, first aid and fire-fighting apparatus. South Australia stated that it would be only too pleased to extend the privilege of reciprocity to this State when it considered that our State's standard was as high as its own.

The same application was made to the Victorian board, and on the 27th August of last year, Victoria replied in terms similar to those of South Australia. The Victorian board said that it had reciprocity with South Australia and enclosed a copy of one of its examination papers, which, by comparison with ours, showed that the Victorian standard was very much higher. Victoria also would be pleased to extend reciprocity to this State on being satisfied that our standard was as high as that which existed in Victoria. The poor examination results during the war years were due mainly to the type of person available at that time. They were substituting for the permanent operators, who had joined the Forces.

The results of the latest examinations show a definite improvement. This has been brought about by lectures given by qualified operators and Technical College teachers. Meetings have been held recently between the Commission and the Technical College representatives of the Commission and the Technical College, and as a result arrangements have been made for a two-year course to be conducted at the college. At a meeting to discuss training held between the Technical College representative and the board the employers' representative stated that the standard of presentation of entertainment in the metropolitan area was very low, even in the city itself.

At a full meeting of the board held on the 1st July of this year, the employers' representative moved, and the employees' repre-

sentative seconded, that at any future examinations where permit-holders are sitting, they be advised that in the event of their failing the further issue of a permit would have to be seriously considered by the board. The fact that the motion was seconded by the employees' representative shows that both sections appreciate the fact that the standard of examination must be high. In other words, the board cannot be constantly granting permits to persons who are not prepared to burn the midnight oil and bring themselves up to the standard required by the board.

Hon. A. Thomson: You just read what was done by the employers' representative and the employees' representative, and yet we are told that these regulations were prepared by the Commission.

Hon. R. J. BOYLEN: That is correct.

Hon. A. Thomson: So we have the employer and the employee working in close co-operation.

Hon. R. J. BOYLEN: Now I shall quote what Mr. Thomson said. Speaking to the regulation in which he was interested, he said—

Operators are specialists in the particular branch of electrical science to which they apply their work.

I think that statement is very true. People who qualify themselves as cinematograph operators are interested in a particular branch of electrical science and it is necessary that the public, the employers and the film exchanges should be protected. Therefore, these men must qualify to a fairly high standard. Mr. Thomson also said that his attention had been drawn to the regulation in which he was interested by people who were suffering disabilities under it. I consider it also applies to other people who are suffering disabilities, the public themselves, who are expected to be made the scapegoat in the event of things going wrong, so that those interested can effect an economy which is not justified in the circumstances.

Hon. A. Thomson: Whom are you quoting now?

Hon. R. J. BOYLEN: I quoted the hon. member.

Hon. A. Thomson: I did not know.

Hon. R. J. BOYLEN: If the hon. member will look up his speech, he will find that I quoted him correctly.

Hon. A. Thomson: I made a good speech.

Hon. R. J. BOYLEN: The disallowance of these regulations would give no protection to returned soldiers. On the contrary, it would affect qualified men who have been discharged from the Services. It will hamper people who, through no fault of their own, have not had an opportunity of qualifying. The two-year course has been stressed. Personally, I consider that term is rather short. Most trades and professions require a four-year course, while many require a five-year and six-year course. They then apply to boards for registration before being allowed to carry on their profession or trade. That applies to the dental profession. A university course is now required before a person can enter that vocation. That course was introduced only last year. It was realised that a higher standard should be set for the profession and consequently a university course was arranged with a view to obtaining reciprocity with the other States of Australia and the British Empire. There was no reciprocity before. There is no reason why this industry should be excluded.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Tuckey said that candidates could not sit for the examination until they were 21 years of age. This statement is incorrect. A person under 21 years can sit for the examination, but cannot be registered until he attains that age, in the event of his passing. He is able to work under a qualified operator until he attains that age and, under certain conditions, he is granted a permit to engage in the profession or trade. Mr. Tuckey also said that a person engaged in this industry must be a member of the union. The great majority of candidates, probably 90 per cent., I understand are members of unions, but that is not a qualification necessary to enable them to sit for an examination. Any person can sit for it.

Another statement by Mr. Tuckey was that operators did not know where bad installations existed; but a qualified operator ought to be able to know and to correct the faults. It was also suggested that the president of the union, who is lecturer in mechanics, was not qualified. His qualifications date back to 1921 and he has kept himself up to date in accordance with the regulations, which are being objected to.

Hon. A. L. Loton: He was automatically re-licensed.

Hon. R. J. BOYLEN: I do not think these regulations were in force at the time he was registered. He secured registration under the regulations that existed in those days. That was about 26 years ago. There are three examiners in all. They inspect all the examination papers and the general remarks are those of all three men. Thus the examinations are decided by them, and not by one of them only. The reason for not registering a person until he attains the age of 21 years is that the board, as is the case in other professions, considers the responsibility too great to be shouldered by a person under that age. It would not be fair either to the candidate or to the public, which would depend upon his efficiency. The board also makes it easy for the candidates.

It has been stated that the examinations are too difficult. Of course, those who fail would make that complaint, although sometimes it is made by the successful candidates. However, if the examinations were made too easy it would lower the standard of efficiency of the candidates. I have one candidate in mind, and I am sure of my facts. He has had seven permits granted to him from March, 1942, to the present time to enable him to work as a cinematograph operator. He has had numerous opportunities to sit for examinations, but has sat on only two occasions and both times he failed. He has now been informed that some delay must occur before he can again attempt papers, as such papers as were to be set for him have become common property owing to Mr. Loton's request that they be laid on the Table of the House.

The fees fixed for examinations are not exorbitant; in most cases they are lower than those fixed for other professions. The fees are required to provide funds for expenses associated with the examinations, such as stationery, supervisors' fees and so on. I do not think these fees can be avoided, but in any case I think the highest charge is 5s. The only reason advanced for the disallowance of these regulations is that employment may be provided for youths and incompetent persons at cheap wages, thereby endangering the lives and the property of patrons of such theatres.

On motion by Hon. G. Fraser, debate adjourned.

BILLS (2)—FIRST READING.

- 1, Western Australian Trotting Association Act Amendment.
- 2, Economic Stability Act Amendment (Continuance).

Received from the Assembly.

BILLS (3)—RETURNED.

- 1, Lotteries (Control) Act Amendment (Continuance).
- 2, Supreme Court Act Amendment. ●
- 3, Unclaimed Moneys Act Amendment. Without amendment.

BILL—DRIED FRUITS ACT, 1926, RE-ENACTMENT.

Reports of Committee adopted.

BILL—PUBLIC SERVICE ACT AMENDMENT.

Second Reading.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. H. S. W. Parker—Metropolitan-Suburban) [5.46] in moving the second reading said: This Bill, which has the full support of the Public Service Commissioner and the Civil Service Association, seeks to repeal Section 63 of the Public Service Act which deals with the granting of long-service leave. Under that section the Governor may grant certain leave. He may grant long-service leave up to six months on full pay or twelve months on half pay. The section is a rather long one, and that is the general purport of it. In its place it is proposed to give public servants the right—not being merely a permissive one—to receive three months' leave for every seven years of service on the permanent staff and to give temporary officers three months' leave for the first ten years of service and three months' for every seven years after that.

It is also proposed to provide facilities to clear, as soon as possible, the large accumulation of overdue long-service leave which has accrued to many civil servants owing to war conditions when they could not be spared. It is also to authorise the making of regulations covering lump sum long-service leave payments on retirement. It has never been suggested that the Governor would ever refuse to grant a public

servant the long-service leave to which he should or would be entitled, but nevertheless it is at present purely permissive. In other words, it is in the hands of the Government. It is thought better to give to public servants the statutory right to the leave.

According to the regulations, the qualifying period for long-service leave, apart from that for the first seven years, commences from the date of the officer's return to duty after leave. This penalises any officer who, through departmental or other reasons, cannot take leave when it becomes due, as the time between the end of the seven year period and the commencement of leave is lost, so far as the qualifying period for the next leave is concerned. The most outstanding example relates to those officers who, for various reasons, had to remain at their posts during the war, and who obviously could not take their leave then. This was recognised by the previous Government, which declared that the period between the 1st February, 1942, and the 1st February, 1946 should not be lost to officers as a qualification for the next leave. Unfortunately, the Act was not amended to make statutory this reasonable and just decision. But the omission will be rectified by this Bill.

With regard to temporary salaried officers who come within the scope of the Act, there is at present no statutory provision for them to be granted long-service leave; there is only an agreement between the Government and the Civil Service Association. During the war it became necessary to increase greatly the number of temporary officers to take the place of the permanent employees who enlisted. Postwar problems and the shortage of applicants qualified to enter the service on a permanent basis required the retention of many of these temporary officers, and it is probable that their services will be needed for some years. It is, therefore, reasonable that their claims for long-service leave should receive statutory recognition, and it is proposed to place them on the same basis as the wages employees in the Government who receive three months' leave for the first ten years of service and three months' for each successive seven years.

Hon. G. Bennetts: How long does a temporary man have to be employed before he becomes permanent?

The MINISTER FOR MINES: Although that has nothing to do with this Bill, I can inform the hon. member that arrangements are being made so that they will be permitted to become qualified. It is considered that this differentiation between the respective qualifying periods for permanent and temporary employees is in the best interests of the service. The Public Service Commissioner is arranging for temporary officers, who so desire, to attend instructional classes to enable them to prepare to take examinations to qualify as permanent officers.

It is felt that better conditions for permanent employees would be an inducement to temporary officers to attain the educational standard necessary to qualify for permanency. Where a temporary officer is appointed permanently, the proposed qualifying period for his first term of long-service leave is $8\frac{1}{2}$ years, at least 18 months of which he must have served as a temporary employee. This $8\frac{1}{2}$ -year period is recommended by the Public Service Commissioner as a fair concession after examining the service records of all previous temporary employees who gained permanent status.

A problem that has been exercising the minds of the Public Service Commissioner and the permanent heads of departments, is the clearing up of the long-service leave that has accumulated owing to the exigencies of the war and the postwar years. The long-service leave yet to be taken totals 250 years. It is not considered that under normal conditions an officer should go for more than 14 years without taking long-service leave which, after all, is for recuperative purposes. The Bill, therefore, provides that the Governor may approve of an officer accumulating a maximum of six months' leave only. But there is a proviso by which he can get twelve months' leave by going on half pay for the whole period. Under certain circumstances an officer may accumulate leave up to twelve months. That applies to those who will have six months' leave already owing to them at the time of the proclamation of this enactment or will have six months due to them within five years of its proclamation.

The Public Service Commissioner states that this proviso will enable him to dispose of the lag in long-service leave, and to re-

vert then to the normal conditions of taking leave when it is due, subject, of course to departmental convenience. There are some minor provisions in the Bill which allow officers to take double the leave due on half pay, or double portion of the leave on half pay and the balance on full pay. They also permit of lump sum payments for leave due at the date of retirement. Under the Act, the period for long-service leave does not commence until an officer has attained the age of 18 years. Service prior to his reaching 18 does not count for the purpose of long-service leave.

Members may find some of the clauses a little difficult to interpret, but I give my assurance that they are included to meet the purposes I have mentioned. There is one other matter, and that is that in certain circumstances an officer cannot get a proportion of his long-service leave on retirement or dismissal. If a person has been employed for five years and is dismissed, or resigns, as has happened in the past, he cannot get his proportion of long-service leave. I commend the measure, and move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Hon. E. H. Gray, debate adjourned.

BILL—CROWN SUITS.

Second Reading.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. H. S. W. Parker—Metropolitan-Suburban) [5.55] in moving the second reading said: This is quite a short Bill, and it repeals the Crown Suits Act of 1898. The object of the measure is to place the Crown, so far as Western Australia is concerned, on exactly the same footing as an ordinary individual for the purpose of suing or being sued in the courts.

Hon. A. Thomson: This is long overdue.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: Yes. Originally, before a person could take action against the Crown—and then only certain actions could be taken—he had to proceed by Petition of Right. Even at the present time it is necessary, or is thought to be necessary, to proceed in that way in certain circumstances. That means sending papers to England and finally getting a fiat of the King, who personally signs the order "Let right be done." The Crown

Suits Act was introduced to give certain powers to citizens, companies, corporations and partnerships to sue the Crown, but even under that Act there are anomalies.

There are many Government instrumentalities today connected with trade and, if I might say so, semi-trade. They are carrying out numerous functions never thought of in former times, or even when the Crown Suits Act of 1898 was introduced. Many Acts, creating instrumentalities, have given authority to citizens to sue those instrumentalities in the ordinary way, but that cannot be done in many cases. The Bill refers to damages and frequently to the word "torts." A tort is only a damage arising out of something which is not a contract, such as an accident, and so on.

As members know, if the driver of a vehicle, in the course of his duties, injures a person, the master or owner of the vehicle is liable. That applies to certain State instrumentalities, but not to all. If certain Government officers when driving a motorcar in the course of their duties, should, through negligence, damage a person, they would be liable, but not the department which sent them on the particular errand. The result is that the injured person would probably get nothing. Quite possibly those drivers would not have the means to pay. The department would not be liable.

But if it were a private concern and the vehicle were being driven by an employee in the course of his business, the employer would be responsible to pay, on the basis that it is the duty of an employer to employ a properly qualified person. So it can be seen how necessary it is for citizens to have the same rights against the Crown as they have against a private employer. The Bill is designed for that purpose. There are proposed a few restrictions that do not apply to ordinary actions. The time for taking the action is restricted, and before such a step can be taken, it is necessary to give certain notices. That is only right, in order that some matters may be looked into.

Hon. E. M. Davies: Is the time restricted to 12 months?

The MINISTER FOR MINES: Clause 6 says—

No right of action shall lie against the Crown, unless—

(a) within three months after the date when the cause of action arose notice in writing has been given to the Crown Solicitor by the party proposing to take action, stating the date when the cause of action arose and the grounds on which it is proposed to take action.

So it is really three months. And then—

(b) action is brought not less than three months after the giving of such notice and within 12 months after the cause of action arose.

That is to give the Government some opportunity of inquiring into the facts, without waiting for a period of some years. The provision is reasonable.

Hon. G. Fraser: You say it must be done within three months, and yet you say it must all be done within 12 months.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: That point might be raised in Committee.

Hon. G. Fraser: I have raised it now.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: Then there is provision that where the cause of action arises and the person who has the right of action cannot with all due diligence find out, he must take action within three months of finding out. That is in the case of fraud. There are a few further alterations. The writ of extent and the writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* are to be wiped out. The writ of extent is an old form, where a jury was sworn in to find out what a man was worth, but it has never been used in my experience. The writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* is where there is the right to arrest for the non-payment of a debt.

There is also provision that where a judgment is obtained against the Crown—obviously a writ to seize goods cannot be put in against the Crown—a warrant is obtained from the court and is taken to the Treasury, where it is as good as a cheque. Power is also given to the judges to make rules. The Bill is necessary to simplify the procedure of the courts and reduce expense to those people who have suffered any damage, whether by way of contract or tort, at the hands of the Government or its servants. Where a matter of the Constitution arises in the course of an action between any two parties in the court, the Attorney General is given the right to intervene. That provision applies in many of the States, and also under Commonwealth law. It is only right that if the Constitution of West-

ern Australia should come up for discussion in a court, the Attorney General should have the right to brief counsel to place his views and arguments before the tribunal. The Bill is framed largely on one that is now before the Imperial Parliament, though, of course, that Bill is larger and more complicated. I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Hon. E. M. Heenan, debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT—SPECIAL.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. H. S. W. Parker—Metropolitan-Suburban): I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn till Tuesday, the 30th September.

Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 6.6 p.m.

Legislative Assembly.

Wednesday, 24th September, 1947.

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The SPEAKER took the Chair at 4.30 p.m. and read prayers.

QUESTION.

T.B. IN HUMAN BEINGS.

As to Commonwealth and State Payments, Etc.

Mr. STYANTS (on notice) asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health:

(1) What are the weekly amounts payable by the Commonwealth Government to T.B. sufferers in this State, in the following classes:—Single man; man and wife; man, wife and one child; man, wife and two children; man, wife and three children; man, wife and four children?

(2) Does this State Government make any additional allowance?

(3) If so, how much?

(4) Is all the money available in the Commonwealth grant for the prevention and elimination of T.B. in this State being used?

(5) If so, in which directions is it being expended?

The HONORARY MINISTER replied:

(1) Allowances are subject to the patient receiving treatment under approved conditions, either in an institution or elsewhere, and are variable according to family income.

The maximum rates payable in any instance are:—Man (sufferer) and wife, 22s. 6d. per week; each child under 16 years, 5s. per week additional; wife (sufferer), 10s. per week.

The ceiling rates of income, including the tuberculosis allowance, are:—Man and wife, £4 17s. 6d.; man and wife and one child, £5 7s. 6d.; man and wife and two children, £5 17s. 6d.; man and wife and three children £6 7s. 6d.; man and wife and four children, £6 17s. 6d.

(2) Generally "No," but in cases of need, assistance may be received from the Child Welfare Department.

(3) Answered by No. (2).

(4) It is not possible at the present time to estimate the total year's expenditure.

(5) (a) All applicants, who comply with Commonwealth directions, have been paid.

(b) Grant for new case finding work is being fully expended.

(c) Grant for new work in after-care of patients is being fully expended.