

Legislative Council

Wednesday, the 2nd May, 1979

The PRESIDENT (the Hon. Clive Griffiths) took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTIONS

Questions were taken at this stage.

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES BILL

Third Reading

Bill read a third time, on motion by the Hon. I. G. Medcalf (Attorney General), and transmitted to the Assembly.

PUBLIC NOTARIES BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 24th April.

THE HON. D. W. COOLEY (North-East Metropolitan) [4.42 p.m.]: The Opposition supports this measure which is a rewrite of the current Act proclaimed in 1902. Members of my party in this Chamber find nothing in the Bill to which we should object.

The Minister, in his second reading speech, spelt out that there will now be two categories of notaries. The first will be general public notaries who, apparently, will exercise powers in the metropolitan area. The other will be district public notaries who will operate in magisterial districts as defined under the Magisterial Districts Act.

The fees payable in respect of notary services will not be prescribed in the Act, but will be a matter for the rules of the court to determine. I hope that when fees are determined they will not be excessive or too harsh.

I well recall some years ago a personal experience with a notary. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, notaries are by necessity legal people. My experience concerned an aged pensioner who had a sum of £89 left to him by a deceased sister in England. I had to almost lead the old man to a public notary situated in a solicitor's office in St. George's Terrace in order to obtain the witnessing of the old gentleman's signature. I was astounded by the fee charged by the person who simply appended his name to a document. I think at that time it was something like £5 just to witness a signature. I understand lawyers are very busy people and that their time is precious, but that fee seemed to be excessive.

I can understand that the witnessing of some documents could involve some time, but since I have been a justice of the peace I have signed many hundreds of documents. Of course, justices of the peace do not charge fees in respect of signing documents. I hope that when the court determines the fees to be charged some relief will be given, perhaps, to people who are in unfortunate circumstances and are obliged in many instances to go to notaries to make a document legal.

That is the brief comment I wish to make. We do support the measure generally.

THE HON. I. G. MEDCALF (Metropolitan—Attorney General) [4.44 p.m.]: I thank the Hon. Don Cooley for indicating the support of the Opposition for the Bill. As the honourable member has indicated, the Bill proposes to divide notaries into two categories; district and general. In this respect it is similar to the situation which has operated in the United Kingdom for over a century where there have been two classes of notaries; those who operate in the City of London and elsewhere and who are general notaries, and district notaries appointed for particular districts.

The proposed system is not revolutionary, but it is thought to be a better principle. Perhaps I might be pardoned for saying that I recently read in *The Bulletin* a reference to the fact that in New South Wales a link is still retained with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Notaries are also appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania. Only in Western Australia and South Australia are notaries linked to the Supreme Court. The link with the Archbishop of Canterbury was broken in 1902.

I have noted the honourable member's comments about fees. The fees set out in schedule 2 relate to the actual appointment of a public notary by the court, rather than to fees which are payable to the public notary when he renders a service. Those are the fees which will be prescribed.

Fees charged by notaries have been largely a matter of guesswork. The honourable member gave an example which astounded me, when he mentioned that a fee of £5 was charged to simply witness a document. I would think that was more than the service called for.

One of the advantages which will accrue under the new proposal is that I have asked for a committee of notaries to be set up. There has not been one previously. One purpose of the committee could be to adopt a proper schedule of

fees which would be known to all, and which would prevent any situation similar to that outlined by Mr Cooley occurring. The fees would be laid down in a proper schedule which would be accessible to the public, and anyone would then be able to have access to the appropriate fee for a particular service. I have made a note of what the honourable member said and I thank him for his support of the Bill.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee

The Deputy Chairman of Committees (the Hon. R. J. L. Williams) in the Chair; the Hon. I. G. Medcalf (Attorney General) in charge of the Bill.

Clause 1: Short title—

The Hon. G. W. BERRY: I rise to ask the Attorney General what is the actual function of a notary.

The Hon. I. G. MEDCALF: It is principally in relation to identification. There is no international system of identification. Over a long period of time it has been found necessary that people should be identified from one country to another in relation to transactions of a legal and commercial nature; for example, a person who fails to honour a cheque or a bill of exchange. If a bill of exchange is not met on the day appointed that fact has to be established—the fact that the Bill was duly presented to the person concerned and he failed to make payment on the due date.

The document must be returned, across international boundaries, to the country of origin of the bill of exchange so that on some future occasion it can be proved in a court that a demand was made under that bill of exchange and the demand was not met.

That is one illustration of the type of document concerned, but there are many others. Let us assume, for example, that a ship travelling between Perth and Geraldton is hit by a storm causing the cargo to shift. As soon as the captain arrives at Geraldton, he attends the office of a notary public to record the incident. The notary public then certifies that on such-and-such a day the captain of such-and-such a ship appeared before him, that he was satisfied the person named was the captain of the ship, and that the person duly recorded certain facts. This document, signed and sealed by the notary, is accepted internationally as evidence of the fact that the event occurred. The insurer of the cargo is then able to settle any claims for damages.

In the main, documents signed by notaries public are used to prove identification. As Mr Cooley mentioned, it may happen that the beneficiary under a will resides in a different country from the country of the deceased. The executor of the will must ensure that the correct person is being paid, or he may require that certain documents be executed in a certain way. The certificate of a legal practitioner is not acceptable, as a solicitor may be held to be acting for a particular party. Certificates signed by a notaries public are acceptable in all courts of the world and, therefore, a particular significance is attached to them. It is very important that we should legislate to ensure that notaries public are competent people and that proper reports are made on applicants for such positions.

Clause put and passed.

Clauses 2 to 12 put and passed.

Clause 13: Oath to be taken by persons appointed—

The Hon. R. HETHERINGTON: I wish to ask the Attorney General a question about this clause. Does it mean that a person wishing to be appointed as a notary public must in fact take an oath, or is there other legislation which allows a person who does not believe in principle in the taking of an oath to make an affirmation?

The Hon. I. G. MEDCALF: Although I cannot refer the member to the actual Statute at the moment such circumstances are covered.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (the Hon. R. J. L. Williams): It is the Interpretation Act.

The Hon. I. G. MEDCALF: Yes. An affirmation may be made wherever an oath is specified in an Act.

Clause put and passed.

Clauses 14 to 19 put and passed.

Title put and passed.

Report

Bill reported, without amendment, and the report adopted.

CORONERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 24th April.

THE HON. D. W. COOLEY (North-East Metropolitan) [4.57 p.m.]: The Opposition supports this measure which is to amend the Coroners Act. In his second reading speech the Minister said that the amendments were requested by the Coroner to bring the Act up to date.

The most significant provision in the Bill is that the Coroner may now establish that death has occurred in the case of a missing person, provided it is proved to his satisfaction that such a person is actually dead. In my opinion this is a very desirable amendment, and in many cases it will alleviate a considerable amount of distress, embarrassment, and administrative difficulties. This is especially true in the case of a widow who has small children to maintain while any legal questions surrounding the death of her husband are still to be resolved.

The overriding provision is that the Attorney General must refer such a case to the Coroner who may then hold an inquest. Of course, the Coroner may determine that a death has not been established to his satisfaction, and this will overcome any possibility of fraudulent dealings or misrepresentations.

Many of the amendments in the Bill require a legal interpretation, but certainly they are not political in any sense. The amendments range from the matter I have mentioned to the fact that a clerk of court may now order a postmortem examination, and also such an examination may now be ordered verbally rather than in writing.

I am a little puzzled about the amendment in regard to witnesses being compelled to answer questions, and perhaps the Attorney General may clarify this point in his reply to the second reading debate. The Attorney General has said the provisions of section 77 of the Justices Act will be included in the Coroners Act.

I am sure the Attorney General will be able to explain the situation, because there is a provision in the law which states that a person cannot be compelled to incriminate himself. In this respect I refer to a personal experience in the Coroner's Court. I was appearing as a representative in a case where a person had run down someone and caused his death. That person elected not to give evidence in the Coroner's Court. I do not think he was in any way negligent, but his solicitor advised him not to give evidence for fear that he might incriminate himself.

We know this principle applies in all courts. People appearing before a Coroner's Court, charged with causing a fatal traffic accident, should be absolved from giving evidence if they so desire. It appears that a person can be called to give evidence, and he knows that the evidence he gives could result in penalties being applied to him. There seems to be some conflict between what is written in the amending Bill and what applies under section 77 of the Justices Act,

which the Minister mentioned in his second reading speech.

The Bill contains another very desirable amendment which will enable a trade union representative to appear in the Coroner's Court with the approval of the family of the deceased, in cases where a worker has been killed or died as a result of an industrial accident. Where there are no relatives, the Coroner may allow a trade union official or trade union representative to appear in court. This is a very important amendment.

Mr Dans may be able to tell us that the maritime unions welcome this amendment; certainly the Australian Workers' Union is very concerned, because many people employed in the mining, shipping, and a number of other industries have no relatives within the area in which they work. Such workers might be killed in an industrial accident. Under the Workers' Compensation Act, if there are no dependants of the deceased worker, very little payment—outside of the funeral expenses—is made.

If a union can be represented at the Coroner's Court and show the cause of death, it may eventuate at a later date that relatives of the deceased worker can be located; in such cases proceedings can be taken in respect of the accident. In my view that is a very desirable amendment.

If my memory serves me correctly, it has been a matter of concern to the trade union movement for a long time that it has not been able to represent the workers in the Coroner's Court. The trade union representatives will not represent deceased workers under the provisions of the Bill, unless they have the authority to do so from the relatives of the deceased persons, or with the permission of the court if there are no relatives.

Beyond the query about witnesses incriminating themselves, I have no other queries on the Bill, and the Opposition supports it.

THE HON. R. F. CLAUGHTON (North Metropolitan) [5.05 p.m.]: I did not intend to speak in the debate on this Bill; I intended to raise a matter which is connected with the Bill in the Address-in-Reply debate. It is tangentially related to the Bill. Really I have not much knowledge of what is contained in the Bill, but I hope that you, Mr President will allow me to speak on this matter.

The case concerns the circumstances of the death of a spouse in hospital after an operation. Subsequently the wife was obliged to identify the body. There were three doctors at the operation, plus other medical personnel. A specialist was prepared to sign the death certificate, but it was

not acceptable to the Coroner; therefore the wife was called in—much to her distress—to undergo the process of identifying the body.

This woman has raised the matter with me, and has asked me to make representations in circumstances such as these for the process of identification to be carried out in another way. She raised the question as to whether or not it was sufficient identification of the body for a medical personnel, who is aware of the identity of the deceased, to sign a death certificate.

I am not sure that what I have said relates to the substance of the Bill. Whether or not it is related, perhaps the Attorney General could take the matter up with whoever is responsible for this aspect of identification.

THE HON. I. G. MEDCALF (Metropolitan—Attorney General) [5.07]: I thank the Hon. Don Cooley for his indication of the support of the Opposition to the Bill which, as he has said, is to bring the law up to date and to insert into the Act some amendments which have been proposed by the Coroner as a result of his very considerable experience over many years; and at the same time to include some other beneficial proposals which will make it easier for people, who are involved in the loss of close relatives, by providing that in a case where a relative is missing and the body is not available, it may still be possible for the Coroner to hold an inquiry into the suspected death under certain circumstances.

In respect of the proposal for trade union representatives to appear in the Coroner's Court, I should point out that this was included in the Bill at the request of the Trades and Labor Council which wrote to me about two years ago. I have informed the Trades and Labor Council that this amendment would be included in the Bill, and I explained that the delay was due to the fact that many other amendments were to be made to the Act and we wished to bring them in together.

I believe that will be beneficial in certain cases where no relatives are readily available to represent the interests of the surviving relatives and in other cases.

On the question raised by Mr Cooley the Coroner, who at present has no power to compel an answer, will now be entitled to compel a witness to answer. As the honourable member pointed out, at the present time a witness probably does not have to answer. That is probably for a very good reason—to enable the Coroner to have a fairly free hand.

However, it is difficult if the Coroner cannot compel an answer when he is trying to get at the

truth of what happened in a particular accident or situation which resulted in the death of the person in respect of whom the inquest is being held. It has been found desirable to give the Coroner the power to compel an answer to a question. The Coroner will now have a power similar to that contained in the Justices Act under which justices of the peace or a magistrate sitting in a court of summary jurisdiction in relation to minor offences may compel an answer. Of course, the Coroner is investigating a matter which can hardly be classed as a minor offence, because someone has lost his or her life; therefore it is proper that the Coroner should have the power to compel an answer.

Even where a magistrate or judge now has the power in court to compel an answer, there is a principle that a person should not be compelled to answer an incriminating question. That person may obtain a certificate from the court to exempt him in relation to his answer to the question; and the certificate is a bar to any future proceedings in relation to an offence which may be disclosed by the answer to the question. So, a person can obtain a certificate as a means of excluding his criminal liability.

This is necessary, because here we find two principles. The first is that the court is trying to get at the truth of the matter, and therefore it must have access to answers; the second is that we have the principle that a person is not compelled to convict himself, that a person is deemed to be innocent until he is proved guilty, and that it is not proper to force a person to incriminate himself. That is one of the basic liberties which has been included in the law as a result of its operation over a long period.

I believe it is quite reasonable and proper that we should have that exclusion. At any rate, it applies in all other courts and we are doing exactly what is happening in the other courts; that is, to compel witnesses to give evidence, provided that a certificate may be given to prevent a witness from incriminating himself.

The Hon. D. W. Cooley: Where would he obtain the certificate?

The Hon. I. G. MEDCALF: The presiding judge, in this case the Coroner.

On the question raised by Mr Cloughton, I cannot give an accurate answer. I am not aware of the circumstances he has mentioned, but he did say that one of the doctors could have identified the body.

The Hon. R. F. Cloughton: One of them signed the death certificate, but it was not accepted by

the Coroner, and the woman had to identify the body.

THE HON. I. G. MEDCALF: I think that would be unusual. In that case there might have been some particular circumstance which caused the Coroner to do that. There might have been some question of the name, and I should point out that some people do go under different names. Sometimes the question of identification arises genuinely. I will certainly examine the facts of the case and let Mr Claughton have an answer.

I thank the House for its support of the Bill.

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.

**REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS
AND MARRIAGES ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 24th April.

THE HON. D. W. COOLEY (North-East Metropolitan) [5.17 p.m.]: This Bill is consequential upon the Bill that we have just passed. The reason for amending the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act must be quite obvious to all members. Therefore, we support the Bill.

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.

ADDRESS-IN-REPLY: NINTH DAY

Motion

Debate resumed, from the 1st May, on the following motion by the Hon. N. F. Moore—

That the following address be presented to His Excellency—

May it please Your Excellency: We the Members of the Legislative Council of the Parliament of Western Australia in Parliament assembled, beg to express our loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign and to thank Your Excellency

for the Speech you have been pleased to deliver to Parliament.

THE HON. R. F. CLAUGHTON (North Metropolitan) [5.19 p.m.]: This is a rather sad way of opening my remarks to the Address-in-Reply; but I note the passing of Mr Ernest Hoar, the former MLA for Warren, which was previously the district of Nelson. It is not the custom to move motions of condolence in relation to members who did not sit in our House; but I am sure the members here who knew Mr Hoar would not like his passing to go unremarked. I think they would wish to convey to his family their deepest sympathy on his passing.

Mr Hoar was elected to the seat of Nelson in 1943, and he held his seat until he was appointed Agent General for Western Australian in 1957. I never knew Mr Hoar, but I met his successor, Mr Joe Rowberry, during the election campaign in 1958, when I was living at Bridgetown. Mr Rowberry is also deceased.

Mr Hoar served in the Hawke Government as the Minister for Lands and Agriculture. He was well respected within the Labor Party and, I understand, by members of Parliament generally. As I say, very few present members of this House would have known Mr Hoar; but others such as Mr MacKinnon and Mr Baxter would have known him.

In preparing my speech on the Address-in-Reply, I had a difficult task in deciding what issues I would speak upon, because there is a large number of issues and problems which are of concern to the public. I will open my remarks by quoting from the *Parliamentary Newsletter*, No. 7, of the 15th February, 1959, which contains these words—

“Keep it brief”

The House of Lords on 31 January considered the need for brevity in speeches. Lord Summers who holds the Lords’ record for brevity with a statement of 31 words, expressed concern about long speeches which “really defeat the ends for which they are made”.

In a speech of three minutes, Lord Mackie said that Lincoln had made the Gettysburg address in some 90 seconds. Henry V made his speech before Agincourt in 3½ minutes. The Sermon on the Mount had been delivered in less time than the average peer’s contribution to debates.

I will not be able to deliver my speech in anything like the time in which those important speeches of the past were delivered—the speeches which were significant in the history of humanity. The issues

are nonetheless important ones for the State and for particular constituents. I hope members will bear with me, as I have to spend some time dealing with the issues. Some of the issues will take longer to deal with than others.

The first matter I wish to raise concerns the matter of bus timetabling in Scarborough. Members who live in that area may be aware, although like me they probably seldom use the buses, that passengers experienced considerable teething troubles in relation to the movement of buses out of the terminal at Innaloo. However, the MTT brought the situation down to a fine art, and the passengers were quite satisfied, as I understand it, with the service that was provided.

Unfortunately, the MTT is changing to the winter timetable. Some complaints have been made to me about the change. Some patrons have complained that the times between connecting buses are now longer than they were formerly; and some patrons have complained that the times are now shorter. With the afternoon buses, the waiting time has been increased. That situation is annoying to the patrons. Patrons who caught the bus at about half past two in the afternoon were able to connect with an express bus into the city. Now they connect with an all-stops bus that leaves at a later time than the previous connection. The passengers have a far longer trip into the city, and they find the situation less convenient than the previous service. I hope the Minister for Transport will take note of that and have examined the reasons for that change. It is the convenience to passengers which encourages people to use the services.

Another change has taken place which would seem to be most unfortunate since we have moved into the football season. The Saturday evening bus timetable has been changed. Instead of leaving the city at 5.28 on Saturday afternoon, the bus is now leaving at 5.20. That means that patrons have eight minutes fewer in which to catch the bus after leaving the football grounds. Naturally that means that some people will now miss the bus. The following bus does not depart until about six o'clock, whereas previously that bus left at 5.45. All round, the service is much less convenient for the patrons. If the MTT had designed the service to make it inconvenient, it could not have done much better than it has.

I hope the Minister will examine those changes to the service. I hope he will see if the timetable can be reorganised in a more convenient way for the passengers.

The remarks that we make are in response to the Governor's Speech, which sets out the

Government's programme for the current session. We have become accustomed to this Government being self-laudatory in relation to the development works that it believes will take place. What is most remarkable about the Speech this session is the lack of those things within the programme of the Government.

In the Governor's Speech, some reference is made to the North-West Shelf development. As I understand it, the Government is gearing up to make an announcement towards the end of the year at a time that is more convenient politically. However, it seems that the Government has been forestalled, because the development was announced last weekend in *The Sunday Times*. That indicates, I think, the real lack of initiative by the Government at a time when the crunch has come.

Whilst it is easy to enter into development projects when there is a seller's market, when nobody wants to buy it is a very different situation. It is becoming quite obvious that the development of Western Australian resources depends very much on the demand in the markets outside Australia. I would hope the public are becoming far more aware of that and are not so easily duped by the propaganda so evident in the past.

The Speech also mentions the changes to the Loan Council arrangements and the Government called this a new dimension in State borrowing powers to assist with the essential support services for major development projects. The purport of that is that the Government is doing a good thing, but in the commercial and real business world, if a business was to make a contribution to the infrastructure of an industry, that business would expect in return to buy part of the action; but that is not what is being done in this particular case. The State will be committed for large amounts of finance to provide the community services such as schools, hospitals, roads, and so on, which will be necessary to allow these industries to develop; and yet we get no return for that development. It buys us no share of the profits of the industry.

I do not believe that is good practice and if it occurs the people of the State will have to pay for it over a long time, very likely long after some of the mining ventures have ceased to operate.

The same process has occurred in respect of nuclear power development. A plant is constructed and operates for a limited time, but then when it comes to the decommissioning and waste disposal costs and all requirements to make good the environment in which the industry has been operating these become a charge not on the

company involved, but on the people. There again, that is not good business practice.

Very little in the Speech indicates that the Government has been at all successful in many areas. One of these, of course, is forestry which is a controversial issue, but only three lines are needed to comment on this matter. They are as follows—

Measures to contain dieback in jarrah forests continue. New initiatives by the Forests Department include the vital matter of mapping 150 000 hectares of dieback-affected areas.

That contains very little to indicate that the Government is concerned about the long-term future of the forests.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: It is so well known that the Government did not have to say so. I think you will agree that we set the Governor a fairly long Speech anyway.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I do not know whether the Minister is indicating a change of policy by the Government in remaining quiet about its alleged achievements, but it would be most unusual. I have never known this Government to be quiet about any matters at all which it felt could gain it some advantage. This would be true of forestry matters about which very little is said in the Governor's Speech.

Reference is made to more teachers being made available to schools; yet when I have been in certain schools I have found the story is somewhat different because problems are being experienced. For example, when a remedial teacher is transferred, no replacement is made and so the whole arrangements of the school have to be reorganised in order to cope with the situation.

I do not want to be nit-picking. All I am saying is that the Speech of the Governor which initiated this session was not very optimistic. It certainly does not encourage a great deal of optimism, because it had very little to say about the prospects for the future.

Some of the matters I want to mention concerning my electorate have already been discussed. At times I am almost shocked—that is the only way to describe it—about the remarks of Mr Gordon Masters who, unfortunately, has had to leave the Chamber for a few moments.

The Hon. W. R. Withers: He had to go to another place.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I am aware he has business outside the Chamber. In his absence I do not like to say anything in respect of his attacks on the trade union movement, but he

made quite a thing about the violence on a construction site in his electorate which is on the northern borders of my own. He blamed the unions for the violence and he refused to read the entire article he was quoting so that *Hansard* would record precisely who was responsible.

The article went on to indicate that the unionists had stepped aside at the request of the police on the assurance that no non-unionists would move onto the site. The unionists had no sooner stepped aside than non-unionists were waved onto the site. Naturally the unionists were incensed by that action and it is no wonder that the incident developed the way it did. However, one could not hold the unionists responsible for that. Other elements provoked the situation.

For the information of Mr Masters and others I have gathered some quotes which give the other side to the industrial story in Australia. I will quote from "Productivity Australia" which is a Government publication distributed to all members or to those interested in this particular subject. The issue involved is No. 3 of February-March this year.

Mr Masters has just returned to the Chamber in time to receive a little education from the other side of the political scene. I have said before that Australian management is notorious in its industrial relations and even in the conduct of businesses themselves. Australian industry is notoriously low in productivity compared with similar industries in other industrialised countries.

I well recall some years ago asking a question in this Chamber of the Minister representing the Premier. I asked him whether he would do something about improving the education programme for management and his reply was that what was being done was already sufficient. He outlined the courses available at WAIT and other institutions. However, the surprising aspect was that very shortly afterwards a Department of Commerce was opened at the University of Western Australia. That was a matter of only months after I asked the question of the Premier. This indicates a sad lack of knowledge on his part concerning the true state of developments.

I do not have the actual magazine from which I have taken my quotes so if anyone wants to fit them into context they will have to go to the trouble of obtaining the magazine itself.

On page 5 of "Productivity Australia" Mr Gil Hoskins, Managing Director of Wessex Engineering Pty. Ltd. said—

Skills are changing. CAD/CAM techniques—

That means "computer applied design" and "computer applied manufacturing". To continue—

—are a viable method of producing today's requirements with today's skills. Today's requirements could not be produced by old fashioned methods, even if you did it for good old-fashioned wages.

In other words, he is saying it is no good considering only the work force. We must consider capital equipment and also the training of the work force.

Mr Parsons, Managing Director of Godfrey Hirst Australia Pty. Ltd., carpet manufacturers, states—

Against the background of constant criticism by economic theorists, ever-changing Government policy, and chaos created by disruptive imports, many companies in our industry have been successful. They have been successful because they have had management with foresight and initiative to keep their technology up to world standards and in some instances are now world leaders in their field. The computer has played a significant role in most of the success stories.

I quote that to indicate that when management is alert it can compete not only in Australia, but also on the overseas markets. Too often we hear that the reason Australia does not do so well with exports is attributed to the high wages in this country. That is a complete injustice to the work force here and ignores the other related problems in management. The income structure in Japan is higher than that in Australia. Yet we are continually putting up barriers against Japanese imports. This alone should disprove the cliché that wages are the problem in regard to exports.

On page 7, Peter Robinson, journalist with *The National Times* states—

It is certainly ironic that increased automation—which many Australian unions view with fear and suspicion—is one almost certain way to improve working conditions, since most highly automated equipment requires environmental standards well above those which companies would be prepared to accord their human workers.

What an indictment that is! Management and owners are more concerned about the welfare of the equipment than about that of the workers they employ. When talking about nuclear power compared with coal power, it is all very well to say that there are far more deaths in the coal industry than in the nuclear industry. We know

quite well that under that system the work force is regarded as fairly expendable.

On page 8, Mr Frank Chapple, a unionist quoted several times already in this debate and regarded by management in Australia as being favourable to their point of view, is the General Secretary of the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union of Great Britain. He said—

I'm often asked, incidentally, about the growing power of union shop stewards.

This is a matter often raised by Mr Masters. It is a form of abuse in Australia to call someone a "Pommy Shop Steward".

Mr Chapple goes on to say—

I blame management for this phenomenon, which has mushroomed since the war. For so many years management kept unions out of their plants by doing cosy deals with the workforce. That was all right while it was possible to do cosy deals. Increasingly, however, the shop steward was able to negotiate better deals with management than his union could do nationally. Thus, shop steward power evolved and flourished. It only serves to highlight what can happen when a company fails to encourage and take part in consultative industrial relations.

Again, a case exists for co-operation and mutual understanding of one another's problems, which would be far more beneficial in the long run in improving the productivity of the country and the benefits which flow from industrialism.

On page 10 Mr Jack Ryan, the Materials Manager of Woolworths Limited, is quoted as saying—

"Putting it bluntly," he said, "there seems little understanding by these people (manufacturers) of anything except how to make the product.

A basic appreciation of the transport mode employed, what happens during the journey, and some insight into the treatment to which their product is subjected before it reaches the user would be of enormous assistance."

He went on to say that to have a high standard of quality control at the factory, without designing into the packaging a matching control, seems rather futile.

On page 12 dealing with the question of group technology the journal set this down—

This is a system which originated in Russia about 50 years ago and is being welcomed

now as a fascinating new scientific approach to improving industrial productivity.

In this article it advocates the system claiming that the resulting humanisation of the work is one of the most beneficial outcomes of Group Technology.

The Hon. W. R. Withers: What happened to it though?

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: If the honourable member listens I will read on. The journal sets out the advantages as they were assessed by a Queensland company which is currently developing a system such as this. To continue—

1. Team member of cell or semi-autonomous working group.
2. Operations linked to complete manufacture.
3. Job Enrichment—good Equal say in work planning.
4. Complete knowledge of cell load and delivery targets.
5. Great pride in quality of work as it is identified with the cell.
6. Minimal changes in set-up due to planned sequencing of work.
7. Job enlargement is good—cell operatives can rotate and become familiar with the operation of all machines in the cell plus inspection etc.

These factors together produce dramatic changes which, although sometimes viewed with initial mistrust on the part of some workers, have been shown to quickly gain acceptance, giving even greater job satisfaction than at first thought possible.

There is a growing awareness in modern management of the need to involve workers in the organisation of their own activities on the shop floor.

This involvement has been demonstrated to engender greater team spirit among the workers, fosters better worker-management relations and leads to greater productivity. The Group Technology concept is based on the premise that management and workers alike must be equally committed to the successful installation of the system.

Mr R. J. Stephenson, the managing director of Toft Bros. Industries, Queensland, is quoted as saying—

At no time were the unions not totally involved (in the planning and implementation of Group Technology). Naturally, one fear the shop committee had was the expected

redundancy the G. T. system may cause. I cannot impress enough "You need the same number of men to operate the same number of machines."

The "You and Us" situation should not persist in this country. The average worker on the shop floor is a reasonable bloke and the G.T. environment makes him feel part of the management process.

Indeed, no-one would claim that group technology is the ideal system for all sorts of businesses.

The Hon. W. R. Withers: It doesn't work in small businesses, because I have tried it myself, and it has failed in Russia in large businesses.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: One cannot generalise in that way. I imagine in Russia today developments of that system are still continuing.

The Hon. W. R. Withers: There is an obvious breakdown in quality control in Russia. You can see that in just about everything that is made. There are some shocking standards.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: The honourable member seems to be implying that is the system that is currently being used throughout Russia. That is not true. He is also saying whatever is produced in Russia is poorly produced.

The Hon. W. R. Withers: Most of the things I saw were.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: That is a generalisation and has nothing to do with the matter I was raising. The article pointed out that the system was first developed 50 years ago; it is not anything new. I accept that there are businesses where it has been tried and failed, but the failures could very well be as the result of the way in which the system is implemented. Mr Stephenson stressed the point that to have this system assurances would have to be given to the work force so that it has an equal say in the implementation. In other words, co-operation cannot be taken for granted; it must be earned.

The "you and us" attitude is too general within Australia. Management, in fact, wants to retain its stand-off position, because it does not want to get its hands dirty on the shop floor. I use the word "dirty" not literally but by way of a simile. Management feels more comfortable in that situation of being remote from the work force. It is not comfortable down on the shop floor where it should be if it wishes to have the respect and co-operation of the work force.

Similarly, some union officials would want a stand-off position to enable them to control their members more easily. Again there is no general

statement one can make about it but it is my belief that this power relationship between the sectors of the work force is a fact of life in Australia. It is not going to change without a great deal of effort being made, and I believe that the management side is the one that is in the best position to take this action.

I raised a question with the Minister for Fuel and Energy yesterday. I asked the Minister whether the Government had initiated a study on the likely impact of solar hot-water services on the rate structure of the State Energy Commission and, if so, whether the study had been completed and whether a report was available; if not, whether the study was still ongoing and when would it be completed; and whether a decision had been made to institute an incentive system to encourage wider use of solar energy. I felt the Minister's reply was rather disappointing. I must assume that it was prepared for him by the State Energy Commission, and that the Minister was informed fully and was aware of what was taking place in Australia.

The answer was that no special study had been initiated. The Government was first actively supporting solar energy through the activities of the Solar Energy Research Institute, and that this will have the effect of encouraging wider use of solar energy in the State. The Minister stated further the question of financial incentives is one for the Federal Government to decide, and the Western Australian Government has already made representations to seek the elimination of discriminatory taxes and to canvass the possibility of taxation incentives for solar appliances.

I would have expected the State Energy Commission to be aware of the report on solar energy of the Senate Standing Committee on National Resources, parliamentary paper No. 68 of 1977. The paper deals with the question whether or not there should be incentives for solar equipment, and the recommendation was that there should not be incentives. The report set out the reasons for the committee's decision.

The reasons do not necessarily apply to all States. For instance, we do not have a special peak-load rate in Western Australia but some of the Eastern States do. I will read the recommendation on page 37 relating to rating—

The Committee recommends that:

the Commonwealth and State Governments establish a common approach for determining electricity tariffs for domestic solar hot water installations. It is suggested that rates applicable to solar water heaters be set

after a study is made of the likely impact of solar hot water services on existing rate structures of the State electricity authorities.

The rate structures are different in each of the States. The reasoning behind the recommendation was that the major cost in supplying electricity is in the installation of capital equipment and reticulation. Those factors accounted for 70 per cent of the cost and they would exist regardless of any concessions which were made. The cost of those factors would still have to be borne by the system, and any rate structure would have to take them into account and ensure they were provided for.

I will quote from page 36 of the report—

The Committee heard evidence that 70 per cent of the cost of domestic electricity is accounted for in the capital cost of generating and reticulation equipment. It was argued that widespread acceptance of solar energy would not result in any significant saving in primary energy at the national level. It was claimed that electric boosting of solar systems would in fact exacerbate peak load electrical demand.

The reason for that is the hot-water service would be used mainly at night when the boosters would need to be used to reheat the water. In other words, that process would increase the peak-load demand.

To continue with the quote—

For this reason, some electric authorities actively discriminate against solar water heaters by disqualifying them from off-peak concession tariffs.

I am disappointed. In fact, the State Energy Commission is not making a study of the tariff structure and the effect of solar heating on its operations.

Sitting suspended from 6.01 to 7.30 p.m.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Prior to the tea suspension I was speaking on the subject of concessions to provide incentives for the greater use of solar energy powered domestic equipment, and expressing regret in respect of an answer given to a question I asked in the House, which indicated that the Government was not

undertaking a study of the impact of the use of such equipment on the electricity distribution system.

Referring to the recommendations of the Senate committee, I quote in part from page 36 of its report—

The Committee . . . considers that a system of subsidies and tax concessions favouring solar energy devices at the expense of non-renewable and polluting fossil fuel energy sources would be very difficult and costly to administer.

If the State Energy Commission had been aware of this report and had been advising the Minister and the Government correctly, I feel the Government may have adopted a different course from that suggested in the Minister's answer; that is, that it would make representations to the Australian Government for tax concessions to provide incentives for the wider use of solar powered equipment.

Amongst other recommendations of the committee contained on page 37 of the report are the following—

existing rates of customs duty and sales tax be maintained.

no taxation incentives be given to individuals or equipment manufacturers to encourage increased use of domestic solar appliances.

standards be established for solar appliances together with performance data requirements and that a testing authority or testing program be established and funded in part by the Australian Energy Commission.

Those recommendations are, of course, the result of the investigation carried out by the Senate committee, and they would have regard for the representations made to the committee by groups such as those which have been writing to members of Parliament in this State. I do not want to mention the particular business concerned, but it is making representations and urging the introduction of tax incentives for this sort of equipment.

It is quite obvious to anyone who reads the report that other considerations must be taken into account before such a policy may be adopted. There are various ways in which money might be utilised for the purpose of encouraging the use of solar energy. In its report the Senate committee referred to demonstration projects, and again I quote from page 35 of the report as follows—

The Committee feels that government buildings which require hot water during daylight hours—schools, hospitals, offices

etc. are completely worthy of evaluation as demonstration projects.

I do not know whether this Government has, in fact, taken up that suggestion. I know that through its system of grants it is encouraging demonstration programmes.

The PRESIDENT: Order! Members will recall that it has already been established that it is out of order to read newspapers while a member is speaking in the House.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I understand such grants go to businesses to help them develop equipment to the marketable stage. I have no quarrel with that, because I think it makes good sense. When the enabling legislation was introduced I suggested that was the best process to be adopted by this State in its grants programme, because other organisations such as the CSIRO and the universities are better funded and better equipped to do basic research into the uses of solar energy. So I have no quarrel with that, but I do doubt whether the Government has taken up that suggestion of the Senate committee to find ways and means by which solar energy may be utilised in larger Government institutions. I would recommend to members that they read the report of the Senate committee.

Yesterday we had a very good debate on the question of nuclear energy and possible alternatives to it. I think that debate was extremely useful. I believe the solution to our energy problems lies in the utilisation of energy sources other than uranium, and there is a lot more to be done. The use of solar energy is one possibility. Other readily available ways in which more energy may be found include programmes to conserve energy. The author of the publication which I quoted in my speech last week recommended conservation programmes as the most immediate method by which we can conserve our fossil fuels.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: What about the rest of the world? Other countries need power and fuel too.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Conservation applies the world over. It does not matter whether a country is rich or poor; it can use its available energy more efficiently.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: If you acknowledge that, you must acknowledge that they must have energy to survive.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: There is no quarrel about that; I do not know how Mr Masters received an impression opposite to the one I was conveying.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: The amendment moved the other day suggested to me that you would restrict all development of uranium and deny the world a power source. You cannot do that.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Mr Masters seems to be completely misguided in his assessment of that debate.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: I would be if I listened to you.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I have no doubt, after speaking to his party colleagues, that is inevitable.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: You had better not sling off about his party colleagues; you have only two of your colleagues present.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Well, they are well-informed. I acknowledge the Minister's remark about my colleagues being rather thin behind me. I made excuses for Mr Masters' absence from the Chamber earlier; there are always good reasons for members to be absent.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: Of course, we all have other jobs to perform. I did not make that comment. I said you were making statements that do not seem to relate to your remarks on the amendment.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I can only express my regret that the member is so lacking in understanding in respect of that argument. I can only assume that to convince him would be extremely difficult.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: I am open to suggestions.

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I was directing your attention, Sir, to the report of a Senate committee, and I was hoping that members would study the document, because it includes a number of worth-while suggestions. I would hope that members opposite would urge the attention of the responsible Minister to the document because, as was indicated in the answer he gave to my question, apparently he has no knowledge of it. His answer was contrary to the recommendations contained in the report. That does not speak well of the Government or of the officers of the State Energy Commission.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: I am sure they consider all reports very carefully. They are bound to; that is their job.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: It is difficult to see that in the answer given by the Minister. On two counts—the question of rates and the question of incentive concessions—the Minister's

answer was contrary to the recommendations of that committee. I feel the Minister and the commission are not aware of what is contained in the report, and that does not speak well of them.

I now move away from that subject, although I could devote several hours to it.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: You have not convinced me.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: It is hard to convince the invincibly ignorant.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Again on the subject of answers to questions, I must complain about the quality of answers given by the Government. For example, I asked a question of the Minister for Lands representing the Minister for Transport regarding a difference of opinion between two local authorities in my electorate. I refer to the Shire of Wanneroo and the City of Stirling, which have differing views on the degree of development that should occur on Beach Road in North Beach.

The Minister replied in part that the decision had to be made by those local authorities and that the alternative designs were being evaluated by the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority. My information is that because those local authorities cannot agree the Minister is obliged to make a decision. I understand the Minister was studying those papers last weekend.

The Minister did not inform the House of that in the answer given and I believe we were misled to the extent that the answer referred only to the evaluation by the MRPA. The Minister's decision is being awaited by those authorities because they cannot agree. The least that could have happened is that we were informed to that extent, even if the Minister had not received the papers.

I have been asking the Minister for Education questions relating to the construction of a road to give access to the Mullaloo Heights Primary School. This is one of those parochial problems which concerns only parents of the children attending the school; but it is a matter of very great annoyance to those parents that they cannot get a road constructed which would provide access to the school. It seems finally that the matter rests with the developer. However, it took a number of questions before the Minister's answers provided that information.

On examining correspondence in the Press it seems the Minister has conducted an argument with several developers, going back to March, when he opened the school. In *The West Australian* dated the 19th March the Minister is reported as making a comment about the progress of urban development and the fact that the

development was piecemeal, and that this made it difficult for the Education Department to carry out its school construction programme.

The Minister's comments were taken up by a Mr P. L. Solomon in a letter to the Editor of *The West Australian* on the 26th March. He said the Minister's statement showed a surprising ignorance of the process of government in developing new residential areas. The Minister replied in the "Letters to the Editor" column on the 31st March under the heading of "The timing of development" and took Mr Solomon to task. The Minister indicated that many small pockets may be developed first and then other areas are scheduled for later stages of development. He said the Mullaloo area was one of those situated in these latter zones. The Minister went on to say that it was up to the developer to schedule the necessary works relating to roads and services in the area. He said the Education Department had a site and the need to establish a school but no access or services were being provided.

The Minister's comments were taken up by a Mr Klaus Meyer in a letter to the Editor of *The West Australian* dated the 9th April. This gentleman said he was trying to be helpful. I shall quote from his letter as follows—

No private person would be permitted to carry out a development equal in value to that represented by the Mullaloo Heights primary school without providing proper access.

Further on he said—

It would have been open at all times for the Education Department to construct the access road with an arrangement for the adjoining developer to pay for the road when it was required by his development and not the convenience of the Education Department's programme.

When I asked the Minister about this problem I had not been following this correspondence; I was simply responding to representations from the constituents. The Minister replied to a question from me that the road was held up because of a need to install main sewerage. That is the information I received on the 24th April. The Minister said a main sewer had to be constructed on the road reserve before the road was built. He said a temporary access road to the school had been provided already. That temporary access road is the one parents cannot use; they are not permitted to use it. The parents must deliver their children to the point closest to the school. On the east side that is quite some distance for the children to walk.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: How far?

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Going back to the days when I was in primary school, it would be just a skip and a hop. We were geared to walk reasonably long distances in those days, but society unfortunately is no longer geared that way.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: They are in a different gear.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Unfortunately it is a faster gear. People do not get out and walk enough. The children must be delivered to a spot which is several hundred yards from the school. There is no shelter and they have to scurry through the bush to the school.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: Incredible.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I have taught at a number of schools in country towns where children were able to be delivered practically at the door. I know the local authorities were quite co-operative in that regard.

The Hon. A. A. Lewis: At the farm gate?

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: No, they were delivered outside the school door; the farm gate is a different matter. Even at Wyndham, where I was recently, the Minister had given a grant of some \$32 000 to have an access road surfaced and so provide a better access to the school. The children were able to be dropped a lot closer to that school than at Mullaloo. The road was quite rocky but useful. I am not complaining about that; it is good for the people at Wyndham.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: Mr Tozer is a little hurt that you said, "even Wyndham".

The Hon. J. C. Tozer: Why say "even Wyndham"?

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I am not aware I used those words; I certainly meant no disparagement to the people of Wyndham. They thoroughly deserve all they get. I would not like to repeat the definition one of the local people gave me about Wyndham in relation to the rest of Australia. The terms used were a little crude but extremely descriptive.

The point of the matter is that the Minister's answer indicated the problem arose because of the main sewer. Subsequent questioning indicates this is not so. In fact, in the answer given to me by the Leader of the House when I asked if he would advise when the main sewer would be constructed in the road reserve on the northern perimeter of the Mullaloo Heights Primary School, the Minister indicated that no main sewer was contemplated being built on the road reserve on the northern perimeter. His answer was

completely contradictory to the answer given by the Minister for Education.

A sewer line is to be laid in this area but it will go across the road, not along the road. The road can be constructed and the sewer laid at a later time. It will be only where the road has to be dug up where the sewer will cross it that a problem will occur. It would become the responsibility of the developer to make good the road surface. It would be only a matter of a few days that the road would be affected by excavations.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: You would be the first to criticise if a new road was dug up.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: It is a problem we all regret but we know it happens continually. I have spoken in this Chamber in the past urging that better co-ordination be developed between the various authorities to see that this sort of thing is reduced to a minimum. No matter how much we try this co-ordination will never be complete.

In this case the needs of the parents should be taken into consideration, because of the difficulties being experienced. In respect of this school the department has been obliged to relocate the parking area in the school grounds in a place that has made the general layout of the school less satisfactory than it would have been under the original plan. The department was obliged to meet further costs, because of the redesign of the school layout.

What Mr Klaus Meyer suggested is that the Education Department could have provided those funds and had the road constructed. The road could have been used this year at least, and then at a later stage the department could have recovered those moneys from the developer.

That is not an innovation in the development of a suburb. It is an old system. It is one which has been used by local authorities for quite some time. They put down the roads and recover the money from the developer later when the sites are developed.

In this particular case the Education Department could have expended funds for that purpose, because it would know full well that those funds would be recovered. As I said earlier, the Education Department was prepared to do that for the Wyndham School. It outlaid funds in order that reasonable access could be provided for that school. Therefore, if it were done in this case a precedent would not be created.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: I think you have to agree that there is such a thing as a Budget and there is the question of whether money was available to do it.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: We are aware of those matters. Funds are floating around continually, because they cannot be used. It is within the Budget.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: It is not within the Budget.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: We are not asking that extra funds be used. We are asking that funds which would be spent finally for a different purpose be allocated for this particular work in the meantime. When the funds are recovered, they could be used for the work laid down in the schedule. The money will not be spent finally on this particular project.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: No; but it is money which might be being spent in a classroom somewhere else at present.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: The Minister is assuming in that case that the funding of the Education Department is on a day-to-day basis. As he is aware, that is not the case.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: Yes; but you know we are getting towards the end of the year and I do not think there would be a great deal of surplus money about. If you talked to the Treasurer you would soon be able to find out.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I have been advised that additions to four schools have gone out for tender at the present time. Is the Minister saying that the funds are not available to the Education Department to pay for the work?

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: Quite likely.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Is the Minister saying the funds are not available?

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: The Government does not necessarily have all the money. It could come from taxes this year.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: That illustrates a rather stop-go type of system.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: The money is not sitting in a bank account all year round.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Of course, the money is not sitting in a bank account; but we never have a situation where the Government is without funds. There is a flow of money and, as the Minister is aware, it is usually earmarked for particular purposes. I am saying a portion of the funds earmarked for a particular project should be used in a temporary manner for this purpose, because it will be recovered from the developer later.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: In another financial year.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: As Mr Masters is aware, construction in this area is being carried out very rapidly.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: If it takes as long to install the sewerage scheme as it has taken you to explain this, it will never get done.

The Hon. A. A. Lewis: It is a deep subject.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: This subject has something of a stink to it amongst the parents whose children attend the school. I understand the Minister's concern. Problems are created as a result of pocket development. There are insufficient children in this area in the northern districts to build a school at the present time; therefore, the children have to travel from one locality to attend a school in another locality. It is a problem for the parents of the children concerned, as well as for the Minister.

The Mullaloo Heights School has a problem in relation to access. Approximately 200 children who live at Heathridge attend the Mullaloo Heights School. All of these children have to cross Marmion Avenue to get to the school. This is a major road through the suburbs and traffic moves along it at speed. Naturally the parents are concerned about the safety of their children. They have requested that an arrangement be made which will provide safe transportation of the children to the school. Many of the parents have made private arrangements. The children are transported to school by the parents on a roster system. If a parent cannot participate in the roster system and has to ask other parents for assistance, he feels very sensitive about it. Some of the parents are not involved in these transport arrangements and, as a result, their children must cross the busy road.

These parents are concerned about the safety of their children. They have made representations to Mr Nanovich and to myself in the hope that a bus can be provided to transport the children to the school. The Minister has said he does not feel he can provide a bus, because it would create a precedent. A precedent, however, would not be created, because this is a common practice where new suburbs are being developed. In fact, the children who now attend Mullaloo Heights School used to be transported to Sorrento, and other localities, to attend the schools there. As I said earlier, the school at Mullaloo Heights has been opened only recently and up until that time these children were transported to other schools in different areas.

Because these children live only a short distance from the school, they are regarded as being in a different category now when, in fact,

this is not the case. In the not-too-distant future, these children will attend local schools in their own areas. There is a problem in relation to the building of schools in developing suburbs. When the schools have been built in the various localities, the children will attend them.

The children who live at Mullaloo and attend the Mullaloo Heights School were transported to other schools previously and the same system should operate for the children who live at Heathridge and who have to attend the Mullaloo Heights School. No precedent would be created if a bus was provided for these children.

The Metropolitan Transport Trust has said buses are available in the afternoon. It is a different situation in the morning, but buses are available in the afternoon and these are used to transport children to and from high schools in the area. The MTT could easily provide a bus to transport these particular children.

The Minister has said a new school will be available at the beginning of next year. I hope that is right. Transportation for the children who live at Heathridge need only be provided until that school is constructed. The Minister would not be creating a precedent and the department would not be involved in any great expense.

I hope the Government will take a different attitude to these matters in relation to the Mullaloo Heights School. I hope the Government will adopt an attitude which is more sympathetic to the parents and children living in that locality. Difficulties always arise in new areas where facilities are not available. I have lived in that sort of situation, as have other members. People may build houses in an area which has few roads, no shopping facilities, or other amenities such as playing fields or health clinics. The people in those areas have to make do for a considerable time until the services are provided.

People who live in well-established areas are accustomed to having these facilities, but if a person moves into a newly developed area the situation is different. As a result of my experience as a teacher I am aware that in areas with poor facilities serious problems arise amongst the children, because of the unstimulating nature of the environment in which they live. I am complaining about the nature of the Minister's answers. I believe the members of this House deserve better treatment by the Minister and I hope he has a change of heart and is more sympathetic to the parents concerned.

I should like to mention another matter in relation to a play called "Kullark" by Jack Davis, a local Aboriginal author. I asked the Minister for

funds for this play which was written to celebrate our 150th anniversary. Of course, the Aborigines have a different view of this event from that of the members of the European population. If members see the play, they will understand what I mean. This play was well attended and the people involved in it wanted to extend the season for approximately a week to enable more people to see it.

The Minister advised me that the matter was to be considered by the 150th Anniversary Board. That answer was given on the 24th April. When I contacted the people involved in the play after I had received the answer, they told me that they had been advised already that a guarantee against loss would be provided by the Government. They had received this information two days earlier. It appears the House has been thought to be less worthy of a full answer than the people involved in this play. I am very happy this arrangement was made, because it enabled the play to continue with a guarantee against loss. I only regret the Minister answered the question in that particular manner when the officers of his department had advised the group concerned of this concession.

I should like to move to a completely different subject now. Members are aware that I am the President of the Family Planning Association. I do not advertise that fact. Since its establishment the association has been reasonably successful. I believe it does an excellent job for the community.

The Hon. A. A. Lewis: It is a very worthy cause.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: It has always adopted a co-operative approach when dealing with the Government. On a couple of occasions it was felt that the association may have to close down because of lack of funds. On those occasions the members of the association voiced their concern publicly. In the main, however, the association attempts to achieve its aims by co-operation and consultation. I believe that approach has enabled the association to gain the respect of the community and the Government.

From the outset the association attempted to co-operate with interested groups. It invited representatives of the Roman Catholic Church to participate in its work and I believe, as a result, conflict with that particular group was avoided. Some of the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church attended the early meetings of the association and later set up their own organisation.

Mr Barry MacKinnon, a member of the Liberal Party, served as the treasurer of the association for a short period of time. I was

pleased to see the Hon. Win Piesse at our last annual general meeting. Any member who is interested in the association and wants to assist in its work would be welcomed by the people involved.

Although I was the first president of the association and I am again president now, I think Barry MacKinnon and Win Piesse would agree that the organisation does not adopt a political stance at all. It is concerned only with the objectives which have been established. It plays a role to which it has limited itself; in other words, there is always the potential for conflict with the medical profession which may feel the association is cutting into its area. We have taken considerable pains to see that concern is not justified, and for a long time we have been running training programmes for doctors, nurses, and other health education personnel who work in the same area or who are involved in the same or similar work.

The association has attempted to expand its activities, not through the growth of the organisation, but by influencing other areas in the community to show greater concern for the needs in which it is interested. However, the association has currently reached the stage where it is showing a healthy surplus of funds which is not always wise for a public funded organisation. I have no doubt it will suffer somewhat of a cut as a result of that surplus. The surplus has arisen because of very careful housekeeping—to use a word often mentioned by Government members. In fact, the association has not expanded during the current year to the extent to which it had approval and that is something for which I think the association can be criticised.

For a long time the association has been concerned that it is primarily established in the metropolitan area and it has been unable to reach out into the non-metropolitan parts of the State. A clinic operates once a month at Manjimup, but that is the only locality outside the metropolitan area where it is having a direct influence.

It has long been my view—but I have not been successful in persuading other Council members to agree to my view—that the association should expand outside the metropolitan area. It should be possible to establish local organisations wherever an interest is shown using local personnel as a focus for disseminating information, and get more people to be interested in the problem and to be better informed about it.

Currently, the Family Planning Association is paying a good deal of attention to this aspect of its work and I hope the State Government will

also assist in this programme when we have it more definitively laid down in a submission to the Government.

It is not necessary for clinics to be established for the association to be effective. One of the difficulties in locating centres outside the metropolitan area is that local people are reluctant to be seen entering an establishment defined as the Family Planning Association. If the family planning centre was located in a community health centre that would not matter so much, because a client entering the building could be attending any one of the other health personnel there. But, where it would be a single-purpose centre clearly indicated to be a family planning centre, there is that reluctance by people to be seen attending. That occurs not just in country towns, but also in the city centres. We have found that the people who attend a centre at, say, Scarborough come from Karrinyup, North Beach, Joondanna, and so on, whereas the people living in Scarborough attend a centre somewhere away from their own locality. That is the way the public reacts today. Perhaps at some stage that sensitivity will not apply.

I have raised the matter because it indicates part of the difficulty associated with establishing a centre outside the metropolitan area. However, it is not necessary to have clinics to inform people more fully about contraception and fertility control. All that is required is a simple process by which information is disseminated. Various publications are provided by the association, and meetings are arranged for interested people who can get together and talk. Seminars are arranged so that people can make contact with other health personnel and be fully informed on what is available.

People are encouraged to enrol in courses where they have not already done so. There are many ways in which the purposes of the association can be achieved, other than by setting up clinics. I hope very much that in the next 12 months we will see an expansion of this work of the association with the assistance of the State Government.

The association's main centre at Koonawarra House, in Adelaide Terrace, is full to capacity. Unfortunately, clinics have to be operated in areas which are simply screened off from areas subject to staff traffic. That gives a lower degree of privacy and makes consultation and interviewing awkward. That simply should not apply in an establishment of this nature. The association is suffering serious space constriction which is preventing growth. It is currently looking at the possibility of moving into other quarters.

Because of the price of land, and the price of city properties, the association will need more assistance from the Government in order to expand. I hope the Government, in fact, will look sympathetically at the request when it is made.

Because of the controversy which occurred in the Federal Parliament following the introduction of the Lusher motion, I would like to make known the policy of the Family Planning Association of Western Australia with regard to the question of abortion. We did not have a clearly laid out policy at the time of the introduction of the motion, but because of the concern felt amongst the State associations the matter came up for discussion, and various policies which were proposed were discussed by the Federal body when it met. The Australian Federation of Family Planning Associations comprises the State presidents and a few Federal executives. The State association has adopted the policy of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and I believe the other States will also adopt that policy.

I might say that none of the associations are actively involved in the question of abortion, other than that they receive requests for help and in each case the people concerned are referred to other health personnel. The policy to which I referred was adopted on the 7th June, 1975, by the regional council; that is, the European Regional Council, which constitutes the IPPF Europe Regional Council policy on abortion.

The policy reads—

Recognising the manifold political, legal, medical, social, religious, moral and personal implications of induced abortion, and the right of member associations to determine their own policies on abortion, the IPPF Europe Regional Council notes the widespread practice of abortion, whether legal or illegal, as a method of fertility regulation in Europe; and resolves:

1. that contraception is preferable to abortion;
2. that reliance on abortion is not a responsible method of planned parenthood;
3. that skilled, legal abortion is preferable to unskilled, illegal abortion;
4. that, subject to cultural constraints, abortion laws and practices should be liberalised, facilitating access to medically skilled abortion; and

5. that counselling and contraception service should be freely available for those seeking abortion, and support should be given to women who wish to continue pregnancy.

It is quite clear, I believe, that the association does not support abortion as a method of contraception. It is highly sympathetic to those people caught in the situation where they feel they are in need of it, and the right to decide is one which belongs to them. The policy indicates that a legal abortion is preferred to an illegal one because of the unfortunate aspects which accompany illegal abortions. The council also believes that the laws relating to abortions should be liberalised. Finally, it believes counselling services should be available where abortions take place.

One matter which concerns family planners very greatly is the fact that if an abortion takes place in unfavourable circumstances, illegally, the patient does not have available the best medical facilities, and there is no follow-up for the patient to help her to avoid getting into the same situation again.

That is one of the greatest concerns of the association. It wants to see the operation legalised so that there is an opportunity to give counsel and advice to the patients to try to ensure that they do not get into the same situation again. This is a far preferable course than simply banning abortions. Women who seek illegal operations do not receive proper counselling and they are more than likely to find themselves in the same unhappy situation time and time again.

Medical complications can arise with repeated abortions, and an article appeared in the Press recently on this subject. Certainly it is a safer process than full-time pregnancy, but it still carries its own hazards. If we adopt good health service practices we can reduce the need for abortions.

I do not want to say a great deal more about this, but I would like to draw the attention of members to what has been happening elsewhere in the world. I do not think any member would be as well read on the subject as I am, but some potted reports are available and these set out briefly what has been happening. The International Planned Parenthood Federation has extracted information and it has prepared a report—Medical File No. 11/12, dated November/December, 1978. On page 12 of this publication, under the heading "The Worldwide Trend in Abortion Law", the following appears—

Few legal changes have ever found such rapid and widespread acceptance in so many diverse societies as the steady liberalization of abortion laws, suggests Kathleen Newland of the Worldwatch Institute, Washington, D.C., USA. In the mid-sixties, only about one-third of the world's people lived in countries where legal abortion was liberally available. Today, that proportion has reached two-thirds, she points out. The list of countries that have moved the other way, towards a more restrictive abortion law, is short. It contains only one democratically governed country: New Zealand. In addition, four Eastern European states—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania—have recently narrowed the conditions under which women can obtain legal abortions.

It is quite significant that the last four countries mentioned are behind the iron curtain and they are governed by authoritarian Governments which have tightened the abortion laws.

The PRESIDENT: There is far too much audible conversation. It is difficult enough to hear the member as it is; I ask members to lower their voices.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: It is interesting to read the comments about abortion in South Africa, because this country is very poorly viewed on the world scene. Under the heading, "Abortion Stand of the South African Family Planning Association", the report had this to say—

The Family Planning Association of South Africa advocates that legal abortion should be permitted in all cases of failed contraception and failed sterilization, and supports medical opinion advocating abortion for women under the age of 16, or 40 years or over, and in women who have reached the stage in their reproductive life where further pregnancies pose a significant hazard to health and also to life.

It is interesting that the South African association should come up with that proposition.

Finally on this subject I would like to refer to a comment made by the Federal Minister for Health (Mr Hunt). Unfortunately I seem to have mislaid the quote but, in response to a question raised by a member in the Federal House, Mr Hunt stated that he felt great concern about the question of abortion. He believes that it is preferable to prevent the necessity for abortion and that Federal and State Governments should allocate more funds to ensure this. Again I hope

that the Government takes note of his comments and looks favourably at any submission made by the State association in its effort to reach a wider community.

I would like to indicate the extent of the activities of the association. During the months of March and April the education officer visited the following schools and other institutions in response to requests received by the association—

13th March, Coolbellup High School, a group of 22.

20th March, Trinity Church, a group of 24.

23rd and 29th March, Claremont Teachers' College, five groups totalling 150.

3rd April, Gosnells High School, two groups totalling 120.

4th April, Tuart Hill High School, one group of 24.

It is a little unrealistic for a school to ask the education officer to address large groups. Recently a request was received for the officer to address a group of 120 students, but unfortunately it is impossible to talk of these matters to a group of that size. Certainly the student response in such situations is minimal.

The association also has a telephone counselling service, and up to March, 1979, it had received 1 969 calls, covering a fair variety of subject matters.

Also in the month of March the association ran a total of 169 clinics, including 54 delegation clinics where a nurse is delegated to interview the patient. A total of 1 532 clients attended the association clinics in that month. The number of people attending the clinics is increasing continually.

We would like to see better involvement from the people concerned with education. For a considerable time the association has held discussions with Education Department officers, but without making satisfactory progress in introducing human relationship programmes into the schools. The serious problem of schoolgirl pregnancies is spreading further downwards in the school population, and increasing numbers of 12, 13, and 14-year-old girls are becoming pregnant. This is certainly not a desirable situation, and the association's work could be more effective if it were provided with a better opportunity to work in conjunction with the Education Department. Certainly, in sending the lecturers to the schools it is doing a good job, but it would like to see the teachers better prepared to tackle this aspect of school life.

Mr President, I know I commenced my address with some quips about a short speech.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: A very short one for you—you are going well.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: He isn't finished yet.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I am sorry that my remarks have taken so long but, as I indicated, quite a number of matters are causing me concern and, despite the remarks of the Leader of the House just recently, we have only a limited number of opportunities to raise them in the Parliament. I know full well that my comments would receive more attention if my speeches were shorter and covered fewer subjects, but I am afraid I do not have much control over that.

I have asked questions in this House about Her Majesty's Theatre. I sought from the Premier an indication of the terms and conditions under which the theatre would be managed. The Government announced that the management would be undertaken by TVW Enterprises Ltd., I think at a fee of \$20 000 a year. There was a very strong reaction to that announcement by other theatrical entrepreneurs as well as from public organisations such as the Western Australian Opera Company.

The Government has tended to discount the furore raised by those groups, but this situation represents a real business problem to the other entrepreneurs, as TVW Enterprises Ltd. is one of their competitors. Bookings for the theatre will need to be made up to two years in advance, so that if Interstar, J. C. Williamson, or Michael Edgley International Pty. Ltd. wishes to book Her Majesty's Theatre when it reopens, the company will have to inform its competitor of this. Members can understand the reluctance of the entrepreneurs to pass this information on to an organisation in the same field. Quite obviously, TVW Enterprises Ltd. will be in a position of advantage and privilege in its dealings with the entertainment industry of this State.

The companies to which I have referred have indicated that, if the management remains with TVW Enterprises Ltd., they will be forced into the position where they will not be able to use the theatre. That would be very unfair, and an alternative has been suggested. There are plenty of examples around Australia and in the world of a board of trust managing such an establishment, and such an arrangement would certainly be in the interests of theatrical development.

The PRESIDENT: Order! I have already asked members to refrain from audible conversation in

the Chamber. A member is speaking, and it is quite rude and out of order for members to carry on private conversations in competition with him. There are adequate facilities within the building if people wish to hold meetings.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Thank you, Mr President. I understand the situation, and it is a good indication to me that members may feel I have been on my feet rather too long. I will try to condense my comments.

I think it is important that this issue should be aired. I was indicating there is an alternative to the present arrangement. I would hope that Government members might take an interest in this matter because, quite obviously, the Government will not take any notice of what is said from our side. It is an important matter and, if we are concerned about the continuing development of the arts in Western Australia, we should be concerning ourselves with this question.

The Premier's answers which were provided to his representative in this place to questions I had placed on the Notice Paper were very misleading. According to Press comments of the Premier, it seems there are two distinct areas of the theatre, each of which will be managed quite differently. Firstly, the theatre area itself; namely, the stage, the seating and the front of the theatre will be managed by TVW Enterprises. Secondly, the other facilities where it is intended that organisations such as the WA Opera Company, the WA Ballet Company and so on will be housed will be managed by a separate committee. The Premier's answer tended to confuse those two areas of responsibility. My question sought to ascertain who the Government had in mind or had appointed to serve on that committee to manage other than the theatre itself. The answer I received was that no-one had been appointed.

I do not think it is too early for that to be done. It is not too early to have discussions amongst the various groups to find out who is interested in moving to the theatre. The Government must have a very good idea of the spaces which will be available, and I believe it would be preferable if there already were an organisation where these matters were being discussed, so that the various groups were able to move in at the earliest opportunity and so that no time was lost in gaining value from the great sum of money which had been spent on refurbishing this building.

I applaud the Government for what it has done; there is no question that anyone who is concerned with the arts in this State greatly appreciates the decision of the Government to go ahead and refurbish the theatre. I believe it will be a very

important part of the performing arts scene in Western Australia for a long time. However, I would not like to think that its use was impaired because of injudicious decisions about its management at this time; I simply ask the Government to review the decision it has already made to see whether some other method might not be more appropriate.

Mr President, I have a number of other matters to discuss, which could take a considerable time. Perhaps I had better leave all but two for another occasion.

The two remaining matters to which I wish to refer are of great importance to my electorate. I refer to the area known as Star Swamp, and to Herdsman Lake.

As members know, I raised the matter of Star Swamp by way of motion last year. I was very careful to look at it and debate it on a non-party basis; certainly, I did not force members of this Council to take sides on the issue.

However, time has gone by and no progress has been made in relation to that area of some 250 acres known as Star Swamp. The City of Stirling approached the MRPA to see whether it could obtain a better decision from that body, but was told the MRPA did not see the area as of great regional importance. This greatly upset the local residents, who have written to Mr Hawkins further about the matter. I have a copy of their letter, but I do not intend to read it to the House. I simply draw the Minister's attention to the representations which have been made, and again urge him to give very close consideration to ways in which the area the Government already has indicated could be reserved may be expanded.

In respect of Herdsman Lake, last year I moved to disallow amendment No. 222/31 of the Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme. I expressed the point of view that, bit by bit, Herdsman Lake was being whittled away, and that there was no indication that process would not continue. Unfortunately, my views have been substantiated because, since the amendment was made so short a time ago, a further area is to be taken from the lake under an amendment gazetted on the 23rd March which provides that the area available to Katanning Holdings may be taken further out into the lake area.

I do not think this will be the last of such encroachments; I think we will see further reclamation as time goes on. I plead with the Government to take hold of what it is doing. The northern suburbs are being more and more heavily developed and closely settled. Every house which is added to the area puts greater pressure

on the available open space. Already, thousands of people have been located on the southern end of the lake in the flats development. In fact, the number of flats located in that area is colossal.

Katanning Holdings has been granted a considerable number of lots which again will throw pressure on the lake. In addition, just north of that company's holdings is a further area which it also has available for development.

This development will make Herdsman Lake less and less a desirable and useful place for the protection of wildlife and for the purposes of active and passive recreation. The perimeters of the lake are being used for housing and industrial development which again is putting more and more pressure on the lake. This will represent a serious loss to the people of the northern suburbs and, whether we like it or not, the result of restricting recreational space is a breakdown in the community. People need space in which to live a reasonable life, and to crowd people too closely produces all sorts of social and psychological problems. That is the way we are heading by reducing the area of this lake.

In the past, one of the objections to Herdsman Lake has been that it encourages the breeding of mosquitoes; in addition, people have complained of snakes, smoke, bullrush seeds, and so on. All these things will not go away. If the Government puts more and more people into the area and, in fact, puts them right on top of these problems, I do not see how it can expect pressures not to exist.

I would like to see the amendments previously made under amendment No. 222/31 completely revoked. I accept that is not an easy thing to do; however, it is not impossible. The current development being undertaken by Katanning Holdings could still be given approval to proceed, but we would be in a position to do something with the rest of the lake area.

Mr President, I had intended to spend some time discussing the problems relating to amateur fishing; however, I think I will have to discuss that matter by way of motion at a later stage. I thank members for their patience in listening to me. Unfortunately, I do not know of any other way of raising these matters, and the next opportunity to talk in this wide-ranging way will not occur until Budget time, which is a considerable time away. The matters I have discussed tonight are not the sum total of the issues I would like to raise.

I support the motion.

THE HON. TOM McNEIL (Upper West)
[8.56 p.m.]: I tender my congratulations to the Hon. Norman Moore for his speech in moving the

Address-in-Reply motion; obviously his speech was well prepared; certainly, it was well presented.

Like everyone else in Western Australia, I was deeply shocked at the bombing of one of Boans' stores. However, the aftermath of that bombing was almost as disgusting as the actual act itself. I was amazed to read on the 20th April that the man who perpetrated one of the bomb hoaxes was fined only \$250, plus costs. Perhaps the Attorney General could inform me whether this is a police matter or has to do with the Criminal Code or the Justices Act. It is quite obvious that person could have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined \$500, plus costs.

If we are going to stamp out such actions by some of these idiots—that is the only way we could describe them—we should throw the book at them and impose the maximum penalty. If the penalty is such that the magistrate feels it should be minimised by the provision of some reduction in the penalty, it is time we considered raising the minimum penalty which may be imposed against perpetrators of hoaxes of this nature.

Another idiot got on the telephone and sent out decoy messages to an airline, the result of which was that an aircraft changed course and flew over the ocean to dump fuel. These hoax calls had the result of upsetting the passengers on the aircraft and, as was the case with the customers in the Boans store, I am sure many people thought the next moment could be their last. Yet the person who perpetrated the aircraft hoax was fined only \$100. I do not know the cost of the dumped fuel, but it must have been far in excess of \$100.

It seems to me the penalties being imposed on the perpetrators of such hoaxes are completely inadequate. My suggestion would be—I certainly intend to write to the Attorney General on this matter—that we make it clear that, if anyone wants to act with criminal intent and to terrorise people who are going about their normal business, they should not come to Western Australia because if they do, we will lock them up and throw away the key. This is the only way to treat people of this mentality.

I read with a deal interest a recent newspaper article stating that the Bloomfield report had been presented. The WA Sports Federation welcomed that report with open arms, and I share its enthusiasm. The President of the WA Sports Federation (Mr Jack Evans) claimed a membership of some 300 000 for his association. I find that a little hard to take. However, let us assume the figures he quotes are correct.

Obviously, the State Government is trying to do something to avert the disaster which lies ahead.

I now refer to a report in *The West Australian* relating to sport. It is as follows—

Professor Bloomfield and his committee questioned 61 WA sporting organisations and several other authorities before compiling their report.

Mr Evans said it was the first time that the people most concerned with the future of sport—the players, coaches and administrators—had been consulted to ensure that plans by the State Government should take their real needs into account.

A major recommendation was for the establishment of a WA Institute of Sport by the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation in association with the University of WA and the Royal Perth Hospital's sports injury clinic.

I consider a report such as this is an expression of good intent by the State Government. It is a pity the Federal Government does not take a similar look at the situation.

The concern I have with respect to the report is that it did not recommend massive expenditure; the emphasis was on planning, co-ordination and ensuring that facilities already in existence were better utilised. I have a great deal of concern for the level at which our national sportsmen are competing. I do not think we will get anywhere if we try just to co-ordinate. I understand the principle behind the report and the attempt to use our venues to the fullest.

We put a great deal of our money into building the new hockey stadium. What is confusing me is that when the Minister for Recreation approached the Federal Government for some assistance it said it did not have any biscuits in the tin. It had to withdraw the \$500 000 offer of assistance it had made. It was not until the Premier said it was our State's 150th birthday coming up and asked what the Federal Government was prepared to contribute that it came up with \$750 000. Suddenly instead of nothing, it came up with \$750 000.

While the hockey stadium is obviously a magnificent structure and will obviously go a great way towards our receiving much acclamation from sportsmen from other parts of the world, because hockey is a very popular game around the world, I am not sure that it is the best size. I must say the Western Australian team did a magnificent job in finishing runners-up in the recent world championship competition.

Nonetheless, I would like to know what the stadium is to be used for once the hockey season is completed. I hope this is one item the Bloomfield committee will consider. I believe it may have been a better move to have spent our money in constructing a larger stadium which could be used for all kinds of sporting activities.

An article which appeared in *The West Australian* dated the 26th April pointed out that at the current Australian athletics championships held in Perth the International Amateur Athletic Federation set standards for the Moscow Olympic Games. If a country had more than one competitor in any one event it was necessary to make sure the athletes were up to the set standard before they would be permitted to participate. It is soul destroying to realise that in those championships we came up with only nine women and four men who were up to the required standard. I point out this is only the IAAF standard. The Amateur Athletic Union standards have yet to be invoked. They will be of a higher standard again. When that happens those 13 athletes will be reduced to a smaller number.

There were some discrepancies in attempting to establish the number of athletes that will be going to the Moscow Olympic Games. The number will include our best hammer thrower and cross-country runners who are presently overseas. These people will be added to the squad, increasing the number to about 20. In doing this we will have to use hurdlers and 200-metre specialists in relay teams, and obviously we will have no chance of winning.

None of the 13 competitors who attained the required standards come from this State, which shows how low we have sunk as far as national standards go in athletics. My fears, as I have expressed on previous occasions, and as have been expressed by the Hon. Lyla Elliott, relate to the hiding we will receive overseas. The hiding we will receive at Moscow will be the biggest hiding of all time. If our fellows go along at the current rate, our last effort in winning one silver and four bronze medals will seem impressive.

It is said that winning is not everything and I agree with that, but it means a lot to me and the man in the street that our Australian athletes do well. We all take great pride when our athletes pull on our colours of green and gold.

Tonight the Hon. Roy Cloughton spoke about the money we are spending on the arts. I still believe the money we are spending in this direction when compared with money being spent on sport is far too much. I have pointed out that in the last three Federal Budgets \$76 million has

gone to the arts, while only \$3 million has gone to sport.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: I think your figures are not quite right; what about the sums spent on the athletics stadium?

The Hon. TOM McNEIL: Does the Minister mean Perry Lakes?

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: Yes.

The Hon. TOM McNEIL: I am talking about our national competition. I think the Minister should check the figures. The contribution from the Federal Government to the AAU for the 12 months from March, 1979, to March, 1980, is something like \$46 500 in direct contributions. This includes \$20 000 for an organiser, \$10 000 for a director, \$5 000 for international competitions, and \$1 500 for committee meetings.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: I am referring to capital which has gone into the stadium; into the grounds at Perry Lakes.

The Hon. TOM McNEIL: That must have come from somewhere else.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: From the State.

The Hon. TOM McNEIL: If we compare the money spent on arts with the money spent on sport the latter expenditure would be just a spit in the ocean. Last year \$14.3 million went to the upkeep of memorials and gardens in Canberra. I think the Hon. Lyla Elliott made a comment in that regard.

The severe standard set by the AAU will be topped by the standard set by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. It will mean we will be struggling to put a dozen men onto the field. Perhaps we should not be wasting our money sending away our athletes when they are not up to international standards. Quite obviously more funds have to be injected into the sporting sphere. We need more funds to bring overseas coaches to this country to instruct our coaches. We need to learn from the overseas coaches. We need money to entice international athletes to these shores so that our athletes can have the best competition available. Our isolation from the rest of the country means our athletes are suffering from lack of high standard competition. We need money to obtain video films and to establish a decent library. We need to be able to obtain the best advice in regard to sports injuries through involvement with hospitals.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: That applies to all sports, not just athletics.

The Hon. TOM McNEIL: Of course.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: Many years ago we could produce world class athletes; more than other countries per head of population.

The Hon. TOM McNEIL: In 1956 at the Melbourne Olympics our athletes won 13 gold medals. Admittedly, this effort was aided by the enthusiasm generated through the build-up to the games. Our performances at the Commonwealth level since the 1970 Olympics have shown we are going downwards. We cannot blame our athletes. Every time they go away to compete they do their utmost to win for Australia. However, they need a great deal more assistance and in this respect more money is needed.

I see holes in the Bloomfield report in that the report indicates investigations covered 61 sporting organisations including players and coaches. I know of a few sports in which the players were not approached. The Minister for Recreation should look very closely at this report.

It is quite obvious that some of the funding from the Youth, Sport and Recreation Council is being channelled towards the WA National Football League. I draw members' attention to the book I am holding in my hand. I am sure members have received a copy. These cost \$5 000 to print in order to assist the WANFL in its endeavour to assist the younger generation of players in participating in our national sport. The WANFL also receives \$15 500 from the Youth, Sport and Recreation Council to employ a development officer. If we get a return for our money it will be money well spent, but I have some qualms about whether we should be really trying to influence boys to play our national game in this State.

Some of the more sporting-minded members will have seen the front page of "Inside Football" where there is a report of a \$95 000 ransom demanded for a junior footballer from the Swan Districts Football Club. This young footballer had never had any involvement with Swans apart from the quirk of fate that he happened to live in its area.

The family had approached Swans some years back and pointed out that they considered the boy had potential. As most people interested in football would know, he was a big lad of 6 foot 7 inches in height and weighing 16 stone, and had acquitted himself magnificently at public school games. The family had spent money on him giving him dancing lessons, teaching him the piano, having him taught elocution and sending him to college.

The strange thing is that here was a young lad being trained to play football because, according

to his father, he showed a considerable aptitude for the game, but the Swan Districts Football Club was unable to see it. On subsequent occasions when club officials saw him play they considered he was not up to league standard.

The family finally decided to contact some of the VFL clubs and the decision was made that he should accept an offer to join the Geelong Football Club. In the meantime, the young lad was still in the Swan Districts area. The club had the opportunity to send him to the league training squad where the best five juniors of each club were entitled to train.

The Hon. W. M. Piesse: How old was he?

The Hon. TOM McNEIL: He was 17. As I say, Swans did not consider he was good enough to play league. When Geelong started to show an interest in the lad, Swans decided the best thing to do was to wrap him up by having him play a thirds game.

The father asked the club if it was prepared to help with the boy's tuition fees. However, he received little response. When the Geelong Football Club kept up its interest the boy's father asked Swans if it was prepared to give the boy a contract, and if so what would be its best offer for this junior. The club made an offer which looked magnificent in print! What it offered him was \$50 a week for 30 weeks.

The Geelong offer was for \$100 000 for three years. The club would provide him with three return flights a year, a car to go to school in, petrol for the car, money for his tuition, free board and accommodation, university fees, and pocket money. The club had also to come up with \$50 000. After the three years with Geelong the boy will return to the control of Swans where negotiations will commence all over again should he wish to play with some other club.

I only mention that in passing because I am concerned that in our efforts to improve our junior sportsmen we are also holding them up for blackmail as it exists at the moment. I point out that the boy had no contact with Swans. He was not coached by the club and he did not play for any of its teams. He was a public school footballer and he is now settled in Geelong but, as I say, the final fee was \$50 000.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: For the record could I give the fee involved in getting the stadium in order? Two-thirds of a million dollars was the amount spent last summer on a new track.

The Hon. TOM McNEIL: That would prove that instead of being 30:1 it is 20:1, so my point still stands.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: You would agree that is a lot of money to put into one sport. What you say is really quite wrong.

The Hon. TOM McNEIL: The Minister has picked out one point regarding the improvement to the stadium, but what else is being done? If I were to dwell on every word the Minister said I could come out with a fair story. I say that the proportion of expenditure is at least 20:1 on the arts compared with athletics and sport.

I also point out that I have some concern about appeal courts for sporting personnel, because we seem to have a double set of rules. The big bogey is the Victorian Football League.

Not long ago we had Mal Brown over in the east with the South Fremantle Football Club, and he ran into trouble with the umpires because he used an abusive word. It was only a small word connected with the female body but he was fined \$500 and was suspended for three weeks. He pleaded guilty straight after the game in Melbourne and he was sent back to Western Australia for sentence, and that was when he got a penalty of three weeks' suspension and a fine of \$500.

I point out that in the same game a former Brownlow medallist (Graham Teasdale) punched the South Fremantle centre half back. He pleaded guilty and was let off with a reprimand. Earlier in the year a Perth player (Turner) had been involved with an umpire quite accidentally and the umpire had been knocked out—again quite accidentally. The player was merely reprimanded.

When our younger generation is involved in sport we should consider the sporting situation. Football is not the worst game. Ian Chappell can drop his pants on the cricket ground and can punch an official of the West Indies Cricket Association. We have had cricketers dropping bottles from motel landings, and the incident involving Sarfraz and Hurst I would not have considered to be on the highest level of sporting activity.

There is a lot occurring on the football field which we do not appreciate but there must be set rules and certainly set penalties. At the moment the VFL is laughing. I point out that in the Escort Cup competition we could almost have "prisoners" playing. A player can be suspended in a club game over here and still play in the Escort Cup competition. I know that Mal Brown is recognized as a bad man. He has fought with the administrators and umpires, but I consider the penalty to be far too severe.

While on the subject of football, I should not miss East Fremantle. The other day the president

suggested that we should adopt a system whereby we interchange players between clubs. This is not a bad idea although it is old hat. There are 81 players in the 12 clubs in Melbourne at the moment who have all spent some time with another league club. I hope some help is given to Subiaco in this way by the East Fremantle president allowing some East Fremantle seconds players to go to Subiaco.

While on this matter I must state that most people would have read the article on the laws applying to the racing fraternity in this State. One person got five years' suspension for doping a horse, while Bart Cummings got three months. For whatever reason may be involved in either case, I think that those who wrote the *Sunday Independent* article would realise that another trainer, who trained for three WATC committeemen—and probably Mr Baxter would know more about this than I do—received a much lighter sentence for the same infringement of the racing laws.

This is another occasion when, if there were an independent body to which sportsmen could appeal, such an appeal could have been made if the person considered he had not received justice.

I find I must criticise that attitude of the WANFL. The President of the VFL Carlton Football Club (George Harrison) is a ruthless individual. He used the Trade Practices Act in order to force the Subiaco Football Club to release two players recently—Ironmonger and Catoggio. Subiaco is not in the best financial position, as is the case with a number of clubs, and I find it repugnant that the WANFL should actually approach Subiaco and suggest that it let these players go for a reduced fee so that Carlton would not invoke the Trade Practices Act in the Federal Court in Melbourne. Subsequently Subiaco released the two players for \$30 000. Once again I say that \$30 000 must have been a cheap price for Catoggio alone.

While I do not agree with current transfer markets I certainly wonder why Subiaco should be disadvantaged. If transfer moneys are being paid then Subiaco should be entitled to its share of the market since it bought the players.

Instead of the WANFL lending the Subiaco Football Club \$25 000, the league should have given it to the club, because the league was responsible for forcing the Subiaco Football Club to sell the players at a ridiculous figure. Most of the clubs are having great difficulty in remaining financial year in and year out. Last year we had before us legislation concerning bingo on licensed premises. I was one of those who voted against it.

It is quite obvious we will have to look again at the situation facing the football clubs. I do not agree with a lot of things the league does. However, the clubs must remain solvent. The Bloomfield report recommended full utilisation of venues, and in this respect we must do all we can to assist WANFL clubs to survive and thus ensure that our national sport also survives. If bingo is the method by which extra finance will be placed into the clubs' coffers, so be it. I believe it is a worth-while cause.

In conclusion I express the concern I have regarding regional administrators. It is felt that in a number of instances they are serving a good purpose, but I am concerned about one aspect in my area. Recently I asked a question regarding telex messages sent to the country. My question was—

- (1) Is information telexed to regional administrators concerning regional matters made available to local members of Parliament?
- (2) If so, how is the available information passed on to members?

The answer was—

- (1) and (2) It is normal practice for ministerial offices to advise local members directly on matters appertaining to appropriate Government activities in the regions.

The reference to information received by the regional administrators by telex is not understood. It would be impracticable and frequently unnecessary for copies of all telex messages irrespective of their source to be made available to local members of Parliament.

My concern arose as a result of a situation which occurred last year when the Premier released a statement on the contributory extension scheme. The Premier's Press release was made on the Friday, but on the Thursday night prior to that the regional administrator had been advised by telex of the Premier's statement. The information had then been utilised by the member for Greenough without other members of Parliament being aware of the release.

Let me point out that I am in no way upset about the fact that the honourable member was able to utilise the information to the benefit of the area. What I am upset about is that the Government used the telex machine. Are the telex machines at the offices of the regional administrators being used to disseminate

information to Government members only? If so, is the equipment available to all people?

The Press release was made by the Premier's Department on a Thursday night. The official statement was made on the Friday and the Premier was quoted in the Press on the Saturday. I have nothing against this. The equipment is valuable and should be used for the benefit of the region, but it must be used by all parties. I will be pressing for more information on that aspect.

The point I make is that the contributory extension scheme was an emotive issue at that time. As most members would know, country members were concerned about the charges for the scheme. I have a photostat copy of the Premier's release, but I was not advised that such a report was available; and this is not the first time this has occurred.

In conclusion I wish to state that I believe the telex machine should be used for the benefit of the region for all parties. Such use can only benefit the region and the people in general.

I support the motion.

Debate adjourned, on motion by the Hon. I. G. Pratt.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

THE HON. I. G. MEDCALF (Metropolitan—Attorney General) [9.27 p.m.]: I move—

That the House do now adjourn.

Victorian Legislative Council: Statement by Victorian Labor Member

THE HON. R. G. PIKE (North Metropolitan) [9.28 p.m.]: I rise briefly to indicate that yesterday in the adjournment debate I quoted from memory the substance of a statement made on the 17th March, 1979, by the Victorian parliamentary Labor leader (Frank Wilkes). I said I would produce the quotes made by him evidencing the organised hypocrisy and duplicity of the Labor Party regarding the counterfeit use of the Liberal upper House majority to gain anti-socialist and anti-nationalisation votes in the forthcoming Victorian election. My memory was not so bad. As promised, I quote the following from *The Weekend Australian Magazine* of the 17th March—

...he is...anxious to reassure Victoria that his government will not be too radical. He points to the fact that he cannot, this time around, take control of the Legislative Council and therefore will face a hostile

Upper House, able to prevent too much socialisation going through Parliament.

"Victoria is a very conservative State," he says, "and it doesn't respond to radical change. My campaign will be based on that."

Those quotes highlight the comment I made yesterday concerning the use of the Victorian upper House for the purpose of misleading the Victorian electors.

Point of Order

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: Will the honourable member be prepared to table the document from which he just quoted?

The Hon. R. G. PIKE: Certainly.

The paper was tabled (see paper No. 163).

Debate (on motion) Resumed

THE HON. F. E. McKENZIE (East Metropolitan) [9.29 p.m.]: In response to remarks made by Mr Pike I would like to read to the House the opinion in the editorial in today's *The Age*. It reads as follows—

Who needs an Opposition? Just as Mr. Hamer is predicting a Liberal victory at the polls, there is his deputy leader in the Legislative Council, Mr Crozier, conceding the possibility of defeat. Just as Mr Hamer is trying to frighten the voters with the socialist bogey, there is Mr Crozier telling them that it can easily be exorcised in the Upper House. And just as Mr Hamer is asking the electorate to leave the State safely in Liberal hands, there is Mr Crozier raising the spectre of a political crisis of the kind that seared the nation in 1975. But while the Premier may be privately rebuking his Minister for his political foolishness, Victorians should perhaps thank Mr Crozier for his candor.

Mr Crozier has drawn attention to the reality that if the Labor Party should become the Government on Saturday, the Liberals, with or without the National Party, would still have a majority in the Legislative Council. Not only that, but he declared that they should use their numbers to reject any "socialist" measures and even, in certain circumstances, refuse Supply to bring down the Government. He said Labor's plan to use \$400 million of Government reserves to provide employment through public works was something the Upper House ought to veto. Mr Crozier qualified these statements by saying they were his personal opinions. Even a Minister apparently as politically

naive as Mr Crozier must be aware that a senior member of the Government cannot afford the luxury of expressing private views on so crucial a matter of policy in an election campaign. And Mr Hamer must realise that his equivocal comments on Mr Crozier's outburst will be widely viewed as distinctly ominous.

It is not good enough for Mr Hamer to say that Opposition parties naturally vote against legislation they dislike, and that the Legislative Council has rarely brought down a Government on Supply. What the people of Victoria should realise is that while the Council may usefully review legislation, it is a grossly undemocratic and unrepresentative chamber. Its staggered six-year terms of membership and its gerrymandered boundaries have ensured that the Labor Party has never yet been able to win a majority there. For most of its history it has been an asylum for irrelevance, indolence, pomposity and mediocrity.

The suggestion that this chamber, originally designed as a bulwark of propertied interests against the demands of democracy, should use its stacked numbers to thwart the mandate of a freshly elected Government is little short of outrageous. Not only outrageous but downright dangerous to the principle of parliamentary democracy is the assumption that it should, when it so pleases, force a Government prematurely to the polls without necessarily itself having to face the electors. People's faith in the democratic process would not easily withstand a repetition of the 1975 Senate crisis in this State. Unless, of course, such a crisis precipitated either the drastic reform or, better still, the abolition of this presumptuous and unnecessary chamber.

They are the remarks in the editorial of today's edition of *The Age*, a Melbourne newspaper.

It is no wonder the Hon. Lyla Elliott rose to speak on the adjournment motion and seek a similar assurance from the Leader of this House that if a Labor Government were returned at the next election the Liberal Party would not act in a manner similar to that described by Mr Crozier. We were not given that assurance. We hoped last night that would be the end of it. I did not intend to pursue the matter this evening; I intended to give it more thought.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: You seem to have come remarkably well prepared.

The Hon. F. E. McKENZIE: But when the Hon. Robert Pike spoke on the adjournment motion I felt I should respond. Speaking on the adjournment motion is not something that is done lightly. One finds the situation here is not unlike that in Victoria, as described in the editorial in *The Age* which I have quoted.

THE HON. R. HETHERINGTON (East Metropolitan) [9.34 p.m.]: I rise to object to the remarks made by the Hon. Robert Pike who, like the Leader of the House, is very quick to accuse people with whom he does not agree of cheap political tricks. I remember when I was an academic at the University of Western Australia that the then Leader of the Opposition (Sir Charles Court) suggested after the Balcatta by-election that the Opposition in this House would use its numbers to reject supply.

The Hon. W. R. Withers: What happened?

The Hon. R. HETHERINGTON: I am glad to say on that particular occasion common sense prevailed. We hope it will continue to prevail, but I must say some of the remarks that have been bandied around here lately suggest some members of this House may be prepared to reject supply if a Labor Government is in office.

The Hon. D. W. Cooley: There is no "may be" about it. They would.

The Hon. R. HETHERINGTON: If they do that—

The Hon. A. A. Lewis: Mr Cooley is a very new boy in this place, so he would not know what goes on. When has supply ever been rejected in this House?

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, please!

The Hon. R. HETHERINGTON: Thank you, Mr Deputy President. It sounds as though the honourable member opposite is making the speech.

The Hon. G. E. Masters: We cannot hear you because of Mr Cooley.

The Hon. R. HETHERINGTON: All I am trying to say is I object to some of the words that have been used here. I would be glad if we could be given some assurance that no member of this House thinks supply would be misused in that way. I am glad to have heard by implication that the Hon. Sandy Lewis would not do so. He said it had not been done yet.

The Hon. A. A. Lewis: I did not say that at all. Do not put words into my mouth. I remember Gough Whitlam saying, "We would use every means, if we got control of the Senate, to get rid of the Government".

The Hon. F. E. McKenzie: Would you do that here?

The Hon. A. A. Lewis: There is no likelihood in the immediate or distant future that the Labor Party would ever be in government in this State.

The Hon. R. HETHERINGTON: We could sit here all night. I am prepared to stand until I have finished what were meant to be brief remarks to indicate I am perturbed by the tenor of some of the remarks that have been made in this House and I hope we do not hear many more of them. Certainly, I think any Legislative Council that rejected supply would be acting quite improperly.

I have known of Legislative Councils which were so conservative—and I am thinking of the South Australian Legislative Council—that the

only way a Liberal Government could get its legislation through was with the help of the Labor Party. That was an odd situation; it is not likely to happen here.

I think it is most unfortunate that Mr Crozier made his statement. I hope he did not mean it, and I certainly hope that in a similar situation such action would not be taken here.

The Hon. I. G. Pike: Mr Hamer has dissociated himself from the statement.

The Hon. R. HETHERINGTON: Mr Hamer is not in the upper House.

Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 9.38 p.m.

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

EDUCATION

Early Childhood Education Course

72. The Hon. W. M. PIESSE, to the Minister for Lands representing the Minister for Education:

- (1) What institutions and colleges in Western Australia embrace an Early Childhood Education Course?
- (2) For the years 1977, 1978 and 1979—
 - (a) what intake of students did each one have; and
 - (b) how many positions for qualified students were available in Western Australia?
- (3) How many job vacancies are projected for 1980?
- (4) What is the estimated cost of the three year course per student to the—
 - (a) Commonwealth; and
 - (b) State?
- (5) On what criteria is Commonwealth funding applied for and granted to institutions for this course?
- (6) (a) Are quotas imposed for intake now; and
- (b) on what criteria are quotas imposed?

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH replied:

- (1) Churchlands College; Western Australian Institute of Technology (WAIT).
- (2) (a) Intakes into pre-service early childhood education courses—

	1977	1978	1979 (estimate)
Churchlands College	80	78	75
W.A.I.T.	65	74	75
(b)	1977 120	1978 105	1979 67

- (3) Twenty for new centres and an unknown number of replacement positions.
- (4) (a) Not known.
- (b) Not applicable.
- (5) Approval of advanced education courses by the Commonwealth for funding is based on an assessment of identified needs and the adequacy of existing courses, if any, in meeting these needs.
- (6) (a) Yes, 75 places in each institution.
- (b) Estimated future needs and the expected number of graduates from both courses.

BOATS: ACCIDENTS

Rendering of Assistance

73. The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON, to the Minister for Lands representing the Minister for Transport:

- (1) Has a regulation been gazetted requiring boat owners to stop and render assistance after accidents?
- (2) If not, why not?

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) An amendment to the regulations was proposed some 12 months ago to cover this situation, however it was found that such a regulation was outside the authority of the Act.

An amendment to the Western Australian Marine Act is currently before Parliament which will provide the authority required.

LAND

Cervantes

74. The Hon. T. McNEIL, to the Minister for Lands:

- (1) When is it intended that the new subdivision planned for Cervantes will take place?
- (2) Will the provision of new headworks for the water supply at Cervantes be a charge against the new subdivision?
- (3) Is it intended that provision for sewerage will also be a charge against the new subdivision?
- (4) (a) Has the new pumping equipment installed at Cervantes increased the water supply; and
- (b) if so, will the increase support all or only part of the new development?
- (5) Will the Government consider charging the cost of the new subdivision against the expected return?

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH replied:

- (1) The development of a new subdivision (131 lots) at Cervantes (largely a holiday town) depends upon—
 - (a) The extent and costs of necessary services.

- (b) The availability of funding to the Lands and Surveys Department in 1979-80.
 - (c) The competing demand from other subdivisions for limited funds available.
 - (d) The final assessed viability of the development.
- It is not possible to predict when, or if, blocks will be offered.
- (2) May, 1978, estimate of \$517 866 from PWD for supply of water to the lots is believed to include some cost for headworks. It is anticipated that the whole of this estimate (which after 12 months could be higher) will be a cost to the subdivision.
 - (3) Advice from PWD in early March, 1979, stated that sewerage was necessary and would now be required as a condition of land release. A specific estimate of cost for the proposed subdivision has not been received but it seems unlikely that it will cost less than water supply. Sewerage costs will be charged to the land also.
 - (4) This is not known by Lands Department.
 - (5) The present method, whereby upset prices recover servicing costs, charges the costs of the new subdivision against the return received, but with estimated minimum prices in the region of \$12 000 per block the economic viability of the subdivision is suspect as land may not sell.
-