

have been in the last few years. The expense of carrying on the properties will be as great as it has been in former years, while the value of the production will be less. The board will not be able to congratulate themselves in the future concerning their operations as they have been able to do of late years. I hope the Premier will consult with his officers and see if the whole business cannot be amalgamated with the Agricultural Bank. The constitution of the bank should be amended to permit of its being turned into a bank of advance and exchange. By doing that we shall confer a great benefit upon the agricultural industry.

The PREMIER (Hon. Sir James Mitchell—Northam—in reply) [1.15]: I have listened with considerable interest to the remarks of hon. members. Members of the board are greatly concerned because there are several outside creditors who have not yet been paid. It was not contemplated that they would have to wait so long. In many cases the debts were bad debts, or they would never have come within the scope of the board's operations. Some of the creditors have already received 10s. in the pound or more, others have had nothing, while some have been paid in full. A good deal of money has been laid out in the reduction of these outside debts, but I hope the whole thing will be cleared up very soon. The Industries Assistance Board and the Agricultural Bank are practically amalgamated already. Mr. McLarty and the members of the board have done the best they can to control the affairs of the institution. They have done well to have lost so little money. Prices have been fairly good, but the same cannot be said of the seasons. The men who come under the board were in a bad way at the time. Many of those who were on the books of the board in the first place now have substantial credit balances. I do not think it can be expected that we should pay every outside creditor, whether the account is a good or a bad one. Those clients who are regarded as unlikely to get on are gradually being weeded out, for there is no hope for success for them. In cases where there is hope, however, the client is given every opportunity of carrying on.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee, etc.

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and the report adopted.

Bill read a third time and transmitted to the Council.

House adjourned at 1.22 a.m. (Friday).

Legislative Council,

Friday, 16th December, 1921.

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The PRESIDENT took the Chair at 3 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTION—EDUCATION, SECONDARY, GOLDFIELDS AND COUNTRY.

Hon. J. W. HICKEY asked the Minister for Education: Having regard to the answers given by the Minister to my question on the 30th November as to education facilities in the country, will he reply to the following: 1, If, as stated by the Minister, no regulation is in existence governing the number of students required before continuation classes are established in any centre, and if "experience makes it necessary for at least 60 students to be enrolled," does he realise the fact that in a small community like Cue it is impossible to comply with this condition? 2, Is it a fact that the four Cue boys referred to in my question (paragraph 4) of the 30th November were debarred from qualifying for a Narrogin school of agriculture scholarship because the grade was "too high" instead of "too low"? 3, Assuming that a scholar from any State school passes the qualifying examination for a Government scholarship for the Narrogin school of agriculture, or any other scholarship, why should he be debarred merely by reason of the grade of the school in which he has been educated being too high or too low?

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION replied: 1, Yes, but if a full range of subjects is not asked for it is possible to start with a lower enrolment. 2, Yes. 3, No scholar is debarred from competing for a scholarship because the grade of the school is too low. He is debarred from competing for the special scholarships at the Narrogin school of agriculture if the grade is too high, because it is not considered advisable to bring children from small rural schools into competition with children from large town schools.

BILL—HEALTH ACT AMENDMENT.

Read a third time, and returned to the Assembly with amendments.

BILL—ARCHITECTS.

In Committee.

Resumed from the 14th December; Hon. J. Fwning in the Chair, the Minister for Education in charge of the Bill.

Postponed Clause 29—Unregistered persons not to practise as architects:

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I have gone into this matter very carefully with the Solicitor General, and he endorses the view expressed by Mr. Kirwan, with which I did not entirely agree, that the inclusion of Subclause 2 might raise the suggestion that the clause was intended to apply to other persons apart from engineers. The provision is taken from the Victorian Act, which provides for preventing from practising as an architect; and of course what appears here as Subclause 2 is necessary in that connection. I suggest that in order to remove any possibility of misunderstanding in the matter, we should amend Subclause 2 so as to make it read: "Subject to Subsection 1 of this section, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any engineer, builder, or other person from designing and superintending the erection of any building."

On motions by Minister for Education, the words "subject to Subsection 1 of this section" inserted at the beginning of Subclause 2; the words "builder or other person" inserted after "engineer," in line 2; and the words "in connection with his practice as an engineer" struck out.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Title—agreed to.

Bill reported with amendments.

Recommittal.

On motion by the Minister for Education, Bill recommitted for the purpose of further considering Clauses 27, 29, and 34.

In Committee.

Hon. J. Ewing in the Chair; the Minister for Education in charge of the Bill.

Clause 27—General meeting of architects:

Hon. J. CORNELL: I move an amendment—

That in Subclause 3 the word "one-third" be struck out, and "one-sixth" inserted in lieu.

If this amendment is carried, I shall later move the elimination of proxies in connection with a quorum at the general meeting. The Bill is given to the architects as a charter, and I consider it absurd that at the first general meeting proxies should be counted in a quorum. At least one-sixth of the architects concerned ought to attend the first general meeting in person.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I attach no importance to this matter.

Amendment put and passed.

Hon. J. CORNELL: I move a further amendment—

That in Subclause 3 the words "or represented by proxies" be struck out.

The idea is that at the first general meeting, and until such time as the committee of architects otherwise decide, one-sixth of the persons eligible to be present must be present in order to constitute a quorum.

Amendment put and passed; the clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 29. Unregistered persons not to practise as architects:

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I would not have troubled about this had not the Bill been re-committed, but I think the clause would read better if we omitted the words "engineer or builder" in Subclause 2. There are no points in specifying the engineer and the builder, and then saying "or any other person."

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Engineers and builders are the persons most likely to be concerned and therefore they are mentioned. In order to cover those who may also be concerned, the clause provides for those others as well.

Clause put and passed.

Clause 34:

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: A new clause, to stand as Clause 34, was inserted the other evening in order to confine the operations of the Bill to the metropolitan area. It occurs to me that many members may have been influenced in agreeing to that clause because of the uncertainty of Clause 29 which, however, has now been made clear. I think it would be unfair to prevent architects practising at Bunbury or Albany, for instance, from becoming qualified and recognised architects under the Bill. It will make architectural education difficult, and for these reasons I would like to see the clause struck out, so that the Bill may have a general application. It would be practically impossible to obtain architectural pupils if the cause remains in the Bill.

Hon. J. W. KIRWAN: I was responsible for the clause being inserted, and I would like to be able to convince myself that I could adopt the course suggested by the Minister. The motive that prompted me to move for the insertion of the new clause confining the operations of the Bill to the metropolitan area, was that later on, the architects might take the Bill as a basis and attempt to bring forward a measure similar to the Victorian Act, with the object of preventing persons other than those registered by the board from designing and superintending the erection of buildings. If the architects were to adopt such a course, it would work a hardship upon the people in the country districts, where buildings of an inexpensive nature would be required. Practically the only work of an advanced architectural nature is to be found in the metropolitan area.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: There are other places than the goldfields.

Hon. J. W. KIRWAN: I have always recognised that fact and I hope that other

members will equally realise the fact that there are goldfields in Western Australia. The architectural work in country places is very limited, and I think the argument that the clause will add to the difficulty of architectural education in the country districts, is rather far fetched. There is nothing to prevent a registered architect carrying out his profession in any part of the State. I think the clause should be retained.

Hon. A. J. H. SAW: Mr. Kirwan is rather anticipating an imaginary evil. If at any future time the architects bring in a Bill attempting to prevent anyone but themselves designing and erecting buildings, then would be the time to bring in the amendment which he suggests. It may not be necessary to have architects on the goldfields, but it would be a pity if the architects in the larger country towns had a lesser status than the architects in the metropolitan area.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: If the clause remains in the Bill it practically means that a qualified architect must stay in Perth because if he went into the country, he would lose his status.

Hon. J. Cornell: He would still have his status.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: He would lose it because if he put up his sign a man without any qualifications could put up his sign alongside him. Thus the qualified man would have to stay in Perth to derive any benefit from his long training.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I think Mr. Kirwan is wrong in seeking to press this clause. In addition to the disadvantages which have been suggested by the Leader of the House, we will, if we adhere to the clause, say that the architects in the metropolitan area shall be safeguarded by the provisions of the Bill, while the architects practising outside that area shall be without that advantage. What would be the results if similar legislation were applied to the legal and medical fraternities? It would mean that in Perth, provision would be made for qualified doctors, for instance, whereas quacks would be good enough for the country areas.

Hon. A. H. PANTON: I hope the clause will be retained. There is no analogy between the medical and legal fraternities and the architects. I see no reason why a qualified architect living in the country cannot be a member of the Architects' Association.

The Minister for Education: The Bill does not take away the right of anyone to practise as an architect in the country area, but the clause takes away any advantage from the qualified man.

Hon. A. H. PANTON: I am not seeking to prevent the qualified man who proposes to practise in the country, from getting any advantage under the Bill, but I am trying to prevent the man who is capable of doing the work in the country from suffering any disadvantages.

The Minister for Education: There is nothing to prevent the latter class of indi-

vidual from carrying on his operations in the country.

Hon. A. H. PANTON: That is so, but he will not be able to advertise that he is capable of doing the work. From that standpoint he will suffer disadvantages under the Bill.

Hon. J. Cornell: It is a case of preference to unionists.

Hon. A. H. PANTON: I do not object to it from that standpoint, but I can see that quite a lot of people who would be able to carry out necessary work in the country areas, would be debarred from qualifying under the board.

Hon. J. CORNELL: This will give another section of the community a legal status which, when it becomes effective, will allow them to fix their fees.

Hon. J. Nicholson: They do so now.

Hon. J. CORNELL: But they have no legal status. The architect's association will become a close corporation and will endeavour to rope in every qualified architect, so that they may be in a position to effectively fix their fees.

Hon. J. Nicholson: They do all that now.

Hon. J. CORNELL: But they will be in a better position to do it when they have legal status. I hope due facilities will be provided for the training of apprentices. I am disposed to support the limitation of the association to the metropolitan area.

Hon. J. Nicholson: That will deprive young fellows of opportunities for training.

Hon. J. CORNELL: No, it will not affect the position at all.

Hon. Sir EDWARD WITTENOOM: Were I selfishly inclined to carry forward the views I enunciated when first I spoke on this subject, I would support the amendment. But, if we think the Bill worthy of consideration, we should not go so far as is proposed in the amendment. Provided the men capable of planning country work and carrying it out are left free to do as they have done in the past, I shall be satisfied. The qualified architect cannot do this particular work as well as can the unqualified, but practical man who has been doing the work all his life, so to speak. We should not interfere with such men.

Hon. A. H. Panton: Will not the Bill place them under a disadvantage?

Hon. Sir EDWARD WITTENOOM: I do not think so. The Bill proposes to exempt them as far as possible. Any employer who employs such a man does so at his own risk, whereas, on the other hand, if he employs a qualified architect, he has a remedy against him.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: In view of the remarks of Sir Edward Wittenoom, I repeat that we have made Clause 29 absolutely clear. It is there provided that nothing in the Act shall be deemed to prevent any engineer, builder or other person from designing or superintending the erection of any building.

Hon. A. J. H. SAW: The amendment is not in the interests of Kalgoorlie, or of any

other large town in the country. The architects of those towns will have a lower status than that enjoyed by the architects in the metropolis. The profession of the architects will acquire a lower status in the country, because all men there will be able to call themselves architects, whereas in the metropolitan area only qualified men will be entitled to so describe themselves. The amendment will reflect badly on the large country towns.

Hon. J. W. KIRWAN: The more I consider the matter, the more necessary does it seem to have the amendment in. Up to the present Western Australia has been without a Bill affecting architects. In introducing legislation of this kind it is advisable to go slow. Such a Bill ought to apply to only that part of the State where it is necessary. There are two points which I wish to clear up: the first is the implication that architects who may be practising in country towns cannot be registered under the Bill. There is nothing to prevent any architect in Western Australia who is qualified, no matter where he is practising, being registered by the board, and there is nothing to prevent any young man completing his training anywhere in Western Australia, from being registered. These are the two material objections which have been raised and, when the Bill is studied, it is obvious that they do not hold good.

Hon. T. MOORE: When the Dentists Act was passed, provision was made for the registration of all who were then practising.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: And similar provision is made here.

Hon. T. MOORE: But those who would be allowed to continue to practice could not exhibit a sign. There is a man at Geraldton who for many years has been doing architectural work.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: He could be registered.

Hon. T. MOORE: But he would have to pass an examination.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: No, he would not.

Hon. T. MOORE: Then if men can be admitted under such loose methods, the Bill should be recommitted.

Hon. J. Nicholson: It is necessary to make a start.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: Every such Act makes provision for the registration of those who are practising at the time.

Hon. T. MOORE: Practical men in the outside districts should be protected.

Hon. Sir Edward Wittenoom: I think the man you have in mind is provided for.

Hon. T. MOORE: I should like further light on the point.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: No Act of this character passed in this State has given so little to the profession as this measure contemplates. No dentist can practice at all unless he is registered. This measure will allow anyone to practice as an architect. The hon. member referred to a man at

Geraldton. Such a man would have to apply for registration within six months, prove to the board that he resided in Western Australia, was of good character and was and had been for the next preceding 12 months practising as an architect, and he would be admitted. If the amendment is passed, I do not see how he could be admitted. No doubt the hon. member wishes to confine the operation of the amendment to Clause 29, but it will apply to the whole Act and to the whole of Western Australia.

Hon. A. H. PANTON: I do not think the Minister's interpretation is correct. The provisional board will be composed of architects, and the applicant must prove to their satisfaction that he has been practising as an architect.

The Minister for Education: And if he is not satisfied, he can go to the Supreme Court.

Hon. A. H. PANTON: Such a man would have a difficult task to convince the board that he had been practising as an architect. The Bill contains no definition of "architect." I cannot see that a man getting a certificate in Perth and going to Kalgoorlie to practice, would be of any lower status. A man's reputation is built up by his practical work. If the man who erected the Trades Hall went before the board for registration, is it likely the board would register him? They would not regard him as a qualified architect, though he could do that work satisfactorily. The registration of competent builders and contractors would not detrimentally affect the position of architects of high standing, but to leave them out of this Bill would seriously affect their livelihood.

Hon. Sir Edward WITTENOOM: I am opposed to Mr. Kirwan's proposal. The class of man I have in mind could not pass an examination as an architect. I am thinking of the man who can build a £1,000 shearing shed, erect the men's quarters and cottages without having an architect over him. I want men of this description to be quite free, and not be interfered with by the board except that they cannot set themselves up as being architects.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I have no wish to injure the class of man referred to. The proposal now is that Subclause 2 shall read as follows: "Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent an engineer, builder, or other person from designing and superintending the erection of any building."

Hon. Sir Edward Wittenoom: That seems all right.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: This, of course, means that such people shall not set themselves up as architects, and should be sufficient safeguard for them. If any other safeguard is deemed necessary I shall be glad to hear it. The position created with regard to dentists is not as liberal as this provision, which should not be restricted to the metropolitan area. Mr. Panton has misconstrued Dr. Saw's argument. The status of the professional man is better where the law insists

upon the same qualification throughout the State, instead of permitting varying qualifications in different districts. The whole point centres around this: so long as we protect the position of the men who have been carrying on the business of builders, drawing the plans themselves, we are not justified in inserting Clause 34, which clause would not be for the benefit of either the profession or the public.

Hon. A. H. PANTON: I remain unconvinced by Mr. Nicholson's argument. Sub-clause 1 says that an architect who is not registered by the board must not advertise that he is qualified to practise as an architect, or is carrying on the practice of an architect. Men of the calibre mentioned by Sir Edward Wittenoom will be able, under this Bill, to continue their work in towns, but will not be allowed to advertise the fact that they are prepared to do such work. The man with what may be termed the technical qualifications, however, will be able to go into, say, Bunbury or Kalgoorlie and advertise his qualifications there. The man with the practical qualifications, be it noted, will not be allowed to advertise himself.

Hon. J. Nicholson: But the latter may advertise himself as a builder.

Hon. A. H. PANTON: After the board has been constituted and the association has been established for, say, 12 months, custom and usage will have made it an established fact for the general public that the only architects qualified to draw up plans and specifications are persons registered by the board. No one else being allowed to advertise, the public will naturally go to the certified architects. We have already in this State an Institute of Architects with a prescribed scale of fees. If the board are going to force every qualified person into the union, as it may be called, then no fees lower than those of the association's scale will be charged. The fees prescribed by the institute are likely to be considerably higher than the charges of a practical man who is not certified. There is nothing in the argument as to centralisation. Why are there not more lawyers in the country? Simply because the work is not in the country. Similarly, there are no well known firms of architects in the country, because the work is not there to be done.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: The last speaker's argument is the most astonishing I have heard in this Chamber, especially as it comes from the president of the Labour organisations of this State. The hon. member has said that it would be radically wrong for a professional architect to join a union.

Hon. A. H. PANTON: I object to that statement, Mr. Chairman. I said nothing of the sort.

The CHAIRMAN: The hon. member had better withdraw the statement.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: What am I to withdraw?

Hon. A. H. PANTON: That I said it was wrong for an architect to join a union.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: I say the hon. member inferred that.

Hon. A. H. PANTON: I am not troubled about what you think I inferred.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: When I was a young man, and someone was required for a job, the person requiring the man would go to the union because in those days, if a man were employed with the hall mark of the union on him, employers knew they would have the services of a tradesman. Under the Bill we are taking a step in the same direction for anyone requiring the services of an architect can be assured that if the architect is registered he is a qualified man.

Hon. E. H. Harris: And will charge a stiff fee.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: We do not want a sweating board. The architects merely desire to protect themselves and their profession. I am astonished to hear such arguments as those Mr. Panton used just now.

Hon. J. CORNELL: I have discovered an additional argument in favour of the clause and I desire to let the chickens come home to roost to those metropolitan members who subscribe to the provisions of the Bill. We find that if an architect does not belong to the organisation within six months but continues to practise he can be fined £50.

Hon. J. Nicholson: How can you know he is a qualified architect, unless he goes before the board in order to prove his qualifications?

Hon. A. H. PANTON: That is the fly in the ointment.

Hon. J. CORNELL: There are institutes of architects in the Eastern States and all over the world. If a fully qualified member of one or other of those institutes came to Western Australia to practise his profession and did not join up with the architects' organisation within six months, he would be blacklegging and could be fined £50. If such an action were taken by an industrial organisation, such as, for instance, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which is a world-wide body, we would hear of the "tyranny of the workers" and talk of the junta. Quite a different complexion is put on such action by a board of architects.

Hon. J. Nicholson: An engine-driver cannot drive an engine without a certificate.

Hon. A. H. PANTON: He can drive an engine without being a member of a union.

Hon. J. Nicholson: But he has to be certificated and passed by a board.

Question put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	10
Noes	8
Majority for ..	2

AYES.

Hon. J. Cornell	Hon. G. W. Miles
Hon. J. Cunningham	Hon. J. Mills
Hon. E. H. Harris	Hon. A. H. Pantou
Hon. J. J. Holmes	Hon. T. Moore
Hon. J. W. Kirwan	(Teller.)
Hon. A. Lovekin	

NOES.

Hon. H. P. Colebatch	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. J. Duffell	Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom
Hon. R. J. Lynn	Hon. E. Rose
Hon. J. Nicholson	(Teller.)
Hon. A. Sanderson	

Clause thus passed.

Bill reported with a further amendment.

BILL—WORKERS' HOMES ACT AMENDMENT.

In Committee.

Hon. J. Ewing in the Chair; the Minister for Education in charge of the Bill.

Clause 1—agreed to.

Clause 2—Amendment of Section 3:

Hon. J. CORNELL: The Leader of the House stated that the object of the clause was to extend the freehold sections and that it was not intended to affect what is known as Part III. There would be less confusion if the University, education, and corporation endowment authorities agreed to Parliament passing a measure dedicating these lands to the Crown. If a worker had a home on endowment land, he would hold a lease of the land, but the house would be his under Part IV. of the Act.

Progress reported.

House adjourned at 4.48 p.m.

participated in the formation and completion of the contract to build and purchase the Waroona-Lake Clifton Railway without the authority of Parliament, and in defiance of a resolution passed by the Assembly as to the order of building railway lines in the State, are deserving of the utmost censure; and the Government that have known of the facts in connection with the said contract and withheld them from the knowledge of the House and the people has forfeited the confidence of this Assembly.

The PREMIER (Hon. Sir James Mitchell—Northam) [4.34]: I must accept this as a no-confidence motion. I move—

That the House do now adjourn.

Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 4.34 p.m.

Legislative Council,

Tuesday, 20th December, 1921.

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The PRESIDENT took the Chair at 3.0 p.m., and read prayers.

ADJOURNMENT—WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION IN ASSEMBLY.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Hon. H. P. Colebatch—East) [3.2]: In view of circumstances which have arisen in another place, I do not propose to ask the House to consider any of the business on the Notice Paper. It is my desire to meet the convenience of hon. members as far as possible, and I deeply regret that it is not practicable for me at the present time to do anything except ask them to adjourn from day to day. To-morrow we shall probably know more clearly which will be the most convenient course to adopt. I do not wish to anticipate the result of a debate in another place; all I can say to hon. members is that, if I shall still be Leader of the House, the Government will recognise the impossibility of finishing the business of the session before Christmas, and hon. members will not be asked to deal with any matters before Christ-

Legislative Assembly,

Friday, 16th December, 1921.

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

MOTION—WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Waroona-Lake Clifton Railway Purchase.

Hon. P. COLLIER (Boulder) [4.32]: I desire to give notice that at the next sitting I will move—

That in the opinion of this House the Ministers in the present Government who