

Ayes	Pairs	Noes
Mr. Coyne		Mr. Jamieson
Mr. Mensaros		Mr. Bryce
Mr. W. A. Manning		Mr. T. D. Evans

The SPEAKER: The voting being equal, I give my casting vote with the Noes.

Question thus negatived.

Motion defeated.

*House adjourned at 11.10 p.m.*

## Legislative Council

Wednesday, the 17th October, 1973

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

### QUESTIONS (6): ON NOTICE

#### 1. GREYHOUND RACING

##### *Training Methods*

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH, to the Chief Secretary:

- (1) Is the Minister aware that live poultry is being used for the training of greyhounds in the Eastern States?
- (2) What provision is being made to prevent such atrocities taking place in Western Australia?
- (3) What is the penalty under Western Australian State laws for this type of activity?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS replied:

- (1) No, but I understand some publicity was given to the subject in Melbourne last week.
- (2) and (3) Paragraph (mb) of subsection (1) of section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1920 reads—

It shall be an offence against this Act for any person to—  
keeps or has in his custody, possession or control at any place any animal not being a Greyhound, for the purpose of using the animal in connection with the racing or training of Greyhounds—Maximum Penalty Two Hundred Dollars or six months imprisonment.

Rule 245 of the Greyhound Racing Rules reads—

- (1) A person who—

- (a) uses in connection with greyhound racing or training any species of bird or animal which is alive, whether as a lure or to excite a greyhound or otherwise, or brings

on to any grounds or within the boundaries of any property within which a greyhound trial track or racecourse is situate any such bird or animal which might reasonably be capable of being so used;

- (b) allows a greyhound for the purpose of training to pursue or attack any live bird or animal; or

- (c) is convicted in a Court for the use of or having a live bird or animal for any purposes connected with greyhound racing,

shall be disqualified for a period of not less than twelve (12) months.

- (2) Where an offence contrary to this rule occurs on any ground under the control or management of a Club that Club shall proceed against the offender, and in default the registration of that Club may be cancelled, either for a specified period or permanently, and the Club may be fined an amount not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars.

- (3) Where an offence contrary to this rule occurs on any ground under the control or management of the licensee or manager of a greyhound trial track the registration of the track and of any person concerned with the management of that track may be cancelled, either for a specified period or permanently, and any such person may be fined an amount not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars.

#### 2. KARRAKATTA CEMETERY BOARD

##### *Trustees, and Finances*

The Hon. R. J. L. WILLIAMS, to the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) Following the increased charges published in the *Government Gazette* of the 5th October, 1973, by the Karrakatta Cemetery Board—

- (a) what is the estimated gross income for the year 1973-74;
- (b) what is the estimated gross expenditure for 1973-74?

- (2) Why was the number of Trustees increased from five to eight in 1972?

- (3) Relating to the four Trustees appointed in 1972, what expertise or special qualifications do these gentlemen possess which fitted them to be the financial committee of the Board?
- (4) Which unions do the three members designated as Union Secretaries belong to?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS replied:

- (1) (a) \$460,000.  
(b) \$445,000.
- (2) Because this was considered a more suitable number to deal with operation of the Trustees and to ensure adequate attendance at meetings.

Mr. A. F. Griffith: After about 65 years!

Mr. STUBBS: Continuing—

- (3) The Administrator has advised that the Finance Committee comprises three members—Messrs. Skidmore, Brown and Dench. Full details of the academic qualifications of any of the members are not recorded.
- (4) Municipal Road Board Employees' Union, Metropolitan Timber Yard Employees Union, Federated Millers' and Mill Employees' Association.

Mr. MacKinnon: The more people in there the busier it gets.

3. *This question was postponed until Tuesday, 23rd October.*

#### 4. LAND

##### *Bremer Bay: Speculation*

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH, to the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) Is the Minister aware that West Coast Waterfront Investments Pty. Ltd. of South Perth, are distributing "Householder" letters to people in country towns of New South Wales offering 3 acre undivided shares in a 2,745 acre property called Peppermint Beach Estate at Bremer Bay?
- (2) Is the Government in agreement with this practice?
- (3) How long has this practice been continuing?
- (4) What has the Government done to prevent this practice?
- (5) Does the Government consider this practice enhances the reputation of Western Australia?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No.
- (3) For many years.

- (4) The Company is selling land in undivided shares, although some advertisements refer to non-existent "lots". The Minister for Town Planning has repeatedly warned the public to be beware of buying such shares; however, it is not possible to protect members of the public who do not display reasonable caution in their approach to commercial undertakings. Possible amendments to legislation are being investigated.

(5) No.

5. *This question was postponed until Tuesday, 23rd October.*

#### 6. ELECTORAL

##### *Location of Roe Electoral Office*

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH, to the Leader of the House:

- (1) Where is the electoral office for the State seat of Roe?
- (2) How far is this office from—  
(a) the electorate;  
(b) the main centre of population of the electorate?
- (3) What percentage of electorates have not got their office within easy reach of the electors concerned?
- (4) Why, in this case, is the electoral office not in the main centre of population in the electorate?
- (5) Which is the largest town in the electorate, and is it undoubtedly the biggest centre of population in the electorate?
- (6) What facilities are lacking in this town compared to the present situation?
- (7) When is it expected the office will be re-located?
- (8) If not, why not?

The Hon. J. DOLAN replied:

All State Electoral Registrars are now located in the State Electoral Department office at 565 Hay Street, Perth.

However, it is assumed that the question refers to Returning Officers, and particularly to the Returning Officer for the new Roe Electoral District (1972 Redistribution).

Therefore, the answer is as follows—

- (1) Court House, Esperance.
- (2) (a) In the electorate.  
(b) It is in the main centre of population.
- (3) Nil.
- (4) Answered by (2) (b).
- (5) Esperance undoubtedly.
- (6) to (8) Answered by (1).

### BILLS (3): INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING

#### 1. Censorship of Films Act Amendment Bill.

Bill introduced, on motion by The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs (Chief Secretary), and read a first time.

#### 2. Totalisator Agency Board Betting Act Amendment Bill.

Bill introduced, on motion by The Hon. R. Thompson (Minister for Police), and read a first time.

#### 3. Local Government Act Amendment Bill (No. 4).

Bill introduced, on motion by The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs (Minister for Local Government), and read a first time.

### BILLS (2): THIRD READING

#### 1. Official Prosecutions (Defendants' Costs) Bill.

#### 2. Broken Hill Proprietary Company's Integrated Steel Works Agreement Act Amendment Bill.

Bills read a third time, on motions by The Hon. J. Dolan (Leader of the House), and passed.

### MENTAL HEALTH ACT AMENDMENT BILL

#### Report

Report of Committee adopted.

### ALUMINA REFINERY (WORSLEY) AGREEMENT BILL

#### Second Reading

**THE HON. R. THOMPSON** (South Metropolitan—Minister for Police) [4.50 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The purpose of the Bill now before members is to obtain authorisation by Parliament for the Government to enter into the agreement scheduled to the Bill. Upon such authority being given the agreement will be executed by the State, Alwest Pty. Limited, and Dampier Mining Company Limited and it will then have the force of law.

Although the agreement is, in effect, an amendment agreement, the procedure the Government has adopted parallels the approach it has, and accords with the Government's policy to adopt authorisation Bills as standard procedure for industrial and mining agreements.

The **DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Will honourable members please keep their conversation at a lower level? It is very difficult for the *Hansard* staff to hear when there is loud conversation being conducted in the Chamber.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: Members will note that the Bill, as in previous similar Bills, authorises the execution of an agreement "substantially" in the form shown in the schedule. The word "substantially" is intended to allow sufficient flexibility to enable any last-minute corrections or legal drafting alterations of a minor nature to be carried out without the need to refer such matters again to Parliament. However, the agreement cannot be altered to change the rights or obligations of either the State or the joint venturers, or to modify the principle objects of the agreement, without the approval of Parliament.

The mineral project embraced in the terms of the Alumina Refinery (Worsley) Agreement will have a far-reaching impact on the future welfare of the Bunbury region, especially the Collie locality, and the south-west of the State in general.

The project is of world significance, involving an estimated total capital investment of \$300,000,000. Its forecast life span of 63 years will see a vast number of benefits, from the point of view of the social and financial structure, flowing into the region and the State.

Before proceeding with a description of the terms of the agreement and the reasons for the relocation of the refinery from the proposed Bunbury site to Worsley, I want to outline some of the major benefits the project will bring. One of the most important of these will be the stabilisation of employment in the Collie area, both in the alumina and coal industries.

The joint venturers have proposed that coal, provided it is economic, will become the primary fuel for the refinery. The obvious advantage of this is in the substantial boost to the economic future of Collie and the long-term stability it will provide the town.

The impact of this development is apparent in the projected coal usage figures. It is estimated that with the first unit having a capacity of 350,000 tons of alumina a year, up to 210,000 tons of coal will be required. With subsequent expansion to a capacity of 1,200,000 tons a year at least 600,000 tons of coal will be required annually.

In addition, immediate and long-term benefits will be felt by service industries, transport, contracting operations, and commerce in general throughout the region.

The establishment of the Wellington Dam-Boddington water supply pipeline will be of particular significance, giving Boddington a secure water supply for the first time.

There will also be improvements to the State Electricity Commission's power transmission grid in the Boddington area.

A considerable excess capacity in essential services and housing is available in Collie to be taken up by the joint venturers. This will result in substantial savings to the joint venturers and was a factor, among several other considerations, leading to the relocation of the refinery at the Worsley site.

Members are aware that originally an agreement known as the Alumina Refinery (Bunbury) Agreement was negotiated under which it was anticipated a refinery would be sited near Bunbury. But a number of reasons contributed towards a decision being taken to site the refinery at Worsley. Significant among these was the economic climate in which efforts were being made to launch the project. Whereas the joint venturers, Alwest Pty. Limited and Dampier Mining Company Limited, were unable to bring the proposed development to fruition, the change in site will enable the project to proceed.

A further consideration was the location of the red mud residue ponds where land was available and where the ponds would not constitute a pollution and land use problem near concentrated population areas.

The high cost of land and refinery siting difficulties contributed to the decision to relocate the refinery at Worsley. An indication of this is the fact that average rural land in the Picton area was being quoted at and would have cost more than \$2,000 an acre to acquire for refinery purposes.

The joint venturers were able to purchase part of their needs at fairly high cost but found difficulty in negotiating the acquisition of suitable land near Bunbury at fair values. They also found that certain areas that were critical to the proposed development near Bunbury were not available.

A multiplicity of amendments to the original agreement has given rise to the Alumina Refinery (Worsley) Agreement. So far as is practicable the new agreement retains the basis and terms of the original agreement which it is destined to replace.

The parties to the original agreement were the State and Alwest Pty. Limited. The State subsequently consented to Alwest entering into a joint venture in equal shares with Dampier Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of Broken Hill Pty. Ltd.

The Bill seeks authority to execute an agreement between Alwest Pty. Limited and Dampier Mining Company Limited substantially in the terms in which it has been drafted.

It is proposed that on authorisation the agreement will be executed and the State will give the joint venturers a letter indicating approval of assignment of a substantial interest in the joint venturers'

rights and obligations under the agreement to Reynolds Metals Company of the United States. The Reynolds Company is a major American organisation with wide experience in alumina and aluminium production and will enable the joint venturers valuable access to a wide processing and marketing potential.

The joint venturers will seek Commonwealth Government approval of the assignment to Reynolds, upon which appropriate deeds will be executed.

The subsequent development and management of the mining operations will be undertaken by Dampier Mining, and Reynolds will be responsible for the construction and operation of the refinery. It is possible also that Reynolds will seek a partner to share its interest in the refinery and its products.

It is emphasised that under the new agreement the proposed relocation of the refinery at Worsley has taken account of a broad range of factors with the prime objective of improving the economics of the project and bringing it to a stage of practical realisation.

The proposed timetable is for the first stage of the refinery to be completed during 1977 with an initial designed capacity of up to 350,000 tons a year, a contemplated expansion to 1,200,000 tons a year, and a possible further expansion to a maximum of 2,000,000 tons a year.

Engineering and design work will start immediately to enable the construction timetable to be achieved with a start to site works in 1974.

Up to 2,000 workers will be employed on the construction of the refinery. It is anticipated that many vacant houses in Collie will be taken up by the work force. Additional accommodation will need to be provided by the joint venturers to meet the demand of the permanent work force at the refinery. It is expected that the population of Collie will rise by more than 2,400 as a result of the refinery development and that Boddington's numbers will increase by 350. The joint venturers have taken into account that some workers may elect to commute from nearby centres.

As in the Bunbury agreement there is provision for the joint venturers to contribute towards the cost of infrastructure in the existing towns where their work force is primarily housed.

The joint venturers have been advised of the extent of their obligations in respect of the work force associated with a project having an alumina capacity of 1,200,000 tons a year.

The contributions will be directed mainly towards water supply improvements for Boddington and education and sewerage additions at Collie, totalling \$610,000.

Additional contributions have been negotiated for improvements to the electricity supply to Boddington and for the provision of water for the refinery.

The refinery and railway sidings will be built on a site of more than 800 acres which has been acquired mainly by the joint venturers. Provision has been made for the joint venturers to purchase some Crown land from the State.

The location of the red mud residue ponds has been the subject of considerable attention and studies have been carried out by the joint venturers in collaboration with the Public Works Department and the Environmental Protection Authority. The pond areas are primarily north of the refinery and will be located mainly on land to be leased by the State to the joint venturers. Some small areas of private land could be involved.

Careful provision has been made in the agreement to ensure that the residues from the refinery are completely contained to avoid the possibility of contamination of nearby land. They will be situated away from the Wellington Dam catchment areas.

All shipping will be through the Port of Bunbury. The joint venturers are obliged to advance \$1,500,000 to the State to meet a proportion of the costs involved in the development of the new inner harbour. They will also provide a further \$400,000 towards the cost of deepening the harbour to 40 feet.

An alumina loading berth will be built by the joint venturers who will lease an adjacent stockpile area from the Bunbury Port Authority on terms satisfactory to the authority. The development in the inner harbour at Bunbury has been predicated for some time and dredging and provision of services is proceeding.

As has already been pointed out, coal will be the primary fuel source provided it is economic. The parties recognise that once a decision has been taken to use coal there is a need to ensure continuity of supply over a reasonably long period.

The new agreement makes provision for the production of associated chemicals and by-products. The joint venturers contemplate a production capability of up to 10 per cent. of products other than alumina, including hydrated and activated alumina, sodium oxalate, gallium, and others. The production of these materials is capital and labour intensive and it is to the State's advantage to have a higher level of internal processing of resources.

I now turn to an explanation of the differences between the Bunbury agreement and the agreement members have before them.

The first, and a significant difference, is a very much more specific definition of "Crown Land" over which the company

has, or may seek, rights, under the terms of this agreement. It was the clear intention of the parties to the Bunbury agreement that the joint venturers would be granted rights of occupancy over Crown land held for timber purposes and State forests.

Study of the original definition of "Crown Land" in the Bunbury agreement led the parties to the conclusion that there was the possibility of interpretation that a mineral lease could be applied for over all or part of the balance of reserved land. For example, the question of access to the Dryandra area became a matter of some concern, until it was resolved by Alwest stating that it would not seek mining rights in that area.

The new definition of "Crown Land" identifies specifically those reserves in respect of which the joint venturers are entitled to mine, and removes any doubt as to the joint venturers' rights in respect of the remaining reserves.

However, I must point out that there has been further study of the definition of "Crown Land" and this has shown that some additional reserves which were commonly understood to be forest reserves are in fact timber reserves under the Forests Act. To remove any doubt the definition, which was the subject of an amendment in another place, will be further amended and when the Bill is in Committee I propose to introduce this amendment to specifically include the timber reserves in question.

There have been a number of other changes incorporated into the further amendment and a detailed explanation of these will be provided in Committee.

Clause 2 of the Worsley agreement provides for notice to be given by the joint venturers by the 30th June, 1974 that they desire to proceed with the objects of the agreement.

The agreement otherwise determines: The provisions of clause 3 have been extensively redrafted in regard to the protection of the joint venturers' rights to enter and occupy the land prescribed in plan X exhibited to the agreement, a copy of which I table.

The area of the land prescribed in plan X is identical to that set out in the plan attached to the Bunbury agreement. However I wish to draw the attention of members to the fact that while the land bordered in blue on plan X is generally the area referred to, a detailed description of the boundary line has also been included on the plan.

Should any inconsistency arise at any time through a comparison of the boundary line shown in blue on the plan with the detailed description, then the description will prevail in accordance with the intention of a statement to this effect on the plan.

In lieu of the provisions in the Bunbury agreement, the State now proposes that on the execution of the Worsley agreement, it will create a temporary reserve over the whole of the prescribed Crown land, over which the joint venturers will have rights of occupancy for the purposes of the agreement, including the sole right to search and prospect for bauxite.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Over the prescribed Crown land?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: Yes. The joint venturers will be required to pay fees consistent with the Mining Act for occupancy rights to Crown land within the prescribed area. I will return to this subject under clause 7, which deals with the mineral lease.

Clause 5 provides for the construction of the new narrow gauge railway, as previously mentioned, between the mineral lease and the refinery. I should point out at this stage that it has been established through studies since the original agreement was written, that narrow gauge is more desirable than standard gauge.

Further minor amendments to other subclauses within clause 5 provide for changes to the rail transport task due to the changed location of the refinery. The new task has called for a review of the freight schedule, the first schedule to the agreement, and members will note that the schedule has been drafted to provide for a sliding scale of charges per ton mile which takes into account the establishment phase of the refinery.

Subclause (3) (c) has been amended to provide for wharfage charges by the Bunbury Port Authority on chemicals and by-products it is anticipated will be produced by the refinery in addition to the basic alumina product. Land leased to the joint venturers at the Port of Bunbury for stockpile purposes will carry a rental of not less than \$200 per acre, as agreed by the port authority.

In regard to the disposal of red mud from the refinery, the joint venturers must, under clause 5 (4), give not less than two years' notice prior to the estimated production date, of its detailed engineering proposals for ponding red mud. These proposals will require the approval of the State before work can proceed, and all relevant State authorities will be consulted to ensure the adequacy of the proposals.

Subclause (7) of clause 5, dealing with the joint venturers' obligations towards housing, have been amended to provide for the new concept of the project, and also to provide, through an additional paragraph (d), for their obligations in regard to town development in the event of the project being expanded beyond the production level of 1,200,000 tons of alumina per year.

In line with other agreements recently negotiated by the Government, a new sub-clause (8) has been added to the agreement, which will ensure, so far as is reasonably and economically practicable, the utilisation of a wider range of services, labour, and materials available in Western Australia to the joint venturers.

Clause 5 (10) has been amended to provide for the payment of royalties on alumina used in the production of the associated chemicals and by-products at the refinery I have previously mentioned.

Clause 7 of the agreement deals with the mineral lease. As stated earlier, the terms regarding the method of protecting land prescribed in plan X for the purposes of the agreement, and in regard to the joint venturers' rights of entry into that land, have been changed, and these new arrangements are reflected in the redrafted clause 7.

The joint venturers may, at any time before the expiration of two years from the commencement date, apply for and be granted a mineral lease of any Crown land then protected for the joint venturers pursuant to clause 3 (3) of the agreement. They may also obtain a mineral lease of privately-owned land in respect of which the mineral rights are reserved to the Crown, but under clause 7 (9) they may not commence mining or related operations on such private land until they have produced evidence of an agreement with its owner and occupier in regard to restoration of the land, and to compensation of the owner and occupier necessary as a result of mining. I would reiterate that the provisions of clause 7 to which I have just referred, apply only to private land where the mineral rights are held by the Crown.

It does not appear that the bauxite reserves on privately-owned land are sufficient to warrant another refinery project by others in addition to that contemplated by the joint venturers. Therefore, as a practical matter, unless these reserves on privately-owned land are available to the joint venturers, they will not be utilised by anyone. The landowners accordingly stand to benefit by the rights granted to the joint venturers in respect of privately-owned land.

It is understood a number of suitable arrangements have already been made with some landowners and it is anticipated that additional arrangements will be made to the extent desirable with other landowners.

The terms of this clause are now generally in line with the provisions of the Alumina refinery (Muchea) agreement.

Rental provisions remain unchanged, with the exception that subclause (8) provides for the surrender of portions of the mineral lease not required by the joint

venturers, and the abatement of rent on these areas so surrendered. In regard to mining on private land, additional subclauses (10) to (14) have been added which provide for the further protection of owners and occupiers of any private land over which a mineral lease is obtained. The effect of the subclauses is that the rights of the owners and occupiers are well protected, but within the area prescribed in plan X private land-owners where the Crown holds the mineral rights may deal only with the joint venturers, and not with any other bauxite miner or alumina producer.

The mineral lease will not include certain reserves, including the Dryandra and Bovagin Rock Reserves, and the same protection as provided for the Helena River and Collie River catchment areas in the original agreement has been retained in this agreement.

Clause 9 replaces the old clause 9 (4), dealing with the construction of roads. It gives the joint venturers the right to construct the roads it needs to carry out its operations under the agreement, provided such roads are approved by the State and, in particular, provided they are the subject of six months' prior notice to the Conservator of Forests before construction is commenced.

Clause 10 is a new clause recommended by the Commissioner of Main Roads, dealing with the use of public roads by the joint venturers, and conforms with similar clauses built into other agreements recently negotiated by the Government.

Clause 11, also new, provides for the transport of construction materials by road under certain circumstances.

Clause 12, which was numbered clause 9 in the old agreement, contains a number of minor amendments in subclauses (1) and (2), and includes provision for adequate protection of public works in the event of the development requirements of the joint venturers potentially interfering with these items.

The terms of subclause (7), dealing with the resumption of land held by the joint venturers, have been amended to afford the joint venturers adequate protection from interference with their operations, but recognising the reasonable needs of the State and various authorities for easements, roads, or rights-of-way.

Clause 13, dealing with the provision of water for the project, has been amended extensively and now provides for the whole of the joint venturers' water requirements—which will be 3,000,000 gallons of potable water per day at the 1,200,000 tons per annum production level—to be supplied from the Wellington Dam.

The cost of the pipeline and ancillary works will be advanced by the joint venturers and during the first 10 years

from the production date the joint venturers will pay \$120,000 per annum, plus rates prescribed under the Country Areas Water Supply Act, less 10c per 1,000 gallons. After 10 years the annual lump sum payment will cease.

In addition, the joint venturers will pay an annual water rate based on the unimproved value of the refinery site.

Similarly, under subclause (6), the joint venturers will be liable for the cost of providing water needs for the mine site near Boddington, as I have already mentioned. The new subclause (7) gives the joint venturers the right to establish their own water supply for mining operations should they so desire, subject to the approval of the proposed development by the State.

Clause 14, dealing with coal, is also a new clause to the agreement, and sets out provisions which will ensure a sensible approach to the allocation of the resource towards joint venturer and State needs.

It is, of course, imperative that once the joint venturers make the decision to proceed with the use of coal, and this is expected to be the case with the refinery located near Worsley, they must be sure of access to adequate reserves for the contemplated life of the project. The clause recognises the coal needs of the State Electricity Commission and the joint venturers, and the desire of the parties to see that a rational use of the coal reserves eventuates.

Clause 15, which was clause 11 in the Bunbury agreement, deals with the supply of electricity, and in subclause (1) the terms have been reviewed to ensure that the joint venturers are authorised to generate electricity for their own use at the refinery and, if necessary, at the mine site. The joint venturers have the right to erect transmission lines only in respect of providing power to a conveyor between the mineral lease and the refinery, and between the refinery and red mud ponds to power a red mud pumping system.

A new subclause has been added to the clause, dealing with forest control—this is (16) in the new Agreement and (12) in the old—which provides for the joint venturers to consult with the Conservator of Forests and prepare a plan for submission to the State not later than two years after the commencement date, showing in adequate detail proposed mining operations within State Forest areas and Crown land during the succeeding ten years. The plan must be reviewed and re-submitted thereafter at annual intervals.

This provision, together with the new clause 17, which is the usual environmental protection clause, will ensure better management of the areas and the opportunity for adequate consideration of environmental matters arising out of the

mining and restoration operations. The *force majeure* clause has been redrafted to provide more specifically for delays due to economic conditions in both the Australian and world scene.

Clause 21, which deals with the determination of the agreement, has been amended in comparison with the terms of the old clause 18 under the Bunbury agreement. It has been updated to reflect the participation by a number of joint venturers in the agreement and their respective obligations under this clause. It is relevant that the terms and conditions were found appropriate in the Iron Ore (Cleveland Cliffs) Agreement.

A further clause which has been varied extensively as a result of this Government's policy in the matter, is clause 24, numbered 20 in the Bunbury agreement, which deals with the procedure to be employed in varying the terms of this agreement. Clause 25, which deals with power to extend periods, has been amended as a result of the State's experience in administering other agreements.

In concluding let me reiterate that the development and establishment of the Worsley project will have considerable immediate and long-term benefits for the Bunbury/Collie localities, in addition to the south-west districts in general.

It will result in the stabilisation of employment in Collie through both the alumina and coal industries. It will boost service industries, transport and contracting operations, and its benefits to commerce will be felt throughout the region.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. N. McNeill.

*The plans were tabled  
(see paper No. 363).*

## LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### Second Reading

THE HON. J. DOLAN (South-East Metropolitan—Leader of the House) [5.21 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

At the request of the Law Society of Western Australia and the Barristers' Board, the Government has considered proposals to amend the Legal Practitioners Act. Each of the amendments arise from the need to recognise changing circumstances and, in turn, to ensure that the relevant legislation does not become outmoded. The amendments in the Bill can be classified under three broad categories—

- (1) Constitution of the Barristers' Board.
- (2) Restrictions as to articulated clerks.
- (3) Control of certain practitioners.

The present provision in the Act is for five practitioners to be elected members of the Barristers' Board annually by the profession. This has remained unchanged since 1893, notwithstanding that the total number of practitioners on the roll has increased more than tenfold since that time.

It is important, particularly from the point of view of the disciplinary role performed by the board, that the elected members should hold the major place in the constitution of the board. It is therefore proposed to increase the number of elected members of the profession to seven.

The Act now provides that the State Crown Solicitor and the Deputy Commonwealth Crown Solicitor shall each have no more than four articulated clerks at the same time.

The Law Society requested that the limitation be lifted, and the proposal had the support of the Barristers' Board. The Crown Solicitor and the Deputy Commonwealth Crown Solicitor each are allowed to have four articulated clerks as a means of providing—

- (1) recruitment for each department; and
- (2) assisting the community by aiding law students to proceed to admission to the bar, and so meet the needs of the community for local practitioners.

The law school has in recent years experienced difficulty in arranging articles for all graduates. Larger firms of solicitors have increased their number of articulated clerks, it is believed, as an obligation to the profession and to the community.

This Bill was accordingly drafted to meet the request of the Law Society as supported by the Barristers' Board. However, in response to suggestions made by the member for Floreat to the effect that private enterprise in industry, in commerce, and in the professions, should accept some responsibility in taking on a greater number of articulated clerks and taking into account some other aspects advanced by the honourable member, the Attorney-General accepted Mr. Mensaros' amendment to increase to seven the number of articulated clerks permitted the Crown Solicitor or the Deputy Commonwealth Crown Solicitor rather than to remove entirely the restriction as originally proposed.

The extent to which the intake of articulated clerks will be expanded by the departments concerned on the passing of this legislation will be governed by funds available and opportunities to employ them gainfully so that they receive appropriate training.

A further amendment sought by the Barristers' Board provides that the board may at any time appoint a certificated practitioner to inquire whether or not



another practitioner is for any reason incapable of properly conducting his practice.

The practitioner so appointed shall report to the board which may, if it decides that the practitioner investigated is incapable of properly conducting his practice, apply to a judge for such order as the judge thinks fit. This provision is aimed at providing further protection for the public.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. A. F. Griffith (Leader of the Opposition).

## HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

**THE HON. R. THOMPSON** (South Metropolitan—Minister for Police) [5.26 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Housing Loan Guarantee Act has played an important part as an integral part of housing management aimed at ensuring a flow of housing funds to service the home ownership aspirations of people at all income levels.

The Act, by means of a Treasurer's guarantee, attracts into housing finance certain funds which otherwise might not have been available for that purpose. Those funds are channelled to assist families in the moderate income bracket to purchase modest homes of reasonable living amenity. Over the past two years a sum of \$4,938,000 has been raised under the Act, with 290 families receiving assistance to purchase their own homes.

Operations under the Housing Loan Guarantee Act are conducted within a limited interest charge to home purchasers, which can be varied by the Treasurer from time to time by a notice published in the *Government Gazette*.

Likewise, to reserve the benefits of the Act for those who might otherwise have difficulty in financing in the private market, cognisance is taken of the level of income of borrowers. This limit is not a single determination, but is at different amounts having regard to the circumstances prevailing in the several geographic areas of the State. Income limits are approved by the Minister. A similar situation prevails in regard to maximum house value.

From its inception it has been a feature of the Housing Loan Guarantee Act that it contains a limitation on the maximum advance which may be made under the Act. Presently there are different maxima laid down in the Act for the four major geographic areas of metropolitan, country south of the 26th parallel, north-west and eastern, and Kimberley. Circumstances change from time to time, and maxima

which are determined by Statute become inappropriate, so that amending legislation is required fairly frequently.

**The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** Will the Minister please speak a little louder as some members are having difficulty hearing him.

**The Hon. R. THOMPSON:** The purpose of the Bill now before members is to avoid the necessity for such amendments. The Bill proposes that maximum advance limits will be retained, but they will be determined from time to time by the Minister and published in the *Government Gazette*. This would bring this part of the machinery of the Act into line with other aspects, where items requiring variation from time to time and impacting on the guarantee are determined by the Treasurer and published in the *Government Gazette*.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. A. F. Griffith (Leader of the Opposition).

## DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

### *Second Reading: Defeated*

Debate resumed from the 2nd October.

**THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH** (North Metropolitan—Leader of the Opposition) [5.29 p.m.]: This is the third occasion on which a Bill of this nature has been introduced into this Parliament.

On the first occasion a similar Bill was introduced by the Chief Secretary into this Chamber; on the second occasion the Government saw fit to introduce the measure in the Legislative Assembly, and on this, the third occasion, it has now come back and been introduced in the Legislative Council.

As you will recall, Sir, the first occasion on which such a measure was introduced was in 1971. The second reading of the Bill was passed on the 16th September.

It will be recalled that the Government got some of the way with the Bill, and because of the death of the Speaker, Parliament was prorogued and the Bill did not go any further at that stage. The Government of course did not hesitate—for reasons of which we were aware at the time—to prorogue Parliament, and the desire that it had for the Bill to become law at that time was conveniently forgotten by the Government because it had lost its majority in the Legislative Assembly, at least for the time being.

It will be recalled that when it was known there was some opposition to the legislation by some members of this Chamber, the Legislative Council was threatened by the Government with an election. The Premier stated that an election of Legislative Council members might well be held two years ahead of time if the Legislative

Council continued to throw out some of the Government's legislation. We have not heard very much about that sort of thing lately.

In the meantime, when it was known that some members of this Chamber were opposed to the legislation, the Premier came out with a statement to the effect that the existing Daylight Saving Act might be proclaimed to take effect in the metropolitan area within a radius of 35 miles from the G.P.O. That prospect brought about considerable criticism. The absurdity of the proposal was soon understood and the Government was quick to soft-pedal the proposition that the existing Act might be proclaimed. When Parliament resumed on the 16th November after the Ascot by-election, the matter was brought back to Parliament; but in the meantime other States had adopted daylight saving and the Bill was defeated in this House.

On the second occasion, daylight saving was introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The Bill was passed by that House, then it came here and was defeated in this Chamber.

On the third occasion, the legislation has once more been introduced in the Legislative Council. I noticed in the *Daily News* this afternoon that the Chief Secretary has made a statement that the Government's third bid in three years to introduce daylight saving would be debated in this Chamber this afternoon. The article says the Bill has been low down on the notice paper for some time and there was a shade of doubt, to say the least—the proposed effective date for daylight saving to begin being the 28th October—that the Government could put daylight saving into effect, should it become the law of the land, on such a tight schedule. The Chief Secretary is quoted in the article as saying the Bill was kept low down on the notice paper because of the importance of other legislation.

I want to express recognition of the fact that the Leader of the House met with my convenience the week before last when—I suppose to the satisfaction of some members, anyway—I could not speak at all. However, that was the week before last. I regained my voice last week. I watched with interest the progress of the Daylight Saving Bill on the notice paper. I saw it go from Order of the Day No. 15 on Wednesday, the 3rd October, to No. 17 on the 4th, to No. 17 on the 9th, to No. 13 on the 10th, to No. 5 on the 11th, back to No. 16 on the 15th, and now to No. 7 on today's notice paper.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: You can at least say we are in the starter's hands now.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I cannot accept that. It is we who are in the starter's hands, and the starter in the matter of legislation and its place on the

notice paper is, as the Standing Orders provide, the Minister in charge of the House. I merely record that while I appreciate the consideration given to me on the day I could not speak, there has since been ample time for the legislation to be brought forward, but for reasons best known to the Government—which I do not question—it has been kept low down on the notice paper until today, although it got to No. 5 the other day. We went home very early last night and—perhaps by good management—we have not had many late nights since this session resumed. I simply record those facts and say that, in the event of the legislation passing, there is no doubt the Government would find itself in a tight position when putting into effect its daylight saving proposals.

I think we should pause for a moment or two to consider what has happened in this country—I was almost tempted to use some expression related to the "Australian" Government—since 1971, when I think all the other States adopted daylight saving.

The Hon. J. Dolan: Not Queensland.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Did Queensland not have daylight saving in 1970?

The Hon. J. Dolan: I do not think so.

The Hon. J. Heitman: They had a run.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: If Queensland did not adopt daylight saving in 1970, it would add a little meat to the argument I propose to put forward; but it does not make much difference because, as the Leader of the House will be aware, Queensland, with a climate similar to ours, decided after one year's trial that it would not have anything more to do with daylight saving. I think Queensland tried it in 1971, gave it away in 1972, and has made it abundantly clear that in 1973 it does not propose to introduce daylight saving.

In Victoria and New South Wales it must have been all right.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: Only for some.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I say it must have been all right because it is my understanding that those two States were reasonably satisfied with the situation. I use the word "reasonably" advisedly because I noticed an article in the *Farmers' Weekly* only the other day which said that strong opposition to daylight saving had been expressed in Melbourne by the Federated Poultry Farmers' Associations of Australia. The members of the council congratulated the Queensland Government on its decision to reject daylight saving. The New South Wales Government has indicated it will hold a referendum on the matter, and the council has written to the Victorian and South Australian Governments asking them to take similar action. So I think we will leave that where it is,

saying that daylight saving was introduced into those States. It could not possibly be said it was introduced with the unanimous approval of everybody—I do not think anyone would claim that.

Apparently the situation in Tasmania was reasonably satisfactory. We are told it was satisfactory in South Australia, although I have reason to believe there is not overall satisfaction with the operation of daylight saving in that State. However, one thing is absolutely certain in my mind; that is, had it not been for the publicity given to the fact that certain States adopted daylight saving in the first year and the other States adopted it last year, I think the people of Western Australia would have allowed it to go unnoticed. I am satisfied the adoption of daylight saving by the other States did not cause any inconvenience to the people, generally, in Western Australia. I do not think they even noticed it had taken place.

The other thing of which I am convinced is that there is no public cry for daylight saving at the present time. As a matter of fact, people who are both for it and against it have been fairly quiet on the issue and because of that I am sure the people feel daylight saving is not for Western Australia and it is not an issue over which a great deal of noise will be heard.

Of course, it would be untrue if I were to say I had not received some small representation from people who want daylight saving, but it is also true to say I have received strong representation from some people who do not want daylight saving for reasons they have given me.

Let us look at the Minister's speech for a minute or two. I think it was a very fair speech. The Minister did not labour the point. He admitted daylight saving was a matter upon which the people of this State had divided opinions, and I think his presentation of that argument was fair enough. However, he did say that in most cases the arguments advanced by people who were opposed to daylight saving were of a theoretical nature.

The Government must admit the matter is based on theory. The Government says so and if one accepts that statement, which I think we must do, it follows that the Government's case for daylight saving is also based on theory—a theory that Western Australia is in need of daylight saving and a theory that Western Australia would benefit from daylight saving. I simply say there is theory on both sides but there is also a good deal of fact on the side of those who oppose daylight saving.

The Chief Secretary said—

As stated in my opening remarks, the views of the majority of members on daylight saving are based chiefly on

theory and this we feel is also the case in regard to the majority of people in the State.

Of course, those who went through daylight saving during the war and who have long memories are not basing their case upon theory but upon fact. The Chief Secretary then said—

Our viewpoint is that theory in itself is not sufficient.

Well, of course, that has always been the reason. The Chief Secretary then presented a third reason, as follows—

Hence the third reason, which is that the Government desires the State to experience daylight saving in order to ascertain whether or not the benefits claimed or the objections raised are factual.

I say that is not a new reason; it has always been a reason. The only other remark I would like to make in connection with the Chief Secretary's speech concerns the following statement—

Finally, I would mention the motion picture industry, in which it is claimed that the loss of patronage would assume disastrous proportions if daylight saving were introduced. Similar claims were made in the Eastern States, but the heavy fall-off did not materialise. In fact inquiries reveal that the industry has ceased to complain, which would tend to indicate that the loss is nothing like that which was anticipated.

Apparently the motion picture people saw that remark; so they wrote to me under date the 3rd October, as follows—

Dear Mr. Griffith,

I am sorry to take up your valuable time again—

I am glad somebody recognises that my time is valuable! To continue—

—on the subject of daylight saving but a statement by the Chief Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Stubbs, reported in *The West Australian* today calls for correction.

Mr. Stubbs is reported to have stated that although the motion picture industry in the Eastern States had claimed that there would be a big drop in attendances this had not happened.

This statement is untrue. During the period of daylight saving audiences in South Australia showed a considerable drop and similar developments are reported from Victoria and New South Wales according to my information checked today. These fall-offs are reported to be due to loss of family trade.

It is in the public interest that throughout the period of the long summer school holidays the Industry

in W.A. goes all out to provide pictures suitable for family entertainment at the drive-ins and this is the time of year when families have the most opportunity to enjoy an evening out at the drive-in. If daylight saving were adopted this would make the starting time too late for the great majority of families. This is evidenced by the number of phone calls we receive regarding film starting times.

It therefore seems obvious that this important part of the public which has a right to be specially catered for during the summer school holidays would be particularly adversely affected by the introduction of daylight saving.

A further consideration is that business confidence in the drive-in industry in W.A. which because there has been no adoption of daylight saving in W.A. had led to five new drive-in ventures either opened or to be opened during the current period would be eroded. It is noteworthy that similar expansion is also taking place in Queensland which has refused to adopt daylight saving.

If and when you or other Opposition Members have the opportunity my Association would be most grateful if the reported mis-statement can be corrected.

Yours sincerely,  
C. TIPPING,  
President.

I thought perhaps I should record that letter because the people concerned were good enough to write to me.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: What about reading the letter from the Stock Exchange?

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I will do that if the Chief Secretary would like me to. The Stock Exchange said, as it said last year, and the year before, that it wants daylight saving for business reasons. It said that the lack of daylight saving in Western Australia is operating to its considerable disadvantage.

The Hon. Clive Griffiths: The way Mr. Connor and Mr. Crean have been going it is a wonder that there is any business at all on the Stock Exchange.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: If some of the gentlemen in the Eastern States have their way it will not matter whether or not we have daylight saving because I am sure they will take all the cream they can from Western Australian industry.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: Of course, Menzies told us we were 20 years behind.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I do not mind what Sir Robert said. I have a great respect for him and he has told me a number of things from time to time.

Nevertheless, that is his opinion; and it is the opinion of the Government that Western Australia would be better off with daylight saving.

Getting back to the letter from the Stock Exchange which the Chief Secretary asked me to quote, I believe I have stated its content; but I will read the letter if the Chief Secretary wishes me to. The fact remains that the Rural and Industries Bank made identical comments in 1971 and 1972; and when we asked the bank, through the Government, what financial losses it suffered, we were told that is difficult to determine. In other words, the bank was unable to say what disadvantages it suffered. Instead of Western Australia being dragged by the feet by the Eastern States, why should not the business community get to work and turn the situation to its advantage? I do not know why members are laughing; what did I say that is so funny?

The Hon. S. J. Dellar: We thought you were going to say something else.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I am sorry members opposite have such bad minds; I did not intend to say anything of that kind.

The Hon. J. Dolan: The laughter did not start over here.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: The Leader of the House should not make himself out to be so pure. My personal opinion of daylight saving remains unchanged.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I started to gather that.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I have never known the Chief Secretary to be slow when he wants to be quick. I do not think the Government has put forward a case for the introduction of daylight saving.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I'll tell you what: I would rather you had the case and we had the numbers.

The Hon. J. Heitman: That can't happen, either.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Mr. Stubbs invites me to say that the party to which I belong is not a "caucused" party.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I am not interested in whether or not yours is a "caucused party"; but I would be interested in having the numbers for once.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Well, I am interested in the Chief Secretary's remark. I repeat that ours is not a "caucused" party. Whatever the vote was in 1971 and 1972, it was not a regimented vote on the part of the members of my party. This year once again members of my party will vote on this matter according to their consciences and their expressed opinions; they will not do as members opposite will do.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: Just the same, wouldn't it be refreshing to have the numbers for once?

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Well, if the Chief Secretary's Government can see a little further than daylight saving and if it is good enough it might be able to get the numbers. Certainly the Government will have ample opportunity to do that because, according to the undertaking given by the Premier the State general elections will be held not later than the 30th March next. In fact, if the Government wishes to try itself out any time between now and Christmas, I and the members of my party would be delighted to take it on to see whether the Government can get the numbers. If it does get the numbers, of course, it could do what it likes; but then, God help Western Australia!

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I think for us to have the numbers would be the best thing ever to happen to Western Australia.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: The State Government has kowtowed sufficiently to the Federal Government to satisfy me that I am glad I am a member of this Chamber and that the numbers in this Chamber are sufficient to save some relics of Western Australia after the Federal Government has finished with the State.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I am pleased to hear you talk about the Federal Government because obviously you cannot find anything to say against the State Government.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: It was the Chief Secretary who brought up the question. He said he would rather have the numbers than have a good argument.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order! I suggest that the honourable member get back to the subject matter of the Bill.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: With respect, Mr. Deputy President, I am right on the subject matter of the Bill. The Chief Secretary said he would prefer to have the numbers than to have a good argument in favour of daylight saving. I simply offer him the challenge. So far the Labor Party has not been good enough to win control of this Chamber.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I think those people who are listening to you in the gallery will give you an academy award or a logie—with a bar attached!

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: If they did that it might be well deserved. I will not be the judge of that. In any case, I cannot see anyone in the gallery apart from members of the Press.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: Well, they wouldn't give you one.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: No, I do not think they would. However, I had better get back to the Bill—as you have warned me to do, Mr. Deputy President.

I repeat that my views are unchanged. We already have more hours of hot sunshine in the summertime than many people in Western Australia can cope with. So why in the name of creation should we make the position worse?

This matter continues to divide itself into two areas. Stated plainly, the areas are those who are for and those who are against daylight saving. I admit that some sections of the business community are in favour of daylight saving, as are some people who seek more leisure time; and I respect their views. Those who are against daylight saving—and the Government does not seem to want to take any notice of them—

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I suppose it is the reverse in your case; you take no notice of those who are in favour.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I do take notice of them. I am making a conscientious effort to weigh up the pros and cons of the argument, and I listen to what people say to me. Irrespective of what the Government says, I repeat that it does not seem to want to take notice of the point of view of other people. It introduces Bills to establish daylight saving year after year, probably because it thinks daylight saving is a good political hot potato to throw in now and again. However, many other people do not think so.

I have here a telegram addressed to me by the Secretary of the W.A. Federation of Parents and Citizens' Associations, which states—

The parents of Government school children throughout Western Australia register their opposition to daylight saving.

Surely those people represent the mothers and fathers of children at school, and children who are not yet old enough to attend school. Is their opinion to be brushed to one side? Are we to say, "You do not represent much thought at all because you are only mothers and fathers"?

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: Those mothers and fathers are pretty important; without them we would not have kids going to school.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Well, why does not the Government take notice of them? Believe me, mothers and fathers throughout the length and breadth of this community are taking a lot of notice of the Government, and they represent a large section of the community.

The entire rural communities are opposed to daylight saving; but the Chief Secretary wants to brush those people to one side also. It seems to me that the Government is saying, "Hang the people in the country."

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: We don't believe in hanging.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Well, the Government should practise what it preaches because here it is saying, "Don't

bother about the people in the country." The thing I simply cannot understand is that the Trades and Labor Council is against daylight saving.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: This year?

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: Has the Chief Secretary checked with it?

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: Have you checked?

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: No, I have not.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: Well, it is a dead heat because I haven't, either.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: If the Chief Secretary had any degree of departmental intelligence he would have conveyed to us any change in the approach of the Trades and Labor Council to daylight saving. If there had been any change he would have been quick to say so.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: Listen to who is talking. The Leader of the Opposition is not in front as far as intelligence is concerned. His level of intelligence would run about fourth in this House.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: If the Chief Secretary desires to be nasty—

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: The Leader of the Opposition has made reference to my intelligence.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: I gave the Chief Secretary credit for his intelligence, but if he wishes to be nasty he is not making a very good job of it.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I can speak on any matter and not be nasty. You do not perturb me at all.

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: The Chief Secretary looks like bursting a blood vessel, because he is getting red around his gills!

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: That is caused by the reflection from this file on my table!

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: It seems that a number of things that emanate from the front bench are read!

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: Even the carpeting on the floor is red!

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH: My comment which the Chief Secretary seems to have misunderstood, and which has brought some colour to his complexion, is this: If the Trades and Labor Council had changed its views and the Chief Secretary had been advised of this he would have said so in his second reading speech. Because there has been no word from the Trades and Labor Council, surely I am entitled to assume that it has not changed its views. This body represents the working people in the community, such as those engaged in the building industry. I refer to people like carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and the like. These people start

work at 7.00 a.m., and now they will have to get out of bed at 5.30 a.m. to be at work by 7.00 a.m.

Under the Government's proposal to introduce daylight saving these people and their families will have to rise actually at 4.30 a.m. to enable the menfolk to be at work at 7.00 a.m., and this proposal is put forward under the guise that there will be another hour of sunshine in the day; I should say another hour of stinking heat. The mother would have to coax her children to go to bed an hour earlier than usual.

I have already said that so far as my party is concerned the final conclusion which our members will reach is perfectly clear. We are not a party governed by a caucus. I imagine when the division bells are rung some members of my party will vote with the Government, because they believe in daylight saving.

Surely this Government has had adequate experience of the fact that we on this side of the House are capable of expressing our personal opinions, and are permitted to vote accordingly. I shall not go into the history of our party to prove that point. I say in conclusion that I have examined the pros and cons of this question, and I cannot change my mind.

However, I must have regard for the people who have expressed their views to me—those engaged in the rural industries, and others throughout the State who are opposed to daylight saving. I should also point out that the parents of children at Government schools throughout the State are opposed to it; and the Trades and Labor Council together with the work force it represents is opposed to it also.

I cannot see that I have any right to inflict on the people of Western Australia, on the mere suggestion that we ought to give daylight saving a trial, the introduction of daylight saving; therefore I cannot vote for the second reading of the Bill.

*Sitting suspended from 6.05 to 7.30 p.m.*

**THE HON. W. R. WITHERS** (North) [7.30 p.m.]: This Bill is becoming a hardy annual. It seems that during the first two weeks of October is the time to speak on this subject. I have spoken to the Daylight Saving Bill on the 6th October, 1971, on the 4th October, 1972, and I am speaking again on the 17th October, 1973.

The Hon. F. D. Willmott: It is getting later each time.

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS: Yes.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: It may be later than you think!

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS: I have previously pointed out that it is quite ludicrous to have one standard time for a land area the size of Western Australia. We have a standard time under the Standard

Times Act of 1895 and it is quite unreasonable to expect that all the people within the State will agree on what is the best time to adopt.

When speaking on previous occasions I have quoted a table of sunrise and sunset times for regions, or zones, throughout this State. I have also quoted a table showing the difference in daylight hours throughout the State. The area of the north province, which is represented by Jack Hunt and myself, covers 10 degrees of latitude and 15 degrees of longitude. The westernmost point of the north province has a meridian of longitude which is west of Perth, and the eastern side of the province stretches to the eastern boundary of the State—the Northern Territory border. The depth of the province extends from the Tropic of Capricorn to the northernmost shores of the State and it can be seen that it is too large an area to have one standard time.

Naturally, we will have conflict of opinions even within a province. Over the last two years we have endeavoured to find out what the people in the area need. We have discovered that people living in the westernmost part of the province do not particularly want daylight saving but there are people in the north-eastern section of the province who claim that they need daylight saving. So in trying to reach a decision on how to vote on this matter one finds there is a conflict of opinion within one's own province.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: You mean, those people need a change of time.

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS: Yes, and that is what daylight saving is all about.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: The daylight remains the same, no matter what time is applied to it.

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS: The hours of daylight remain the same for a particular point on a particular day on a particular month in a particular year. The hours of daylight do not remain the same in all parts of the State.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: The same applies to all of Australia, of course.

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS: The hours would differ throughout Australia. We have an extremely large State covering nearly 1,000,000 square miles. The people living in the north-eastern sector of this State—and I refer mainly to the East Kimberley and also parts of the West Kimberley—have adjusted their lives to a type of daylight saving. The children go to school at 7.30 a.m.; the Public Works Department and the Main Roads Department start work at 7.00 a.m. and 7.30 a.m., respectively; and service stations open at 7.30 a.m. Most business houses also open at 8.00 a.m. The reason is that those people need daylight saving so they have adjusted themselves to cope with the problem.

However, they do run into further problems because the banks and the post offices cannot adjust their hours to the local situations. Legislation is required to be passed before banks and post offices are able to adjust to local times. As a consequence, business houses, the Public Works Department, Government offices, and schools are out of kilter with the banks and the post offices.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: The civil servants will not be so affected; they are to start at 8.15 a.m.

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS: I know what my leader is referring to. He is looking at the parochial situation of the city. I would like to point out that this is not the case in the north of the State where civil servants often start work at 7.30 a.m.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I was not pointing to anything parochial, but to the fact that the civil servants will start at 8.15 a.m.

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS: As I mentioned, the new hours will apply to civil servants around the metropolitan area and, possibly, country centres other than my province where they have been starting work at 7.30 a.m. for the last 10 years that I am aware of.

The Hon. J. Heitman: Well, they will be starting at 6.30 by sun time and 7.30 by clock time.

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS: Whatever time is shown on the clock is clock time.

The Hon. J. Heitman: That is what I said.

The Hon. W. R. WITHERS: I have mentioned these matters previously while speaking to earlier Bills. It is quite useless for me to repeat what I have already said. I would very much like to see a different time zone in the north of the State but, then again, we could not have a time zone just for the north. We would need to have a separate time zone with the border roughly down the middle of the north province. I should imagine that people in the southern part of the State would require separate time zones also. When the standard times legislation was brought to Parliament it was really for the benefit of the people who lived in the south-west sector of this State. Only a few people lived in the north—a small handful—and quite a number lived on the eastern gold-fields.

The Standard Times Act did not cater for businesses and for people throughout the whole of the State. The legislation applies to the whole of the State but it was enacted for people living in the southern part of the State.

The more development we have throughout this State the more we will strike the problem of different time zones. I think I have said sufficient on this occasion. If

any member is interested in reading what I have said previously my comments appear in *Hansard* at pages 1867 to 1869, dated the 6th October, 1971, and again at pages 3976 and 3977 of *Hansard* dated the 12th October, 1972.

I support the Bill.

**THE HON. S. J. DELLAR** (Lower North) [7.40 p.m.]: Unlike the previous speaker, this is the first time I have spoken on this issue. However, I have listened closely to previous debates. The subject of daylight saving has been debated at length, both for and against, and I do not think anybody has the real answer without having actually experienced daylight saving.

**The Hon. J. Heitman**: Quite a number of members present have experienced it.

**The Hon. S. J. DELLAR**: The Leader of the Opposition covered the history of this Bill so I will not go over that ground again. I wonder just how many people in Western Australia have experienced daylight saving. Statistics taken out after the census of the 30th June, 1966, indicate that 41.98 per cent. of the State's population was under the age of 21 years. That was seven years ago. It is obvious that daylight saving as experienced by the older members in this House during the war years has not been experienced by the younger people. I hazard a guess that 50 per cent. of the population of this State is under 21 years.

My own personal experience has only been as a result of trips to the Eastern States since the legislation was introduced over there. Although I was only on holidays at the time I did not experience any great inconvenience in adjusting to daylight saving. I was not working at the time so I could not really comment on that score, but the people with whom I stayed did not seem to have any difficulty adjusting themselves to daylight saving.

**The Hon. J. Heitman**: You did not suffer any hardship?

**The Hon. S. J. DELLAR**: No, I did not suffer any hardship whilst in the Eastern States.

Arguments have been put forward, both for and against, regarding the effect of daylight saving on businesses, school children, cropping in agricultural areas, and so on.

**The Hon. J. L. Hunt**: Do not forget chooks.

**The Hon. S. J. DELLAR**: It seems the poultry growers and the potato growers say they will also be affected! The Leader of the Opposition read to members a letter from the motion picture industry. The letter indicated that from the experience of the industry in the Eastern States there was a drop in attendances due mainly to the fact that family groups

could not participate in the pastime of attending drive-in theatres during the summer months because of daylight saving.

The letter pointed out that the drive-in theatres provided entertainment for family groups during the summer months, and if daylight saving were introduced it would be difficult to provide such entertainment. The industry claimed that the family group was especially catered for.

I have wondered whether the letter was prompted by the fact that the Government is contemplating the introduction of daylight saving, and it was being used on this occasion to bolster the argument against daylight saving. It is claimed that the drive-in theatres provide entertainment for the family man, and they do provide playground areas for children. When the drive-in theatres were introduced in this State it was the general consensus of opinion that they provided an ideal outing for a family who had been for a run to the country or to the beach for the day. The family could go on to the drive-in theatre and probably save mother the job of having to cook dinner.

I would like to refer to yesterday's *Daily News*, dated the 16th October, and draw to the attention of members just what is available in the way of entertainment for the family man. The shows listed include Maggie Smith and Timothy Bottoms in "Love and Pain". On the same show appears Goldie Hawn in "Butterflies are Free". Another show is "Jim Brown is Slaughter" and a comment on that show is that he really lives up to his name. On the same show appears "Bloody Mama".

Another theatre is advertising "Carry on Henry" and its supporting show is one which, perhaps, I could understand. It is called "War Between Men and Women". Another show is titled "The Torture Chamber of Baron Blood", and its supporting show is "Countess Dracula". Another theatre lists "Ryan's Daughter"—a good show but for adults. Another show is "Virgin Witch"; then there is "The French Connection", and its supporting show which is "Straw Dogs". Another show is "The Adventures of Barry McKenzie", supported by "Some Will Some Won't" and "Savage Shadows". A further show is "The Deserter" plus "Friends", and another show is "Ulzana's Raid". That show is supported by "Tales from the Crypt".

**The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon**: People could go to "The Great Waltz".

**The Hon. S. J. DELLAR**: Another one is "Two Lane Black Top". I am quoting from what is in the newspaper.

**The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon**: "The Great Waltz" happens to be in the paper, too.

**The Hon. S. J. DELLAR**: I am talking about drive-in theatres. Altogether 16 drive-in theatres advertised a total of 21



films in yesterday's *Daily News*. Let us look at a breakdown of the classifications. I will give the classifications, which are—

Not recommended for children	5
Restricted	4
Mature audiences	11
General exhibition	1

Out of a total of 21 films being shown at drive-in theatres only one was suitable for general exhibition.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: What sort of films do you like to see, Mr. Dellar?

The Hon. S. J. DELLAR: I am easy. I go to them all when I have the opportunity. The only film for general exhibition was shown on the same programme as an R rating film which, in itself, would debar any family man from taking his children along.

If the letter from the motion picture industry is correct and we can expect to see an improvement in the type of picture available to the family man, perhaps it is fair enough. However, the letter indicates that the motion picture industry is prepared to cater for the family man only during the summer months—and to hell with him for the rest of the year. During that time it caters for older people, childless couples, or single people. If the motion picture industry is catering for those categories of people now, the same people will still go to drive-in theatres during the summer months if daylight saving is brought in, because it will not matter to them whether they arrive home at 11.00 p.m. or midnight. The hour difference brought about by daylight saving would not affect these groups of people.

I believe we could go on and on in arguing the pros and cons of daylight saving. As I have already said, the majority of people in Western Australia have not had the opportunity to experience it and I believe they should be given that opportunity.

I agree with a great deal of what was said by Mr. Withers in connection with the times in the north. Some parts of the Lower North Province would be affected to the same extent. This would apply particularly to Eucla, which is dark at an ungodly hour and light almost when one goes to bed.

I believe, however, the people of Western Australia should be given the opportunity to experience the effects of daylight saving. Most of them have not had this opportunity, although some of the older ones have. We should give the majority of people the opportunity to experience it for a trial period, which is all it would be. We could then assess what the situation is and perhaps we would have more response from the public. I understand 600 letters were received in 1971. This is not a large number when we consider that there are over 1,000,000 people in Western Australia.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: How many letters came in this year?

The Hon. S. J. DELLAR: With those comments, I support the Bill.

**THE HON. G. C. MacKINNON** (Lower West) [7.50 p.m.]: I feel constrained to make a few comments to the measure because members will recall that when Mr. Stubbs sought leave to introduce the Bill there was a slight mix-up and it looked at the time as though he might be denied that right. Together with one or two of my colleagues, I was reported in the newspaper as being one who supported daylight saving when, in actual fact, I and my colleagues were supporting the Minister's right to introduce the measure.

I have no intention of supporting daylight saving. I think I should make that statement early in my speech because perhaps one or two members could have thought I would change my mind. I will not.

This is the third occasion on which the matter has been brought up. I do not believe this is a question which is related in any way to any particular political belief nor, indeed, is it related to any particular area. We could find people in the same area, some of whom daylight saving would suit and who would therefore be in favour of it while it would not suit others who would therefore be opposed to it.

A person working in a shop, say, whose predominant recreational interest is, perhaps, fishing or sailing would obviously strongly favour the introduction of daylight saving because it would give him a longer time in which to fish or sail. However, another person in the same town who happens to be a shift worker would, from my experience, generally be opposed to daylight saving because it would not suit him personally.

People have said that they cannot understand how daylight saving can possibly affect a cow. Of course it would, because the cows would be brought in an hour earlier in the morning.

The Hon. J. Dolan: They would not have to be.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: I will explain that point in a moment. Perhaps it is not so harsh on the cows as it is on the person who has to bring in the cows. For many months of the year the person who brings in the cows has to work by torch or lamplight. As the days lengthen he looks forward to being able to bring in the cows in the morning during the natural light.

The effect on the cows is worse in the afternoon. Normally a person starts to bring in cows at 3.30 p.m. when it is becoming cooler, mainly because of the steady sea breezes in the dairying areas of the State. At 2.30 p.m. it is usually very hot and this puts stress on the cows.

Members may recall that during the debate on the Dairy Industry Bill the other evening a fair amount of reference was made to stress being placed on these animals which are expected to produce large quantities of quality milk. Any further stress must affect the cows to some extent.

The Leader of the House has asked whether it is actually necessary and whether the dairy farmers could not remain on the same times. The answer is "No" because the dairy industry is tied to a commercial activity. The timing would not affect an agricultural pursuit, such as the growing of potatoes, because a farmer ploughs his paddock in his own time. Further, he fertilises and seeds at whatever time suits him. In the same way he digs, bags, and stores his potatoes at the time which suits him and the potatoes. Milk is a totally different proposition because it must be picked up at a time to suit the factory workers. Consequently the hours of the factory workers would have to be altered. Also, milk has to be transported to the metropolitan area and it must be processed. All of this must be tied to a time schedule. Consequently it would be necessary to shift back the milking of the cows by one hour in order to correlate the milking with the commercial activities which are associated with getting the product on the whole milk market, which is a daily market.

It may be possible to adjust the times of milking in the case of a butterfat producer. It would be a much easier proposition if a farmer were separating and storing cream. However, it certainly would not be a simple operation in the case of a whole milk herd.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: That is one of the reasons why the threat to proclaim a 35-mile limit was ridiculous.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: Yes, it was ridiculous. Milk may be taken from a cow which is 120 miles away today and it may be in our refrigerators tomorrow. This is because of the speed of the processing operation. The processing time is not very long but it is tied in with all the other arrangements, some of which I have mentioned.

There are other serious problems associated with daylight saving. One of the most serious, in my opinion, concerns the children who must travel fairly long distances to school. This question has been discussed on each occasion a daylight saving measure has been introduced. No solution has been put forward. I noticed in the paper that one town announced it intended to endeavour to force the schools to start an hour later. I thought that was a reasonable proposition but I probably did so because I am not a school teacher. I suppose the effect would be that school teachers would be to some extent out on a limb socially. Perhaps normally they would want to play tennis or engage in

some other activities with people in the town or with their colleagues. To start an hour later would put them out of kilter to some extent because they would be starting school at 10.00 a.m. and finishing at 4.30 p.m.

Perhaps it would seem reasonable for the children to attend school during these hours. In some of the country areas we see little mites of six or seven years of age waiting on the side of the road to catch a bus at something like 7.30 a.m.

The Hon. F. D. Willmott: What is going to happen to the bus drivers in the country who have other jobs?

The Hon. J. Dolan: Kiddies in the city catch buses just as early in the morning.

The Hon. V. J. Ferry: They do not have the same distance to travel.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: I would be surprised if children in the city do catch buses as early as children in the country. However we will deal with that question in a moment. I think it is worse for the children to be let out of the school at 2.30 p.m. because at that time it is very hot indeed. There is a distinct difference between leaving school at 2.30 p.m. and catching a bus at, say, 3.00 p.m., and leaving school at 3.30 p.m. and catching a bus at, say, 4.00 p.m. It is quite rare for us not to get some relief in the form of a sea breeze in the afternoon.

Also, children have difficulty in falling asleep while the sun is still up, but they must still get up an hour earlier in the morning.

Mr. Dolan said that many children in the city catch buses at a very early hour. If they do, they probably go to school early for the purpose of playing with other children before school begins. I have a home unit right next to a school and I know how early the children arrive in order to play with their friends. This is their own choice.

The Hon. J. Dolan: They must go when the buses go. My own grandchildren in Floreat catch a bus at 7.20 every morning. At that time there are two buses full of children.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: If the measure is passed they will be catching it at 6.20 and will be up at 5.00 a.m.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: It is a terrible reflection on a bus system, under Government control, if children must, of necessity, reach a local school in Floreat Park by catching a bus at 7.20 a.m.

The Hon. J. Dolan: They go to schools in the Claremont area.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: They must be attending a private school by choice. I am talking about the children who have no option.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: The parents' choice.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: It is quite unreasonable to expect a child to catch a bus at 7.20 a.m. I assume it takes just as long for the children to get home. Children would have a school day which would seem to be a little more arduous than the average working man's day if the children are leaving home at 7.20 a.m. I also understand it is current Government policy that children should start school when they turn five.

Is the Leader of the House, who is Minister for Education, suggesting that it is normal for a child to leave home at 7.20 a.m. in order to arrive at school at 9.00 a.m.? If a child leaves school at 3.30 p.m. and the same time schedule applies at the other end the child would get home at 5 o'clock. This seems to be a pretty awful suggestion from the Minister for Education.

The Hon. J. Dolan: All the schools in the metropolitan area do not start and finish at the same time—including Government and private schools.

The Hon. R. J. L. Williams: The school starting times in the metropolitan area are controlled by the M.T.T.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: That is all very fine and dandy, but in the country areas the schools start pretty much at a set time.

The Hon. J. Heitman: That is right, 9 o'clock.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: Yes, and it is suggested they should start at 8 o'clock. Then the children would leave home very early and they would travel home in the hottest part of the day. In my opinion this is the most serious aspect of daylight saving. As I say, the people of one town in the wheatbelt were so upset at the idea that a suggestion appeared in the Press that the townspeople were going to—and I will use a plain Australian term—jack up, and demand that the schools start at the same time as they do now; that is, at 10.00 a.m. according to clock time, and knock off at 4.30 p.m. This shows the concern and consideration for the children in this town. I know how tough children can be and it seems to me that they stand up well to a lot of travel. Nevertheless, young children do get very tired.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: They get tired travelling 50 to 60 miles each day from their farmhouses to the schools.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: That is right, and very frequently, as members who represent country areas will know, these children have a reasonable walk to and from the bus. As my colleague, Mr. Willmott, pointed out, schools working on such a timetable would create further problems. Many of the school bus drivers have other work to do.

The Hon. F. D. Willmott: That is right.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: So it would be very difficult to prepare bus timetables to fit in with a 10.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. school day—the bus services would be put out of kilter. One would have expected that the Government, if it were really sincere about this measure, would give some thought to problems of this kind. It is no good brushing them aside, as Mr. Dolan has done, by saying that his grandchildren go to school early. They may be particularly hardy children, and having seen Mr. Dolan in action, I would be prepared to accept that his grandchildren would be pretty hardy kids.

The Hon. J. Dolan: I did not mean this at all—they are just normal kids.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: I am sure they are very nice children, but that is quite beside the point. We are talking about travelling in buses, and country children are often on a bus from 7.30 a.m. to, say, 8.45 a.m. I have seen children arrive at the local school at about 8.00 a.m. or even before that. However, they play around in the yard under the trees, and conditions would be much more pleasant for them than for children travelling in a bus. I am sure all members who represent country electorates will know of children who must travel long distances to school.

The Hon. J. M. Thomson: Plenty.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: That is very different from playing around under the trees until school commences.

Other people in different areas will be influenced by certain circumstances. It is on this point that I join issue with some of the members who have spoken before on this measure, or similar measures. For example, I believe that on balance the majority of the people living in the town of Bunbury itself would favour daylight saving because they are employed in circumstances where they would gain benefits from the extra hour of afternoon daylight. I imagine that the people working in the mineral sands industry in Capel would be in favour of daylight saving, because although the mill hours could be adjusted quite independently of any other activity, the workers would then be operating to a different schedule from that of their children, so I believe they would favour daylight saving. However, people living on farms in this area would be most adamantly opposed to it.

So in the same town we could get a very marked division of opinion. Of course, what suits one person does not suit another. It is not a matter of politics—two Liberals will argue about this subject in the same way that two Labor supporters will argue. I have been congratulated by some shift workers for my

stand, and I suppose at least 30 per cent. of them would have voted for the Labor Party.

The Hon. Clive Griffiths: I do not think there would be that many.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: Not now, but at the time of the last election when we lost.

The Hon. R. Thompson: It would be 55 per cent. now.

The Hon. F. D. Willmott: Says he hopefully!

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: I notice that Mr. Arthur Griffith drew attention to an article in *The West Australian* of the 26th September which refers to the fact that 10,000 Public Service employees are to commence a quarter of an hour earlier. The article commences—

The working hours of State civil servants will be changed next month in an attempt to ease peak-hour and public transport problems.

The public servants are to commence work at 8.15 a.m. and they will finish at 4.30 p.m., with 45 minutes for lunch. This will mean the Government employees will have their own built-in daylight saving—10,000 of them. Small businesses can adopt the same course and it will probably suit many people, although the article casts some doubt on the idea because apparently no research had been undertaken to discover how many of the employees used their own transport and how many used public transport.

I believe there is a lesson to be learnt from some of the research which has been undertaken into daylight saving, and I refer particularly to the motion picture industry because at least this industry prepared a case. I believe its argument against daylight saving is infinitely better than any argument produced by people in favour of it.

The idea seems to be abroad that daylight saving is a matter of political ideology but it is not, and I have explained this. One's viewpoint tends to depend on geography and individual interests. Indeed, I should imagine a man who likes to play some sport early in the morning would look askance at daylight saving, whereas the man who wants to play sport after work would welcome it.

The Hon. J. Dolan: The man playing sport in the morning could simply change over.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: A particular sport may not lend itself to this. As I have said, no case has been put forward in support of daylight saving. We have heard about the inconvenience caused to businesses because we are out of line with the Eastern States during the summer months, and at first this related to the money market alone. From the information I have received, I gather that the

money market was influenced very marginally only and, indeed, this has opened up new opportunities in Singapore. I have the idea now that the business people most markedly inconvenienced are lawyers and those in fairly large retail stores. These people have frequent contact with the Eastern States—either agents or fellow practitioners—and they would experience difficulties when they must telephone Melbourne or Sydney every day or so. I imagine people in this situation would be gravely inconvenienced, but they would be a lonely group—probably the only group to suffer. I do not believe daylight saving affects anyone else to any extent.

However, if we institute daylight saving, a great number of people will be sorely inconvenienced, and I have had numerous phone calls, letters, and conversations with people in this category. Shift workers, parents with young children, farmers, and many more do not favour daylight saving.

As I said earlier, a group which has done an excellent job in the preparation of a submission is the motion picture industry. Nothing I have heard has led me to change my mind, and I am sorry if my action when Mr. Stubbs moved to introduce this legislation, should have given anyone false hopes that I may have changed my mind because I have not.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I am not so young that I would fall for that.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: The Chief Secretary knew I was just being kind and considerate towards him.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I knew that a leopard does not change its spots.

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON: Anyway, I have now explained that my attitude has not changed, and I say that I have no intention of supporting the measure.

The HON. L. A. LOGAN (Upper West) [8.11 p.m.]: Because of the debates which took place in this Chamber in 1971 and 1972, it was my intention to simply stand up and refer to *Hansard* Nos. 18 and 19 of 1972 reporting the debates of the 3rd and 12th October. My speech is recorded from pages 3971 to 3976, and it occupied 35 minutes of the time of this House. I intended to say that I have not changed my mind and leave it at that. However, I read a Press article this afternoon which referred to a debate between the Premier and Sir Charles Court on the new "State File" programme, part of which reads—

He accused Country Party members in the Legislative Council of following the example set by their Party members in Queensland, where the Government has decided to reject daylight saving in future.

This statement is stupid, and it is not factual. We cannot have the Premier of the State bolstering up his arguments with

specious comments such as that. I debated and opposed a similar measure in this House on the 6th October, 1971, when Queensland had agreed to put daylight saving into effect for 12 months. Therefore, if we were following Queensland's example, we would have supported daylight saving in 1971. How stupid can the Premier get to make a statement such as that!

The PRESIDENT: The honourable member cannot reflect upon a member who is not here.

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN: I am talking about a statement made on radio, on television, and which appeared in the Press. I take exception to remarks such as that.

The Chief Secretary has attempted to cajole us into accepting this measure because he says, "Let us give it a trial." We have had two years' trial and we have not even had a ripple on the surface. Now he wants to throw a stone into the water to create one big ripple. That is what will happen because of the number of people who are opposed to this particular measure. The Minister talked quite kindly about the school children and he said—

Children will be on holidays for seven of the 18 weeks when the scheme would operate, if approved, and, secondly, it is possible to vary the starting and finishing times of individual schools.

The Hon. S. J. Dellar: They would be the hottest seven weeks, wouldn't they?

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN: What the Minister did not say was that the children would still suffer the disadvantages of daylight saving for 11 weeks at the hottest time of year.

The Hon. S. J. Dellar: I said the hottest, not the worst—what about January and February?

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN: My calculation is that seven and 11 weeks make 18 weeks. Therefore we will subject these children to 11 weeks of daylight saving during the worst time of the year. I will not go into all the further ramifications mentioned by other speakers in the Chamber this evening.

The Minister also said it was merely theory, but it is not theory for those of us who experienced daylight saving many years ago when we had to bring up young families. Personally I was not too young to experience daylight saving when I had a young family. At that time it was not theory; it was a practical application of daylight saving.

It is fair to say that not only did we receive letters from the representatives of the motion picture industry—particularly those associated with drive-ins—but also

for Mr. Dellar's benefit I would point out that this is the third year in succession that the representatives of that industry have presented their case against daylight saving in Western Australia.

The Hon. S. J. Dellar: They did not send any representations to me this year.

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN: They have sent representations to us in 1971, 1972, and 1973, so I think the motion picture people have good reason to present their views. Other organisations that have made representations against daylight saving have been the Poultry Farmers' Association, the Farmers' Union, the Country Women's Association, the Country Shires Councils' Association, the Western Australian Fruit Growers Association and the Parents and Citizens' Federation.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: The C.W.A.

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN: I mentioned the C.W.A. All those organisations are totally opposed to this measure. It is interesting to read some of the remarks that were made in relation to a survey that was conducted by the Western Australian Employers Federation. These remarks are contained in a survey report dated the 24th September, 1973. The federation has gone to a good deal of trouble to dissect the information it received as a result of this survey. I would like to quote some of the comments that have been mentioned in this survey report. They are as follows—

A comment from the quarrying industry was that as work already began at first light, daylight saving would only result in a later finish.

Some major mining companies stated that W.A. already had more than sufficient summer daylight hours to carry out normal day shift operations and that a peak heat time of the day was not the best at which to stand down.

Some motor firms considered that they would encounter disastrous overtime since demand for their services was highest toward the end of the day and specialist labour was too scarce to allow an increase in output in ordinary hours. The result would transmit into prices.

I think the answer to this problem, which is very simple, lies in the next two paragraphs I will read to the House. The first is—

They considered a reduction of time difference with the east to be essential. One of the most extensive organisations in this industry established its own daylight saving system last summer to maintain communications.

That is all they have to do, and that is one organisation that has done it successfully; namely, instead of upsetting thousands and thousands of people, let the

organisations which want daylight saving make their own adjustments accordingly, which, as I have said, has already been done successfully by some organisations. The next paragraph reads—

Some firms in general service industries reported that they operated to daylight saving time last summer and found it satisfactory.

There is the simple answer so why does the Government keep bringing this Bill before Parliament?

As for daylight saving assisting the activities of the Stock Exchange, from my point of view it would have been much better had it been closed for the last 12 months because my capital would have remained intact instead of being reduced as a result of the events that have taken place recently. I will now quote from an article published in *The Australian Women's Weekly*, dated the 14th February, 1973.

The Hon. R. Thompson: You are on good stuff, now!

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN: That might have been a lighthearted interjection, but this article is intended to be serious. This is a country woman's claim—

A country wife's plea against daylight saving—A Reader's Story.

Won't someone give me back my hour's sleep?

N.S.W. country reader Jacqui Bolte finds that routines just don't adjust in a community where sunset, not the clock, marks the end of the day's work.

Last night, driving to town to my usual monthly church meeting at 7.30, I ran the gauntlet of six loaded wheat trucks tearing over Billy's Look Out Hill in an effort to get that last load into the line, ready to be emptied early this morning.

The sun absolutely blinded me, and as every good farmer's wife knows to steer clear of silo routes at harvest time, my sin of being there was bad enough without being in the middle of the road as they roared over the hill in the opposite direction. The road at this time of the year is undisputedly theirs.

I have even known a commercial traveller to pull completely off and stand, hat in hand, reverently waiting for the line to pass.

Of course, if it hadn't been for daylight saving they would have all been home, sorting out their wheat tickets, dreaming of the big Mac diesel semi they might buy next year to cart the wheat.

Also, but for the new law, I wouldn't have been travelling with the sun in such an awkward position.

Never mind, I survived, although I'm sure my husband will receive an official memo at the next graziers' meeting.

Now I wonder how many of you city mothers, lovers, and others are fully sold on this extra hour of daylight so miraculously given us?

"I am tired"

I mean we women aren't stupid, are we? We know it has to come from somewhere, and I know where. From MY sleep time, that's where!

Fact: Our children must be on the school bus, eight miles from the house, at 7.30 a.m.

Conclusion: I must arise at 6 a.m.

Fact: Farmers are incapable of being inside the house while it's still light enough not to trip over the dog. (Some of them must be forcibly restrained at full moon.)

Conclusion: I don't wash up the dinner dishes (we call it tea out here) till 10.30 p.m., or later as the summer progresses.

Overall result: I am tired.

Why don't I sleep during the day, I hear you ask?

I guarantee the quickest way to bring a stock agent or a salesman selling Dr. Wonder's miracle pig cure-all is to lie down during the day.

Another good way to bring them out is to notice that your cake tins are empty, and decide not to cook till tomorrow.

Fact: Mum's tired, Mum's cranky.

Result: Children, with that uncanny sensitivity of the young, become quarrelsome and as irritating as possible.

This is serious, you know. I am in danger of being divorced.

Great White Father is getting plenty of work done, but willing slave isn't too willing or slavish when lord and master finally arrives home.

He finds his children already in bed asleep, provided I have been able to bludgeon them senseless, because the sunlight coming in their bedroom window keeps them awake.

He finds his tea has been on the stove since the children had theirs at 6 p.m., and although he doesn't expect the Ritz, the resulting offering is rather nasty.

The news and weather are over, and I have forgotten to listen to the current market reports.

Who's got time to listen to those? I spent three-quarters of an hour trying to convince the chooks that the government knows more about the correct time than they do, and it was time they were in bed.

Father decides to ring Bill and arrange to borrow his welder for those urgent repairs tomorrow, only to find the exchange shut, and the postmistress off playing twilight bowls.

We finally fall into bed. No time to kiss and make up.

"All my life's a circle" goes the modern song. I know just how the singers feel.

The Hon. D. K. Dans: From which State was that written?

The Hon. L. A. LOGAN: New South Wales. This is the experience of many thousands of people, particularly in the country areas of New South Wales and Victoria. I have spoken to many people—particularly those living in the country—and to members of Parliament who represent country districts and they reiterate all the remarks contained in the article I have just quoted to the House. I can assure members that they do not believe in daylight saving.

I would suggest to Mr. Withers that he should do the same as Broken Hill—which is in New South Wales—does. That town does not alter its times in accordance with New South Wales time; it works on central standard time. Despite the fact that the Northern Territory lies almost on the same longitude and latitude as the Kimberley, it has never asked for daylight saving.

So having said all I have said in other years, I repeat what I have said this evening; that is, as far as I am concerned, and as far as it concerns the number of people I represent, we do not need a referendum to ascertain our views, because I know what the majority of those people want. Daylight saving is not the desire of 85 per cent. of those people. I oppose the measure.

**THE HON. I. G. MEDCALF** (Metropolitan) (8.26 p.m.): I do not suppose it would surprise you Mr. President, if I were to tell you that I am in favour of the Bill, because I have spoken in favour of Bills seeking to introduce daylight saving on two previous occasions. I think I made my position clear on both those occasions.

There are some considerations which are quite important and which can be easily overlooked. One of these is what one might call the consideration of the unity of the various parts of Australia. In normal circumstances we have three time zones in Australia. When it is noon here

it is 1.30 p.m. in Adelaide and 2.00 p.m. in all the other Eastern States. Also, it is 1.30 p.m. in the Northern Territory. They are the three times we all know. That is something which every school child learns.

When daylight saving was first introduced in the Eastern States in the summer of 1971-1972, we had four time zones. When it was noon here it was still 1.30 p.m. in the Northern Territory; it was 2.30 in South Australia; 3.00 p.m. in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and it was also 3.00 p.m. in Tasmania.

In the summer of 1972-73 when daylight saving was introduced in Victoria, New South Wales and some of the other Eastern States we had five time zones in Australia, so we are increasing the number of zones from three, to four, to five. When it was 12 noon here it was still 1.30 p.m. in the Northern Territory, 2.30 p.m. in South Australia, 3.00 p.m. in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and 2.00 p.m. in Queensland.

I think this complication is most unnecessary and as I indicated previously it is a great shame that the authorities in Australia could not have put their heads together in a more effective way and reconciled, as far as possible, some of these conflicting views. I think daylight saving illustrates, more than most subjects, that these matters are determined by the views of the majority of particular people in particular places. They do not seem to pay attention to the situations that exist in other States.

As I think I indicated on an earlier occasion it would have been desirable had proper inquiry been made by representatives of the States with a view to being able to reduce the number of time zones by a little give and take on the part of the States one way or another; that is, half an hour here, half an hour there, and so perhaps getting the number of time zones to remain at three.

I cannot see that we can very easily reduce the number below three because of the geographical difference in longitude between the east and west coasts of Australia.

Having said that, it is really an expression of disappointment that after 73 years of federation we have been unable to reconcile our views a little better and that there has not been a little more co-operation between the authorities in the different States and perhaps a greater attempt by them to reconcile their conflicting views.

However, that does not help very much in the present situation. I frankly agree that there are two ways to look at this problem of daylight saving; there is the climatic argument and the time differential argument. The time differential creates certain problems between the States.

As far as the climatic argument is concerned we have heard a great deal of talk and it could well be—in fact I would be foolish to say otherwise—that it is more attractive to embrace daylight saving the further away one is from the equator. Daylight saving is obviously a great boon to people in the far northern and far southern areas. When I say that I am referring to the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere. Clearly it is wonderful to have a twilight as is experienced in northern Europe, Scotland and England, and, to a lesser extent, in Tasmania. The further away one is from the equator the more advantages one gets from daylight saving. This is obviously true because one has only to look at the attitude of the people generally in Queensland and the Northern Territory to realise this.

The time differential problem is one we cannot easily overlook. We can say what we like about our situation in Western Australia, but we are still basically dependent industrially and commercially on the Eastern States. We cannot regard ourselves as an island. It is inconvenient, of course, for people when they wish to communicate with the Eastern States. It has been said many times in this debate that effective communication ceases at 12 mid-day when daylight saving is on because of the fact that people go to lunch there and then they go to lunch here and by 2.00 p.m. with the two-hour time difference it is impossible to get through to people in the east.

Of course it is an advantage to some people when they cannot get through to their counterparts in the Eastern States and very often it is an advantage to them when their counterparts in the Eastern States cannot get through to them! However, looking at the problem from the point of view of business, we should go along with daylight saving because business stimulates employment and industry in Western Australia. I have said this before. It is my opinion. I respect the opinion of other members who take a different view from the one I hold because they are motivated by different considerations.

Personally I believe we should go along with daylight saving because it will be in the interests of business and employment in Western Australia, and for that reason I support the Bill.

**THE HON. R. F. CLAUGHTON** (North Metropolitan) [8.34 p.m.]: I support the Bill as I have supported similar legislation on previous occasions. I, like most speakers, have no new reasons to add to those I have stated in the past. I think the strongest motivation concerns the difficulties experienced in business communications between the eastern and western portions of Australia.

Having contacted somebody in the Eastern States it is often then necessary to contact others within the city and other parts of the State in order to finalise the business involved. By the time one is able to communicate again with the Eastern States the offices there have closed for the day and it is necessary to wait until the following day.

Mr. Arthur Griffith referred to a letter sent to him by the Stock Exchange, and I think members would probably be interested to hear the contents of the letter in detail. The Minister has kindly forwarded me a copy of the letter dated the 10th October, and it reads—

The Stock Exchange of Perth Limited strongly supports your efforts to have daylight saving introduced into Western Australia during the coming summer.

The Exchange does not argue the merits of daylight saving per se. What it does argue is that the time differential between the Eastern States and Western Australia should not be extended because of the dislocation it causes to industry, commerce and those members of the public who are involved in these fields.

The increase in the gap in the relative times seriously disadvantages Western Australian investors who are required to make decisions before they have had time to adequately study the latest information which their counterparts in the Eastern States have had for some three hours prior to the opening of the market. A serious complication is that Western Australian businesses, which use the facilities of the money market, find that they cannot operate in this market when the time differential is increased to three hours. This disadvantage will be much more serious during the coming summer than in past years because of the sharp increase in interest rates and the possibility of considerable changes in interest rates during the period. Indeed, the Western Australian Government will experience this disadvantage to a greater extent than any other organisation in the State and perhaps this strengthens the argument that this disadvantage be eliminated as far as possible.

The Stock Exchange has stated fairly clearly the reasons it wants daylight saving. I think perhaps we could agree with some of the criticism made in that the Stock Exchange could not give us more definite details concerning the money it loses as a result of our not having daylight saving. However, it may be very difficult for the Stock Exchange to estimate precisely what the difficulty in communication is costing it. If it has not



received the money in the past it does not know how much it is losing. I would have liked more definite information, but I do not think there is any doubt at all that business suffers a great deal as a result of the difficulties involved.

I experienced daylight saving when it was introduced during the mid-1940s and my memory of it as a young teenager is that it was a pleasure. I enjoyed the extra daylight because I found there were a lot of things I could do which, otherwise, I would not have been able to do. I do not think that children today are any different and that they would find the situation any different from how I found it at that time. Children would find daylight saving of considerable benefit to them because they would be able to enjoy many sporting activities for a longer period instead of being forced to stay inside.

With regard to school hours, when I was still at primary school the practice then was that when the temperature reached 105 degrees all the children were sent home. I do not know whether those in authority were any less wise at that time in this regard, but that was the practice. However, it was discontinued with the establishment of school bus services. Because the buses had a definite timetable and were due at a certain time to pick the children up from school and the parents expected the children to arrive home at a certain time, a change could not be contemplated without the parents being notified, and this would not have been possible.

However, having been a teacher I know very well that on hot days the afternoon period was a waste of time scholastically. It was impossible to expect children to do anything extremely demanding. Often the young children were asked to put their heads down on the desk for a while and stay still while they were inside.

For people to say that from 3.30 p.m. onwards is the cool part of the day is to misstate the position. The sea breezes do not reach country towns until quite late.

The Hon. J. Heitman: As the sun goes down in the afternoon of course the temperature becomes cooler. It is much hotter between 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. than it is between 3.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: The middle of the afternoon is very often the hottest part. If children are sent home an hour earlier than they are now they will not really suffer much extra heat as a consequence. They will be merely travelling in a bus instead of being compelled to stay in the classroom.

The Hon. S. J. Dellar: It depends on where they live in the State.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: What do you think of the position of the child who travels 50 or 60 miles home from school? Have you any consideration for those children?

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: At the Morawa school I taught children who travelled those distances and I am not unaware of their problems. Nevertheless those children must travel those distances whether they commence their journey home at 2.30 p.m. or 3.30 p.m. If the day is hot, it will be hot at 2.30 and at 3.30.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: But surely it is cooler at 3.30 than it is at 2.30.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Not to a great extent. Obviously if the children are to be sent home at 2.30 instead of 3.30, they will have been working for an hour extra in the cooler part of the day because they will have started school an hour earlier when it is quite cool. Consequently the greater proportion of the teaching period would be in the cool hours of the day when the school work can be done more effectively. I believe that educationally it would be far more desirable to start earlier. In fact we know that a number of schools voluntarily commence an hour earlier, although I cannot name the schools.

The Hon. S. J. Dellar: One is at Exmouth.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Exmouth is on the coast and later in the afternoon it would be reasonably cool. The children would still be travelling home in the bus in the heat of the day.

The Hon. S. J. Dellar: They would be walking home in the heat of the day.

The PRESIDENT: Order! Would the honourable member please address the Chair.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Certainly, Mr. President. I was interested to know whether Mr. Dellar might have some information to give us.

It is obvious that those schools which commence an hour earlier believe that this is much better for the children even though it means the children must travel home an hour earlier in the afternoon and face the so-called problems of travelling in the heat.

It all boils down to a matter of opinion and my opinion is that from a teaching point of view it would be better for the children to commence an hour earlier so that they would be receiving their education in the cooler hours when the teaching would be more effective. I do not believe the children would unduly suffer from the heat by having to travel home an hour earlier in the afternoon.

I do not think there would be a great deal of difference in the temperature they would have to bear. I was somewhat surprised when the Leader of the Opposition said he had received a telegram from the Parents and Citizens' Association.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Why were you surprised?

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I have a right to be surprised. Why should not I be surprised? The Leader of the Opposition has been surprised at different times and I have not denied him that right.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I wonder why you were surprised, that is all.

The Hon. Clive Griffiths: He was surprised that you were surprised.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: The Parents and Citizens' Association of W.A. represents the parents of the entire State, and I suppose the majority of the parents would live in the metropolitan area where children would not have a great distance to travel home. Large numbers of high school children, however, travel by bus but I daresay they would be able to withstand the rigours of the heat in the afternoon.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: You had better take up your surprise with the person who sent me the telegram.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I have received no communication from him.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: So what?

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: He could not have felt it was that important or he would have contacted more than one member of Parliament.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Why on earth should he send you a telegram? You will do as you are told.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: The Leader of the Opposition will do as he is told.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I will do as I please; I am not a member of your mob who do as they are told.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: We don't want you over here, either!

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: What is more, you will never get me over there.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: Is that a threat or a promise?

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: The opinion has been expressed that the community as a whole would benefit a great deal from the extra hours of usable daylight in the afternoon, because of the recreation they will be able to enjoy during that time. I, too, feel that this would be so; because a great number of people would be able to visit the beaches, or play tennis, or enjoy twilight bowls—as some lady regretfully mentioned was happening in a particular case. I think that would be most desirable.

Mr. Logan quoted an article in which a woman described how she had to batter her children to bed. I have never had to batter my children to bed. Children adjust very easily and if they have to be battered to bed they are being forced to go to bed sooner than they should. As I have said, children regulate their habits quite well without having to be battered.

The time available for recreation could only be of benefit to the community in general particularly as it relates to their health and their social communication.

I would like to see the House pass this legislation on a trial basis, because I believe that many of the fears that have been expressed would be found to be groundless. The people of Western Australia deserve an opportunity to find out for themselves whether or not daylight saving is something they want, and they cannot decide the issue as long as this Chamber denies them that opportunity.

The experience in the Eastern States has not caused any disasters. Daylight saving has been in existence in those States for two or three years without any disastrous consequences being experienced.

We know that Queensland has decided as a Government that it will not proceed with daylight saving, but at the same time there must be many people in Queensland who would very much wish the Government had decided to continue with daylight saving. Some of the people there would have gained considerable benefit from it and they are sorry it has been discontinued. Others would also be sorry it has been discontinued and would object for business reasons.

The problems that face Queensland are not half as great as those which face the business houses in Western Australia. The cows in Tasmania seem to have adjusted without having experienced severe traumas. They have been able to fit in with the schedules of the people who service the industry; those who come in and pick up the milk, etc. We have not heard any complaints from the people concerned—or at least if there have been complaints they have not been quoted.

As I have said, the people of Western Australia deserve an opportunity to decide this issue for themselves. I had meant to make some comment about the numbers referred to by the Leader of the Opposition when he talked about the possibility of an early election so that the Government could gain control in this Chamber.

I hope the Leader of the Opposition made a more careful examination of his arguments in connection with this Bill than he did when referring to the possibility of an early election to enable the Government to gain a sufficient majority in this Chamber.

With slightly over 50 per cent. of the votes on the last occasion we had elected four members. To gain a majority we would need to pick up 12 of the provinces to be contested and heaven knows what percentage we would require to attain that majority. I only mention this because Mr. Griffith made mention of the matter.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I did not bring it up.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: The Leader of the Opposition made reference to it.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: The Chief Secretary asked me to comment.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: I only mentioned the matter because the Leader of the Opposition made reference to it. I do hope that the Leader of the Opposition made a more careful examination when preparing his arguments against daylight saving than he did when referring to the possibility of the Government having an early election for this Chamber. I support the Bill.

**THE HON. S. T. J. THOMPSON** (Lower Central) [8.52 p.m.]: I have listened carefully to the debate and being a member of a party whose members are privileged to make up their own minds on these matters, I have been waiting for members who have supported the Bill to give us some reasons as to why we should change our minds.

Apart from that given by Mr. Medcalf we have been given no reason whatever. Mr. Medcalf has put up the same argument he has put up each year about the business houses, etc. As a counter to this argument I would say that once the debate on this subject was over in this House everything continued on an even keel. We had no outcry from the business houses and the whole thing was as dead as the dodo until the matter was introduced into Parliament the following year.

Mr. Claughton had a great deal to say regarding the heat of the day and the difference between the temperature at 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A number of not very valid arguments have been put up in support of the measure.

On the other hand, those of us who are members of the Country Party, and who have listened to the bushfire people talking, know that they usually place a ban on fires until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon which indicates there must be a distinct and rapid variation in the temperature from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock.

In many cases the children do not get home until after 5 o'clock. We are not asking for daylight saving; and this Bill will not give us daylight saving at all. Those of us who have experienced day-

light saving previously know that that was genuine daylight saving. It was brought in during the war to conserve light.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: To conserve electricity.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: To conserve light. We did not have electricity in those days; we used kerosene lamps on the farm.

The Hon. J. Heitman: You did not have to light the lamps so often.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: If we pass this measure it will be daylight when we wake up and daylight when we go to bed. We will still have the news at 7 o'clock; there will be no variation.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: I do not think you will see the light whether it is daylight or night time.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: Mr. Claughton mentioned variations in school hours. I know of one group of parents and citizens who approached the teachers of a school last year with the idea of having a variation of half an hour in the event of daylight saving coming in. The teachers rejected this proposition out of hand; they held a meeting and completely rejected the suggestion. They did not want any variation of hours in that school.

There was some comment when the Leader of the Opposition read out a telegram from the Parents and Citizens' Association. I have a communication from Mr. Lockhart, Secretary of the W.A. Federation of Parents and Citizens' Association which reads—

#### Daylight Saving

With regard to the above item, I can now advise that the 1973 Annual Conference of the W.A. Federation of P. & C. Associations resolved to oppose any attempt to introduce daylight saving in Western Australia.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I am surprised they did not send that to Mr. Claughton. He seems to have been left out.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: That is another surprise.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Life is full of surprises for him.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: We are given no arguments from the Government as to what benefits will accrue from daylight saving. All the Government is trying to do is to refute the arguments we have put forward. My contention is that we have had two years of trial and we have survived successfully.

The Hon. R. F. Claughton: We have not had two years of trial because we have not had daylight saving.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: Mr. Dellar suggested that we should introduce daylight saving on a trial basis. We have

had two years of trial without daylight saving, and there has not been a ripple on the water. Personally, I would not mind at all; it does not affect me.

The only people who approached me were those mentioned by Mr. Logan. I have the same list of people; the same groups, and they certainly do not want daylight saving. I have had no requests whatever on this matter. I have not had a request even from a person in my own town; not even the bank manager has asked for daylight saving.

The Hon. L. D. Elliott: You have heard of the silent majority.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: Evidently it is the minority who write a few letters to the paper supporting daylight saving. But let us face it. Since the introduction of this measure, how much interest has there been publicly, either in the newspaper or anywhere else?

This measure was introduced into the House a fortnight ago and it has taken until tonight to reach this stage of the debate. Perhaps through being indisposed and losing his voice, the Leader of the Opposition was responsible for the debate being adjourned for one week.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: For one day.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: There has been no hurry to bring the measure forward. If we pass the second reading tonight, we will have the third reading tomorrow, and the Bill will then have to run the gauntlet in the Assembly. If agreed to, daylight saving is supposed to be introduced on the 28th of this month.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: If it goes to the Assembly there will be no gauntlet. Do you not think they are all regimented down there?

The Hon. D. K. Dans: We never allow the people of Western Australia to decide for themselves!

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Ask yourself how many Bills go through this House on the casting vote of the President or the Chairman of Committees.

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

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: No case whatsoever has been made out for this Bill. An attempt to do so has been made by Mr. Medcalf, but apart from that no reasons have been given for the adoption of daylight saving.

The Hon. W. R. Withers: Are you ignoring the people in the north of the State?

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: I have had no experience of the north of the State. It is quite simple for the people in the north to adjust their hours. One of the speakers read out a statement regarding certain business houses which had adjusted their hours of their own accord. If

certain business houses in the metropolitan area can do that, I contend the business houses in the north can adjust their hours.

The Hon. W. R. Withers: They have, but the banks and the post offices cannot do so.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: Some banks certainly do adjust their hours.

The Hon. W. R. Withers: They cannot, by legislation.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: I do not think that is a valid reason for introducing daylight saving. I am certainly going to oppose this Bill and I hope the majority of members of this House will use their discretion and do likewise.

**THE HON. CLIVE GRIFFITHS** (South-East Metropolitan) [9.02 p.m.]: Previous speakers have suggested that during the course of debate today no arguments have been advanced which were not previously advanced when we had similar measures before this House. That is quite correct. I do not rise to reiterate all the arguments put forward on previous occasions. I rise simply to indicate that after hearing the arguments again during the course of today I can certainly see no reason for altering the point of view I have held in the past.

I very much appreciate the problems which Mr. Medcalf and others have indicated are experienced by some sections of the world of commerce—in particular, the short-term money market, the Stock Exchange, and some of the organisations which happen to have their head offices in the Eastern States. I appreciate that a problem confronts those people.

Similarly, I appreciate that a problem confronts school teachers, school children, farmers, and building tradesmen; a problem confronts people who work on the waterfront, many of our aged people, and those in the motion picture industry.

I suggest the problems confronted by the section of the community supported by Mr. Medcalf can be overcome quite simply by their commencing work one hour earlier. But the problems confronting all the other people I have just mentioned cannot be overcome at all, and they can do nothing whatsoever about their activities simply by changing the time on the clock. The farmer cannot harvest his wheat according to the time on a clock; he is controlled by the sun. The people who run the motion picture industry, which would be vitally affected, cannot run their drive-in theatres by the clock; they are controlled by the sun. The people who are committed for the rest of their life to "C"-class hospitals and who are put to bed every day at 4.30 p.m., because of the hours the nurses work, will be subjected to an extra hour of suffering during the worst period of the year. Such people cannot take any steps at all to alleviate their problems.

Over the years I have had some dealings with the Stock Exchange. I have never found my stockbroker to be particularly concerned whether he transacts my business today or tomorrow. He seems to wait until the stocks I want to buy are at the highest price and when I want to sell he waits until they are at the lowest price. He does that with monotonous regularity, and I have never noticed any eagerness on his part to gain or save an extra hour on my behalf.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Do you think if you were to change your mind about daylight saving you would get a better deal from him?

The Hon. CLIVE GRIFFITHS: I did not think of that.

The Hon. J. Dolan: You could change your broker, too.

The Hon. CLIVE GRIFFITHS: Perhaps that is why I seem to get the wrong end of the stick.

As I have said before—and I think it deserves repeating—to many people the introduction of daylight saving would amount to a bonus, but the bonus they received would be at the expense of another section of the community. It does not matter whether or not the number of people who would receive the bonus are in the majority. The people at whose expense that bonus would be obtained, even though they may be only a handful, are deserving of our consideration when deciding what to do in an issue such as this.

I have received phone calls and letters, as have other members, and I must say on this occasion I have received more letters than I have received on other occasions supporting the view put forward by Mr. Medcalf, although nowhere near the number I have received opposing daylight saving. I have received calls from water-side workers asking me to oppose daylight saving violently. I have received letters from building tradesmen asking me to do all I can to oppose it. It is not on behalf of any one section in particular that I intend to take the stand I have already indicated; it is on the overall picture that I have decided to continue to oppose daylight saving.

I did not rise tonight to say all those things because they have already been said. The main reason I rose was to draw the attention of the House to another reason I gave 12 months ago for believing it is perhaps not wise for us to introduce daylight saving. It will be recalled that at this time last year and over the last couple of years the metropolitan area experienced quite a critical water shortage. I made the suggestion during the course of the debate last year that the introduction of daylight saving might well aggravate the very serious water shortage we were experiencing at that time. I explained that

with the extra hour of daylight the garden lovers would be standing out with their hoses watering their gardens. It did not seem to make a great impression on members of this Chamber at the time.

It was therefore with great interest that I heard on the Channel 7 news service at 6.30 p.m. on the 15th January, 1973, a report that the Metropolitan Water Board was very concerned at the critical state of the water supplies in Western Australia and it blamed the late-night waterers for the situation. As that statement was made on the 15th January, 1973, it coincided with the point I made last year about this being one of the penalties for the introduction of daylight saving. Even without daylight saving, the water board said one of the major contributing factors to the shortage of water was the late-night watering of gardens. It can therefore be imagined how much worse the situation would have been had daylight saving been introduced.

I made a note of that at the time I heard the report and it has been sitting on my desk waiting for the introduction of this Bill to enable me to draw the attention of the House to it.

The Hon. I. G. Medcalf: You have had some anxious months!

The Hon. CLIVE GRIFFITHS: I do not know that they were anxious months, but the note was stuck in the corner of my blotting paper awaiting an opportunity for me to remind the House of it.

The Hon. R. F. Claughton: People would have been out watering an hour earlier without daylight saving.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: That is good reasoning!

The Hon. CLIVE GRIFFITHS: I do not want to pursue the comment made by Mr. Claughton. I just want to indicate that after listening to all the arguments that have been offered during the debate, I have decided the attitude I adopted on previous occasions is still the correct one and I intend to oppose the Bill.

**THE HON. J. HEITMAN** (Upper West) [9.13 p.m.]: I did not intend to speak to this Bill because in the last two years we have more or less talked ourselves out on the subject, but I rise to try to help Mr. Claughton to use some of the usable daylight he was talking about.

I suggest that as the sun rises about 5.30 a.m. in the summertime he could make an early morning dash and play golf from 5.30 to 8.30 a.m. He could then prepare himself to go to the school where he teaches and be there at 9.00 a.m. He would put in his time there until 3.30 p.m., and he could correct the children's work until five o'clock. He could then play golf until 8.00 p.m. The whole day is

available. I do not think one needs daylight saving in order to be able to use every bit of the day.

If Mr. Cloughton lived in the farming areas he would be using every bit of the day. Farmers work on solar time during the summertime. We have to wait until the sun is hot enough to be able to start harvesting. We leave at about six o'clock in the morning in order to cart a load of wheat to the siding and be there at seven o'clock when the bin opens. If Mr. Cloughton wants to learn how to use the available daylight, he should ask the farming community. If one does not want to play golf from 5.30 to 8.00 a.m. and again from 5.30 to 8.00 p.m., one can always find something to do in the country. It is as easy as that.

I often hear people say that they would like daylight saving so that they can get out and play sport in the afternoon. I would like to say that might be all right here in the city where they can play sport on green ovals and play golf on green fairways; but those in the country must play golf on dirt fairways and sand greens, and it is not very comfortable to play under those conditions at 3.00 p.m.

The Hon. R. F. Cloughton: Just the same, they still seem to do it.

The Hon. J. HEITMAN: Of course, in the country one has other ways of filling in one's time.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Mr. Cloughton will not have time to play golf for the next few months.

The Hon. J. HEITMAN: I have received letters from various organisations, but I will not read them because I think most members have also received such letters. I received letters from the Potato Growers Association, the Federation of Parents and Citizens' Associations, the Farmers' Union, the Fruit Growers' Association, the Country Shire Councils' Association, and the motion picture people; and all of these organisations are against daylight saving. I received a letter in favour of daylight saving from a chartered accountant in Perth.

I think we can profit from the experience in Queensland.

The Hon. J. Dolan: Tell us what happened in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

The Hon. J. HEITMAN: Let me refer to Queensland first; after all, I am making this speech. Daylight saving was tried in Queensland for one year and after speaking to quite a few Queensland members of Parliament I find their opinion is that it was a farce right from the start. Queensland is in a similar position to Western Australia; it has the same amount of daylight that we have; yet those members condemned daylight saving left, right, and centre; they will not have a bar of it.

Many people from New South Wales do not like daylight saving; but in that State it was not merely given a trial. It is necessary for an Act of Parliament to be passed to cut out daylight saving there. The same position applies in the case of Victoria. When we consider the southern part of Australia we find that the sun is nowhere near as hot as it is in Western Australia and Queensland. Perhaps daylight saving might be accepted in Albany.

I understand in South Australia there is a great deal of talk of reverting back to ordinary standard time. So do not let us fool ourselves and say, "Let us try it." What is the good of trying something that we know very well will be no good? I am one of the older members who experienced daylight saving in 1917 and again in World War II. I was only a schoolboy during the 1914-18 war, and when daylight saving was introduced in 1917 I had to walk two miles to school. I certainly did not enjoy walking home at 2.30 p.m., nor did anyone else. So we reverted to the ordinary standard time.

I have no intention of voting for daylight saving. I think we should keep our feet on the ground and retain the clock time to which we have been accustomed for so many years.

**THE HON. D. J. WORDSWORTH** (South) [9.19 p.m.]: I have no intention of repeating my speeches of the past two years. However, I wish to say that I have reviewed this issue. One would expect that, as I am a representative of the southern part of the State, my electors would be interested in daylight saving. Indeed, a committee was formed in Albany earlier this year for the purpose of promoting daylight saving; and I am somewhat amazed that it has not got in touch with me now that the Bill is before the House. I do not know whether or not that is because the committee has been disbanded. However, it seems that very little interest is being shown in the southern part of the State in the matter of daylight saving, apart from those groups which have expressed their opposition to it. I mention in particular the parents and citizens' associations; and, of course, the farmers, who have been very outspoken in their attitude to this issue.

I know that the people in the southern part of the State are anxious to promote tourism, and this might be presented as an argument in favour of daylight saving. However, last summer I spent a fortnight in Tasmania. I hired a caravan and travelled around the usual tourist places. I can assure members that I did not find that any benefits were to be gained from daylight saving from the point of view of a tourist. In fact, by the time we made the most of the available daylight and returned for tea at anything up

to 10 p.m., we found that the person who was preparing the evening meal was somewhat testy with the children. We would have a quick tea and go to bed; and, of course, we rose next morning not at the usual hour but an hour or so later. We found we did not enjoy any benefits from daylight saving. So I think the argument that daylight saving would be of great benefit to the tourist industry bears little weight.

I do not agree with the suggestion of various Government members that we should experiment with daylight saving by passing this Bill. I feel as members of Parliament we are here to make decisions, and the electors do not want us to institute a series of referendums and experiments. They expect members of Parliament to make decisions and to judge the feelings of the electorate. I can well imagine what would be the result if we decided to experiment in connection with some of the other measures before the House. I wonder what would happen if we decided to experiment in connection with the dairy industry.

The Hon. R. Thompson: Or workers' compensation.

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH: Yes, and what about the death penalty, the traffic code, and matters of that nature? Should we experiment with those? I feel we are responsible members of Parliament and it is our job to make decisions. I am quite happy to make a decision on behalf of my electors. I find myself unable to support the Bill.

**THE HON. F. R. WHITE** (West) [9.22 p.m.]: I have voted against similar measures on two previous occasions, and I intend to vote against the Bill on this occasion. I do not intend to deal with any of the ramifications of daylight saving, because they have been covered adequately by other members.

However, in the Australian language we have a word which is commonly used. I refer to the word "dinkum", which means "sincere" or "genuine". In my opinion the Government is not "dinkum" regarding the Bill with which we are now dealing. If the Bill is passed by both Houses of Parliament then under clause 4 daylight saving will be introduced at 2.00 a.m. on next Sunday week, the 28th October. That means after today there are only four sitting days of Parliament before the introduction of daylight saving. If the second reading of the Bill is carried in this Chamber tonight, the third reading must be made an order of the day for tomorrow, leaving three days for the measure to be dealt with by the Assembly. It would be received in the Assembly on Tuesday, the second reading would be given on Wednesday, and it could be passed on Thursday. Then, within the space of

three days—Friday, Saturday, and Sunday—the measure would have to be put into operation.

Normally in this Chamber we have a certain amount of debate on the second reading and then the measure is adjourned until the next sitting of the House. If a member were to rise after I resume my seat and adjourn this debate until tomorrow it would be impossible for the Government to introduce daylight saving on the 28th October.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: It would be very difficult, anyway.

The Hon. F. R. WHITE: Possibly I should have said it would be very difficult. It would mean that the Assembly would have to sit on Friday of next week in order to allow the passage of the Bill through that Chamber if it passes through this Chamber.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I think you are one day out. If the Bill receives a third reading in this Chamber tomorrow the Assembly would receive the message and read the Bill a first time tomorrow, and the second reading would be moved next Tuesday.

The Hon. F. R. WHITE: Well, in any case it is cutting things pretty fine. In view of the fact that the measure has remained in this Chamber for over two weeks without any effort being made to have the debate continued, it is possible that the Government is hoping that someone will adjourn the debate again this evening.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: The Government might do that itself.

The Hon. F. R. WHITE: Yes, the debate might even be adjourned by the Chief Secretary or one of his colleagues.

The Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs: You just watch and see.

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. F. R. WHITE: If the Government were genuine in its endeavours to introduce daylight saving it would have dealt with the Bill more expeditiously than it has to date. If the Bill is passed it will have to be proclaimed on such a date as to give the public an opportunity to adjust themselves. Timetables will have to be adjusted and the work force will have to be organised to cope with the change if this legislation is passed; and all this will have to happen before the 28th October. I honestly question the sincerity of the Government in introducing the Daylight Saving Bill this year.

I feel it would have been remiss of me had I not risen and referred to the timetable regarding this Bill and the lack of sincerity I feel the Government has displayed. With those words, I will continue to oppose the measure.

**THE HON. R. H. C. STUBBS** (South-East—Chief Secretary) [9.27 p.m.]: I think 12 members have spoken to the Bill, and I wish to thank them for their contributions. If passed, this measure will come into force on the 28th October at 2.00 a.m., and will remain in operation until the 3rd March, 1974. All I am asking the House to do is to at least enable us to try daylight saving because apart from a few old grandfathers, most of us do not know what effect it will have.

The Hon. J. Heltman: Are you in that category?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: No! I appeal to the House to at least give it a try. Nothing new has been brought forward during the debate. This is the third occasion on which we have said the same things. Even Mr. White has been consistent; he does not trust us, and he has said that three times.

The Hon. F. R. White: After the actions of some of your fellows, do you blame me?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: I do not know what the honourable member is talking about; and what is more, I am not interested in it. Opinion polls have been conducted in this State, television programmes have dealt with the matter, I have received deputations, and I have been told by business people that they want daylight saving. I have been informed by business people that they suffer definite losses as a result of this State not having daylight saving, but they cannot nominate what the losses are. However, the fact remains that they do suffer losses; even the banks say that.

The interstate and international airlines all want daylight saving. We also know that the Stock Exchange wants it.

I want to take the motion picture industry people to task because in their letter they virtually called me a liar. I do not ever get up in this House and tell lies. I challenge any member to refute that. I obtained my information from the East; I had it checked and rechecked; and I will stand by it.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: They didn't say that; they said the information you obtained was untrue.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: Of course that is what they said.

The Hon. J. Dolan: They had no right to say it.

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: In my book if a person says what I have said is untrue it means I have told a lie.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: You get pretty touchy, don't you?

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: No, but I am rather proud of the fact that I do not tell lies.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Look at the way you misunderstood me tonight and got all furry around the gills about it.

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS: For the Leader of the Opposition to succeed in getting me furry around the gills he will have to say a lot more than he has said. What is more, if ever I do my "quince" in this House the Leader of the Opposition will hear some nice, old-fashioned goldfields language from me.

To go back to the Bill, all that has been said in the debate on this occasion has been said on the three previous occasions; so, I do not wish to enter into a long debate because I realise what counts tonight are the numbers.

Question put and a division taken with the following result—

Ayes—11

Hon. S. J. Dellar	Hon. R. H. C. Stubbs
Hon. J. Dolan	Hon. R. Thompson
Hon. L. D. Elliott	Hon. R. J. L. Williams
Hon. J. L. Hunt	Hon. W. R. Withers
Hon. R. T. Leeson	Hon. R. F. Claughton
Hon. I. G. McCalif	(Teller)

Noes—14

Hon. N. E. Baxter	Hon. N. McNeill
Hon. V. J. Ferry	Hon. T. O. Perry
Hon. A. F. Griffith	Hon. S. T. J. Thompson
Hon. Clive Griffiths	Hon. J. M. Thompson
Hon. J. Heltman	Hon. F. F. White
Hon. L. A. Logan	Hon. D. J. Wordsworth
Hon. G. C. MacKinnon	Hon. F. D. Willmott
	(Teller)

Pairs

Ayes

Hon. D. K. Dans	Hon. G. W. Berry
Hon. W. F. Willesee	Hon. C. R. Abbey

Noes

Question thus negatived.

Bill defeated.

## DAIRY INDUSTRY BILL

### Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 11th October.

**THE HON. S. T. J. THOMPSON** (Lower Central) [9.34 p.m.]: The Bill before us has aroused a great deal of contention and a lot of criticism in this House. It would appear that the Farmers' Union has not been lauded for the fact that the Bill is before us. However, I must rise to say that I support the Farmers' Union. I do not think that a ballot of the dairy farmers has been conducted.

The Hon. N. McNeill: No.

The Hon. S. T. J. THOMPSON: I favour a referendum. This Bill has resulted from discussions between members of the organisations connected with the dairy industry. I do not altogether agree with much that is contained in the Bill; and perhaps it is a fallacy to say the producers will have control of the industry.

The Bill is the result of a genuine effort by a group of men who are endeavouring to do something for the dairy industry,



and to bring about some co-operation which did not exist in the past. Under the Bill the producers are to have 50 per cent. of the membership on the authority; that is to say, they will have four representatives out of the eight members who have voting rights. The remaining member who is the chairman does not have a vote.

The Farmers' Union is not very consistent in its attitude, because I have a submission from that organisation dealing with the reform of the wool industry. In it the Farmers' Union suggested the appointment of a control board to give the producers five representatives out of the nine members. Nevertheless the producers belonging to the various dairy organisations are doing their best, and perhaps it is not their fault. Some producers are not prepared to attend meetings to make their voices heard.

Notice has been given of a large number of amendments. Frankly I hope they are proceeded with, but I utter a word of caution. I do hope the amendments will not prevent the Bill from being proceeded with. We owe it to the members of the dairy organisations, who have worked so hard to get the legislation so far, to make it into something of advantage to the State. With those few words of caution I support the second reading.

**THE HON. R. THOMPSON** (South Metropolitan—Minister for Police) [9.38 p.m.]: I thank members who have made contributions to the debate on the Bill. In particular I thank the last speaker, Mr. Syd Thompson, for his remarks, because it appears that he has gone into this matter in greater depth than have other members, and he understands the control of the industry. That is the first point I wish to make. For a start I shall generalise, rather than pick out what individual members have said in criticism of the Bill.

Opposition members have expressed their serious concern regarding the control of the industry. They have endeavoured to point out that the control will be in the hands of the department or the Minister either through clauses 9 or 45 of the Bill, or through the department.

The Acts controlling the industry at present are subject to the Minister as this Bill proposes. I would refer members to sections 7 and 28 of the Milk Act and ask them to compare the wording of these sections with clauses 9 and 45 of this Bill. They will find that the wording is almost identical.

In other words, the Minister will have the same powers over the authority that he has over the present Milk Board. It is significant that the Opposition has not referred to any occasions when this power has been abused by any Minister.

The reason that this power is retained in the Bill is two-fold. Firstly the dairy industry cannot be considered in isolation from the rest of the community and it may be that the authority determines a policy which is in conflict with community interests. Mr. McNeill himself raised one such possibility in connection with the dairy industry employing people in small country towns and so assisting decentralisation. If the authority decided to reduce costs in the industry by having one or two factories only, the Minister could, if necessary, consider the interests of the smaller communities.

Secondly the authority itself will have great responsibility and powers affecting a large section of Western Australia. Knowing that its actions are subject to the control and the approval of the Minister, it will ensure that its decisions are not self-orientated but are in the long term in the community interests.

How much control will the department have? I will examine the role of the department elsewhere in these comments but at this stage I would limit my remarks to the control aspects only. Clause 87 provides that the department is charged with the control of quality and supervision of milk and dairy produce. The subsequent sections provide that dairy produce premises shall be registered with the department, and detail the powers of inspectors.

All dairy factories have been registered with the department since 1922 so that this provision will not mean any changes to them. Farmers are not registered at all, although under the Health Act regulations they should be registered with the local authority. Registration will prevent farmers from commencing to supply milk or cream from substandard facilities.

Let us compare the functions of the department with those of the authority under clauses 22 and 23. The authority will be responsible for—

determining and giving effect to policies for the future maintenance and development of the industry;

organising of the purchase, production, supply, manufacture, treatment, storage, transport, packing, sale and distribution of milk and dairy produce; and

regulating the amount of supply and production of milk and dairy produce.

It may—

rationalise transport, treatment, manufacture, packing, storage, and distribution of milk and dairy produce;

issue licenses;

determine quotas for the supply of milk;

determine and prescribe grades and standards for milk and dairy products;

determine premiums and penalties for noncompliance with these standards; and

determine prices and rates which shall be paid for milk, dairy produce, and services.

The Hon. N. McNeill: It will determine prices subject to the prices tribunal.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: It will determine the prices, and I shall deal with the prices tribunal and what it has said at a later stage.

It is obvious that in practice the authority will have far reaching powers; not the department or the Minister. Who controls the authority—because it controls the industry? There are nine members, but only eight have voting rights, a point apparently overlooked by Mr. Logan. The departmental member does not have a vote but has a co-ordinating and liaison role in addition to supplying expertise on various matters.

Of the eight voting members, four members represent producers, two represent the manufacturers, one represents the vendor, and one, the chairman, represents consumers. Clause 15 provides that if the numbers of votes on any question are equal, that question shall be resolved in the negative, without a casting vote.

This means that it is an industry committee on which the producers have the major role. They have sufficient numbers to prevent the authority from deciding upon any course that will be to the detriment of producers. They do not have the numbers however to ignore the other sectors or to force through measures which would confer unwarranted benefits to themselves, if this was ever contemplated.

We will now look at the role of the department. Opposition members spoke at length of the apparent control that would be exercised by the department. They make out that it is a control-hungry organisation, yet in the same breath say that the department is held in the highest esteem by farmers throughout the State and by themselves.

It is well recognised that departmental officers are among the foremost experts in the world on certain aspects and the industry is rightly proud of their efforts in providing breakthroughs in research and extension, so that farmers can meet and overcome rising costs, diseases, droughts, and all the other troubles that beset farmers today. Does this sound like an organisation that wants absolute control of an industry?

Let us examine the proposed role of the department under the Bill. Division I of Part III is headed "Duties and Functions of the Department of Agriculture and Inspectors."

Clause 87 spells out the role of the department—

For the purposes of ensuring the wholesomeness and purity of milk and dairy produce the Department is hereby charged with—

- (a) the control of the quality of, and the supervision of the supply, production and distribution of milk and dairy produce;

The Hon. N. McNeill: This legislation was supposed to set up a single authority.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: To continue—

- (b) the prohibition of the sale for human consumption of milk and dairy produce in any form that appears to be deleterious to health or unwholesome; and
- (c) such other duties relating to those purposes as may be prescribed.

Members will notice that the words state "control of the quality" not "control of the industry".

That division of the Bill then goes ahead and details the powers which the department and its inspectors will have in order to control the quality. The departments in Victoria and Tasmania yield similar powers over both the liquid milk and manufacturing milk sectors of their State's industries. The Milk Boards in these States rely on the departments for the quality control of milk and are very happy with this situation. From what I read of the booming industries in these States, the department's role cannot be construed as one controlling the industry.

Mr. MacKinnon asked why we still needed controls with the advances made in technology. He has a very good point, and we definitely have less need of inspectors snooping around dairies and factories trying to catch someone for a prosecution.

With improved technology we find that the consumer, locally as well as overseas, wants higher standards of quality control. Most producers are proud of the quality of their product and try to ensure that it meets the standards, even at considerable cost to themselves. For these people all that is required is notification that their quality has slipped and advice on how to overcome their problem.

Why supervision at all? Milk is readily contaminated by bacteria, taints, and other defects so that it or the products made from it may cause disease, or cannot be eaten.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Nobody has suggested that there should be no supervision.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: To continue: Contaminated milk from a farm would have been mixed in with a much greater quantity of milk and may have even been consumed before results of tests become available. Bulk milk pick-up takes place on the farm and the farmers supply is bulked in with the rest of the tanker's load of 2,200 gallons or more. Any farmer's supply of, say, 100 gallons of milk could contaminate the whole tanker load worth over \$1,000 at quota milk rates or \$2,000 in bottle, which may have to be thrown out.

The department is currently responsible for the supervision of quality at farm, factory, and retail level for the manufacturing industry. It does this through the Health Act, the present Dairy Industry Act, and the Dairy Products Marketing Regulation Act on behalf of the Dairy Products Marketing Board of W.A. Note the similarity of the role of the department to this board as with the proposed authority.

Its approach to the manufacturing sector, which has been very successful and is well accepted by all sectors of the industry, is firm but reasonable. The supervisory officers of the department, while ensuring that quality standards are maintained, provide advice on how to overcome any quality problems. They assist farmers in such things as control of mastitis, planning new premises, improved milking techniques, and testing milking machines for efficiency, usually in conjunction with the specialist and advisory officers, so that the whole farm situation is considered.

Let us examine the success of this programme. We know that the Farmers' Union and its members want the department to be responsible for the supervision of the quality aspects which must be a very recommendable reference in itself. However, Mr. McNeill in his speech quoted the article in the *Quarterly Review*, October 1972, which summarised the Bureau of Agricultural Economics survey of the dairy industry changes. He indicated that the W.A. dairy farms—

- were the largest in area—661 acres;
- had the largest herd size—145 head;
- employed the greatest capital—\$145,000, 40 per cent. over \$120,000;
- had the highest gross return of \$19,600;
- had the highest net farm income of \$8,507 per farm; and
- had very high equity values—2 per cent. only below 50 per cent.

These figures show most strongly that the W.A. dairy farmer has had sound advice, is highly efficient in terms of physical resource—using amongst the highest in the

world—and is not likely to be clutching at straws. He knows what he wants, is prepared to work for it and make the best use of his resources. When he says that he wants departmental supervision we should listen because he has experienced it, understands it and likes it—he should not go back twenty years to a report published in 1947 in Great Britain, as Mr. McNeill did.

The B.A.E. survey showed that W.A. dairy farms were the most diversified with only 52 per cent. of their income directly derived from the dairy. To quote Mr. McNeill, "With the highest gross return surely this shows that W.A. is the best balanced with its diversified production on dairy farms". Because of this diversification the department's approach to farmers' problems is to consider as much as possible, the needs, aims, and resources of the farmer and the entire farm, not particular segments one at a time.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Is the Minister denying that the Milk Board may have played a large part in producing these results, or that the farmers themselves may have played a large part?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I am not denying anything; I am stating the true position. Advice has to consider the whole farm situation, whether it concerns the dairy or the paddocks, or any other section of the farm. It would not be much use, for instance, to design a dairy for a bigger herd than can be carried on the farm.

Let us examine the position in dairy factories. The departmental officers responsible for supervision and quality control in dairy factories are also responsible for advice to the management on all aspects of production. The dairy companies will be the first to agree that they seek, value, and consider the advice from the departmental officers because such advice has been of practical assistance in many ways.

It has been the practice for one or other of the departmental officers of the supervisory section to undertake a working study of relevant problems in the other States each year so that they are kept up to date with industry progress.

Communication between the department's supervisory section and the dairy companies is excellent. Two round-table conferences at which nearly all managers, technologists, many factory operators, and the inspectors attend, are held annually and any problems are freely discussed. It is a completely open two-way discussion. How often do we hear of similar conferences between an industry and, say, any board's supervisory officers? Too often we hear that a board's supervision is remote from the industry.

Members will be familiar with the quality of W.A. dairy products. W.A. cheese and yoghurts for instance have won

gold medals in international competition. On the other hand, when has the Health Department found it necessary to condemn any product as being unfit? This indicates that it is possible and desirable for officers to have both supervisory and advisory duties in today's conditions.

Clearly the supervisory activities have to be conducted by the department, not because this gives the department control of the industry but because of the following aspects: the inspectors will provide an advisory service to help farmers overcome quality problems and other problems connected with the dairy and milking of cows such as planning new dairies and facilities.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Would the Minister repeat those last remarks.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: The inspectors will provide an advisory service to help farmers overcome quality problems and other problems connected with the dairy and milking of cows, such as planning new dairies and facilities.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Inspectors will be qualified to do that?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: So I am advised; the supervisory staff. Such advice has to be co-ordinated with the advice for and needs of all sections of the farm. The inspectors have to be closely associated in their work and their training programmes have to be co-ordinated with those of all officers responsible for the advice for the industry, whether they be veterinary surgeons, agrostologists, cattle husbandry experts, or extension officers.

There is no clear dividing line between supervisory and advisory activities, so logically they should be under one body. Having supervisory control within the department avoids the necessity for duplicating office staff records and facilities. The authority's administration will be concerned with getting on with planning for the industry, making the industry more efficient on the broad scale, and not being tied down with day to day details connected with supervision of quality in all dairy products. This will maintain the high reputation gained by officers of the department where they provide supervisory and advisory services at the same time, with outstanding success at both.

Members also mentioned the prices tribunal. The establishment of the prices tribunal is proposed for two major reasons. Such a tribunal would examine submissions put to it impartially and solely on their merits. Its members would not have vested interests in the industry as the authority members would, and so their decisions should find greater consumer acceptance than would otherwise be the case. It must be remembered that the consumers are particularly concerned with price rises of all dairy produce, and such other essentials as bread and eggs. Such products comprise

a large proportion of the family budget and there is often unwarranted resistance to increase in their prices.

It is expected that if the tribunal examines carefully all the aspects relating to costs before making a recommendation, then such a recommendation would be more likely to be acceptable to the Minister and consumers. It must be remembered that the authority members may be active in preparing submissions for price increases. Any authority employee, on examining the case, may be reluctant to say that the figures could not be substantiated so that the recommendations may well leave room for doubt. Secondly, the tribunal relieves the authority of the responsibility to examine all submissions and reports available to it. The authority will determine the policies and guidelines for the industry. Its members, who are part-time on the authority and have their own businesses to attend to, will not want to be involved in sorting out all the details for a price review.

The Hon. N. McNeill: How do you know they don't?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: This task will be left to the tribunal which will be composed of people chosen particularly to conduct this function. Mr. McNeill compared the number of bodies involved under this system with those involved under the Milk Act. In practice, under the provisions of this Bill, no more people will be involved but they are identified and are given specific responsibilities.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: Whoever wrote that lives in a fantasy world and knows nothing about the reactions of people.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: The Rural Economics and Marketing Section of the department will be required to conduct surveys of the cost and income structure of the industry at intervals not greater than three years. These surveys will supersede, to some extent, the need for the various sectors to conduct their own surveys. Recently, for instance, the Farmers' Union employed a consultant to conduct such a survey for the producing sector.

The prices tribunal will review the submissions put to it and the result of any surveys. In practice it is the Milk Board officers who do this at the moment, and not the Board itself. This is, of course, expected and normal practice. The tribunal, as constituted, removes the responsibility for the employees to determine their employers' incomes with all the problems that this could involve. This is no reflection on the present board members or on its employees.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: What remarkable logic!

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: But it is necessary to point out that the authority will be completely industry orientated with

seven of the nine members deriving their income from the industry as against one of three members at present.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I wonder whether you would be good enough, just for my edification, to read the portion again in regard to the prices tribunal not dictating to its employees. If you will just pick it up there.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: The prices tribunal would review the submissions put to it, and the result of any surveys.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Thank you, go on.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: In practice it is the Milk Board officers who do this at the moment, and not the board itself.

The Hon. N. McNeill: They are the board—the paid officers of the board.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: This is, of course, the expected and normal practice. The tribunal, as constituted, removes all responsibility for the employees to determine their employers' incomes, with all the problems this could involve.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: It is a lot of gobbledygook. I would not bother listening to it too much.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: This is no reflection on the present board members or employees, but it is necessary to point out that the authority will be completely industry orientated with seven of the nine members deriving their incomes from the industry, as against one of three members at present.

The authority will consider the recommendation of the tribunal—practically identical to the Milk Board considering the report prepared by its officers. If the authority approves the recommendation, it submits the new prices to the Minister for his approval, which again is a practice similar to the present. So in practice it involves no more steps or bodies than the present system, but it clearly defines each step and body concerned and incorporates many advantages.

It must be restated that all products declared under clause 47 will be considered by the tribunal and additionally that the tribunal may have to consider the payments for various grades, components of milk, premiums if milk is scarce, and for milk produced under a quota or not, or used for various purposes. The job of the tribunal and the authority will become more onerous and demanding than the task performed by the Milk Board which considers the payments relative to liquid milk and table cream production, treatment and distribution only.

It has been suggested that the Minister will be able to influence the price determinations because the department is involved in the cost surveys and is represented on the tribunal. Can anyone seriously imagine any Minister risking the

consequences that could arise from asking departmental officers to prostitute their professional competence and reputations? Mr. McNeill suggests that the authority can be regarded as a marketing board.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: Can you tell me where that suggestion was ever made? I cannot recollect anyone here making such a suggestion.

The Hon. N. McNeill: The argument put forward is so remarkable, I think one can ignore it.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: This is surprising because the authority itself will have no powers to engage in marketing which will be left in the capable hands of the companies. It will be able to assist in sales promotion.

We then move on to promotion. Mr McNeill claims that promotion received minimal attention in the Bill. It was fully appreciated that the marketing of milk and dairy produce is the key to the survival of the industry. It was also realised that the dairy companies are very active and successful in this field. Consumption of milk, butter and cheese per head of population in this State is significantly higher than in most other States due largely to their marketing activities.

The need for a co-ordinated programme for the promotion of milk particularly has been felt for some time and accordingly clause 42 provides that the authority may initiate, conduct, or arrange to have conducted the promotion of sales of any or all classes of milk, or any or all classes of dairy produce. The authority may be assisted by a promotion committee for this purpose.

The authority can proceed in any manner it likes without any restriction except that the sum spent on promotion shall be approved by the Minister after consulting with the Farmers' Union. This precaution was included in case the authority, in the opinion of the Farmers' Union, spends excessive amounts on promotion without getting reasonable value. Remember that the union has become much more marketing conscious and realises the importance of promotion and marketing.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Could you think of another reason?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: Well, the honourable member may think of many. There is no need to add any more clauses dealing with promotion. Members who are acquainted with the milk promotion schemes of the authorities in New South Wales and Victoria will realise how much promotion can be done under a similar provision contained in clause 42.

In addition the authority, under the provisions of clause 22 (2) (b), may assist with the introduction of new types of dairy produce. This may not exactly be promotion but will enable new products to

get onto the market sensibly and with improved chances of success for the betterment of the industry.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: Where is all this extra milk to come from when we are \$10,000,000 worth short now?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: That is the authority's job, not mine.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: You will spend our money to advertise Victorian milk. We must promote production; not sales.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: Mr. McNeill read out a letter from one of the manufacturers who claimed that he had not been consulted prior to the drawing up of this legislation. I therefore desire to refer to a table of all the meetings held. This document is headed, "Re dairy industry unification—discussions with manufacturers". The document contains a table of details of discussions, in relation to the proposed Dairy Industry Bill, held with representatives of the manufacturing sector of the dairy industry, or at which such representatives were present. The table is as follows—

Date of Meeting; Where Held; Persons Attending; Nature of Meeting.

March 14, 1972: Bunbury; Minister for Agriculture, Director of Agriculture, Chief, Division of Dairying, Members of the W.A. Division, Australian Institute of Dairy Managers and Secretaries; Annual Conference of A.I.D.F.M.S. (W.A. Division) with address by Director of Agriculture outlining proposed dairy legislation followed by discussion.

June 9, 1972; South Perth; Chief, Division of Dairying, Messrs. Aiken and Simm (Peters Creameries), Turton (Brownes Dairies), Rackham (Watsons Foods), Nelson (Capel Dairy Co.), Beckett (Sunny West Co-op. Dairy Co.), Ptolomey (Wesfarmers Dairy Divisions), Ward (Secretary, Butter and Cheese Manufacturers Ass'n., Milk Treatment Plants Ass'n., and Dairy Products Marketing Board of W.A.); Detailed discussions of proposed Dairy Industry Act.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Were they allowed to take away with them copies of the correspondence relating to the Bill?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I cannot answer that.

The Hon. N. McNeill: I can tell you the answer, and I have already told it to the House. Before you go any further, I can tell you that the next meeting was held on the 15th June, 1972.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: That is right. To continue—

Date of Meeting; Where Held; Persons Attending; Nature of Meeting.

June 15, 1972; Perth; Minister for Agriculture, Delegation from Peters Creameries and Browne's Dairies; Discussion of representation on proposed Dairy Industry Authority.

June 15, 1972; Waterloo; Director of Agriculture, Chief, Division of Dairying, representatives of dairy companies and a large number of dairy farmers; Public address by Director of Agriculture outlining proposed dairy legislation followed by lengthy discussion.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: And that was followed by a short address by The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon, if I remember rightly.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Look, I have already commented on that. This is just rubbish.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: To continue—  
Date of Meeting; Where Held; Persons Attending; Nature of Meeting.

July 19, 1972; Harvey; Chief, Division of Dairying and Officers, W.A. Division of Australian Institute of Dairy Factory Managers and Secretaries; Bi-annual "round table" conference involving discussion of proposed Dairy Industry Bill.

If I understood Mr. McNeill correctly, he said no discussions were held with manufacturers and he read out a letter of complaint from a manufacturer.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: I think you are being hoodwinked because I was at one of those meetings; indeed I was a speaker.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I am basing my comments on what Mr. McNeill said.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: He was right; they were lectures, not discussions.

The Hon. N. McNeill: I suggest that you read my speech again, because I said no such thing.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: At the first meeting the proposed dairy industry legislation was discussed, followed by general discussion.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: Only the very broadest principles were discussed. Only the idea of the legislation was mentioned, and that is no more a discussion than I am an astronaut. I was there; I was one of the speakers.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I am relying on the advice I have received. On the 15th June discussions took place at both Perth and Waterloo, and further discussions were held on the 19th July at the bi-annual round-table conference, which involved a discussion of the proposed Bill. The Bill was introduced into Parliament on the 4th October, 1972, and the debate on the second reading was adjourned on the 5th October. Following that adjournment

a further meeting was held on the 20th October at Perth. Then other meetings were held at South Perth on the 23rd October, 1972, the 25th October, 1972, the 21st December, 1972, the 22nd February, 1973, the 8th March, 1973, and the 13th March, 1973, at which further discussions took place with various sectors of the dairy industry.

The Hon. N. McNeill: My criticism arose from the Minister's statement in his second reading speech that full discussions were held with the manufacturing section of the industry before the Bill was drafted, but the discussions in October last and since were held after the Bill was presented to Parliament.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: Evidently Mr. McNeill did not make his points clearly because this is my clear understanding of what he said; and the officers who prepared these notes listened when he delivered his speech.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: Did you say they listened to his speech?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: Yes, they were in the public gallery.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I take it they would have obtained a copy of Mr. McNeill's speech and studied it?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: That is correct. I made that point. I said that the people who advised me also listened to the speech.

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: To say that Mr. McNeill did not clearly make his points when the officers had a copy of his speech in front of them is to spoil your own case.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: He did not make the points clear as far as I am concerned, and I listened to every word of his speech. Furthermore, some confusion appears to have arisen in the debate in relation to a proposal which emanated from the joint seminar conducted on the 15th December, 1970, for the formation of a dairy industry advisory council. I am advised that the following points may help to clarify the situation—

The proposed council as discussed at the seminar was considered to be an advisory organisation to assist any milk or dairy industry authority in its operations in relation to planning and implementing industry policy.

The Hon. N. McNeill: That is quite incorrect. Obviously the confusion is on the side of those who are advising you.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I continue to quote—

It was not initially regarded as a working committee—

The Hon. N. McNeill: Oh, Mr. Thompson! I was one of the six people who did it.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: Let me finish. Mr. McNeill may have his say later. I will let him read a copy of these remarks. To continue—

It was not initially regarded as a working committee with the task of drawing up draft legislation for the creation of a single dairy authority. This can be seen to be the case from a consideration of the following details from this seminar.

The relevant question which was put to the discussion groups was—

“Should the industry be reorganised to remain viable and give the maximum return to the State and the people in it in respect to—

- (a) a single integrated authority
- (b) composition of such authority
- (c) industry council or committee (to advise and make policy recommendations)
- (d) should some production areas be phased out for more efficiency of operations
- (e) production controls?”

The matter at issue relates to part (c) of the above question and the following is a summary of the report from each of the four discussion groups formed.

#### Group 1.—

Question 2(c)—The group considered that the formation of such a council or committee would have many benefits. All sections of the industry could be represented on this body where their viewpoints could be heard and passed on to the authority, without the need for a very large Board on which all sections could be represented.

#### Group 2.—

Question 2(c): It was felt desirable to keep any administering authority informed of the industry's needs and wishes and supplied with full information. An industry council would be desirable for this reason.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Are you going to make a summary of the recommendations of those groups, because I have already done so in the House?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: Yes, I will continue to read from the notes I have here—

#### Group 3.

Question 2(c)—At present there are a number of groups operating but there is a need for an overall body. Some members considered that the Dairy Industry Advisory Committee, if suitably widened could be an appropriate body. In the past this committee has been concerned with production and not marketing. Any

body responsible for the future planning of the industry would need representatives of all sectors. One aim should be to stimulate confidence among producers and attempt to combat the adverse publicity the industry had been receiving in recent years.

Group 4.

Question 2(c)—Yes, unanimously.

Following the holding of the seminar the Chairmen of the various discussion groups met with the Farmers' Union representatives on the 7th January, 1971, with a view to achieving some degree of consensus in relation to the views expressed. The response to the seminar question 2(c) which was finally agreed upon was reported by myself on the 29th January, 1971, as follows:

"There was general agreement on the possible usefulness of a dairy industry council to advise an authority and keep it informed of industry needs.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Are you reading from the summary of that seminar itself?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I am reading the notes I have here.

The Hon. N. McNeill: You are giving an answer to question 2. If I was not suspicious before I certainly am now.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I will continue to read from the notes I have before me—

It was suggested that this council should consist of a representative of each of the following bodies—

The whole milk section of the Farmers' Union

The dairy section of the Farmers' Union

The Milk Board of Western Australia

The Division of Dairying, Department of Agriculture

Milk Treatment Plants Association

Butter and Cheese Manufacturers Association

Vendors and retailers.

The report of the seminar and subsequent discussions, as issued by the Farmers' Union, contained the following passage in relation to this question—

Q.2(c) Industry council or committee (to advise and make policy recommendations)?

A. It was generally agreed that an advisory committee would be beneficial and should include

representatives of all sections of the industry. It should have recognition by the Government but no powers except advisory. It should be properly constituted and reflect the whole field of industry thinking.

It is recommended that a committee should be formed immediately to include one representative from each of the wholemilk section, the dairy section, the Milk Board, the Treatment Plants Association, the retailers, the Agriculture Department, division of dairying and the butter and cheese manufacturers association. The committee should elect its own chairman.

2. There is no substantial difference between the above two versions of the conclusion reached in relation to this question, and it is clear that at the time the type of organisation which was in mind was one which would advise any authority that was in existence (such as the Milk Board) or might be created in the future (such as a single dairy industry authority) in relation to various industry viewpoints concerning policy matters.

The Hon. N. McNeill: That is complete fantasy.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: To continue—

When the Dairy Industry Bill was drafted provision was included for the formation of just such an advisory council to give advice in relation to matters which the various members of the industry or the authority might not be fully competent to deal with. (Clause 41 of Dairy Industry Bill). This explains the answer given to the Hon. N. McNeill's question in the Council on August 15, 1972 as reported in *Hansard*.

3. A joint Farmers' Union dairy/wholemilk committee which issued a report on the seminar (dated February 1971) went on to make further joint committee recommendations.

One of these was as follows:

"An Industry Committee as recommended in the seminar conclusions should be set up to establish the guidelines necessary for legislation. This committee should have recognition by the Government for this function. Once the guidelines have been established



they must then be referred to both the whole milk and dairy sections for approval, before being submitted for the drafting of legislation."

The Hon. N. McNeill: I have already read that to the House.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I am making sure that all the members understand exactly what takes place in correct sequence.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Are you implying that I gave the incorrect sequence?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: No, but as I said, I found it hard to follow the honourable member. I continue to quote—

4. On the 2nd June, 1971, the joint dairy/whole milk committee forwarded a copy of this report, together with a letter to the Hon. Minister, in which the following statement appeared—"We would appreciate very much if you were prepared to indicate to us your views on:—

- (a) The acceptance of the principle of a Single Dairy Authority.
- (b) The acceptance of an Industry Committee, as recommended in the Joint Report.
- (c) What steps you may take in the immediate future in regard to the various proposals."

(A photocopy of the complete letter is attached.)

In a reply dated 11th July, 1971, (Photocopy attached), the Hon Minister indicated that he was seeking an early opportunity to discuss the whole question with the Government and that as soon as the Government's overall approach was defined he would discuss the question with Messrs. Eckersley and Noakes jointly.

From this stage developments included the agreement by Cabinet to proceed with the drafting of legislation for the creation of a single dairy industry authority to replace the existing Milk Board and Dairy Products Marketing Board of W.A.

The Hon. N. McNeill: Did it set up a dairy council to study the various resolutions as recommended by the joint committee?

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: Let me continue with what follows—

It would have been completely impractical to have formed a working party of all the various representatives of industry sections for the purpose of preparing the draft legislation. If such an exercise had been attempted

there would have been so many conflicting views and requirements in relation to the legislation that a draft could not have been produced for a very long time, if ever.

The Hon. N. McNeill: That is one interpretation.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I continue—

It was also essential for the persons drafting the legislation to be familiar with the three Acts which were to be integrated, the need to revise and modify these to present a unified Bill; taking into consideration the experiences in Victoria, N.S.W. and the other States and incorporating the better features of the Acts in existence or planned in those other States.

It could not reasonably be expected that the representatives of the various sectors of the industry who could have formed a drafting committee would have had the necessary understanding and familiarity with these Acts and how they operate in the other States.

The Hon. N. McNeill: You must be joking!

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: The only practical approach was for the Department of Agriculture to prepare draft legislation which could then form the basis for discussions with the various sections of the industry. This is in fact what took place, and all sections of the industry have had ample opportunity since the draft was prepared to submit their ideas and suggestions. Such have been received and given due consideration in every instance. It is only to be expected that not every suggestion put forward could be agreed to, bearing in mind the need to consider the welfare of the industry as a whole.

It would seem that Mr. McNeill in his comments in the House has confused the industry advisory committee suggested by the industry seminar and provided for in the Bill with the later suggestion for an industry committee to be set up to establish the guidelines necessary for the legislation. To the best of my knowledge this latter committee was not agreed to by the Minister for the reasons given.

The Hon. N. McNeill: That was exactly what I said.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: It is obvious now that both sections of the industry have agreed *in toto* to the legislation that is before us. I could go on at greater length to deal with the present situation which the industry is in, and to outline some of the difficulties that it has experienced. However, it is very heartening to say that there has been a great acceptance of the legislation by the majority in both sections of the milk industry, and

all sections of the dairy industry, because as late as yesterday the Farmers' Union sent the following letter to me—

The Farmers' Union has been following the progress of the Bill to establish a Single Dairy Authority through Parliament with interest and concern.

Our organisation believes that the establishment of a Single Dairy Authority is vitally necessary to secure the future of the dairy industry in Western Australia.

The proposed Act is the result of close negotiation between the Union and the Government and has been thoroughly explained to producers at a series of meetings in country areas.

The Farmers' Union represents in excess of 80% of producers in licensed milk and butterfat producing areas. Representatives of these producers carried the following motion, unanimously at the Dairy Conference and by a majority of 41-2 at the Whole-milk Conference:—

"THAT this Conference give its full support to the Executive and Joint Section Committee in securing the passage of the Dairy Industry Act to set up a Single Dairy Authority at this next session of Parliament and re-affirm its desire that the Bill be passed without amendment which would affect the main principles of the Act and thereby take from producers the ability to manage their own industry."

We respectfully urge that this Bill be proceeded with in the Legislative Council, in the form in which it was received, as a matter of urgency.

There is real concern for this industry Bill to proceed. Mention has been made of the question of vesting. This is necessary for the good control of the industry, and as in other industries, vesting should take place in the dairy industry.

In this regard I can recall Mr. Syd Thompson interjecting when Mr. Logan was speaking on the question of vesting. Mr. Logan was saying that the producers would lose control of their products through vesting. However, if we look at the agricultural products which are vested in statutory marketing boards we find they include wheat, barley, linseed, rapeseed, eggs, potatoes, and lambs for slaughter. All these products are vested in boards.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: I did not say they were not.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I realise that, but the honourable member was very critical of milk being vested, as was Mr. MacKinnon.

The Hon. L. A. Logan: I am not critical of milk being vested. You have not read my speech.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: If I have done the honourable member an injustice I apologise. I do recall Mr. Syd Thompson's interjection. He said, "What about wheat? Is that not vested?"

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: Perhaps misunderstanding might be a trait of Mr. Syd Thompson.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I think that a nod is as good as a wink from Mr. Syd Thompson, and what I have said is correct. He interjected and said, "What about wheat? Is that not vested?"

The Hon. L. A. Logan: What was said after that?

The Hon. A. F. Griffith: I suggest that the members concerned look at the *Hansard* reports and satisfy themselves as to what they have said.

The Hon. R. THOMPSON: I think sufficient discussion has taken place. There is a clear understanding by the industry as to what it wants. After a period of some five years, in an endeavour to bring about the establishment of a single dairy authority, we should support the legislation before us if we take any notice of what the Farmers' Union has said.

It is not my intention to enter into a debate or argument between the members of the Country Party and others as to whether or not the Farmers' Union is consistent or correct. This is a matter they can argue between themselves. The concern I have is in getting this legislation passed, so that the industry can make the progress it desires.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

*House adjourned at 10.39 p.m.*

## Legislative Assembly

Wednesday, the 17th October, 1973

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

### MACHINERY SAFETY BILL

#### *Introduction and First Reading*

Bill introduced, on motion by Mr. Harman (Minister for Labour), and read a first time.

### MEDICAL SCHOOL

#### *First-year Students: Motion*

Debate resumed, from the 2nd May, on the following motion by Dr. Dadour—

That in the opinion of this House, we deplore the failure of the Government to take the necessary steps to alleviate the crisis in the medical