

Legislative Council

Tuesday, the 6th November, 1979

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

QUESTIONS

Questions were taken at this stage.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On motion by the Hon. R. F. Cloughton, leave of absence for 12 consecutive sittings of the House granted to the Hon. R. T. Leeson (South-East) due to parliamentary business overseas as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association representative.

RESERVES BILL (No. 2)

Second Reading

THE HON. D. J. WORDSWORTH (South—Minister for Lands) [4.45 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill before the House is the second measure of its kind to be placed before Parliament in this third session.

Members will be aware now that it has become the practice to present two Bills each session—one in each sitting—to expedite the various proposals entailed in relation to the variations of Class “A” reserves.

In this particular Bill there are nine separate actions proposed which I will now relate in the order in which they appear in the Bill.

The Public Works Department intends to establish a waste water treatment plant at Kalbarri and a site has been selected for this purpose outside and adjoining the eastern boundary of the townsite. The land affected by the proposal comprises portion of Class “A” National Park Reserve No. 27004, which is vested in the National Parks Authority. Recent advice from the authority indicated that it had no objection to excision of the area required and, bearing this in mind, the Lands Department arranged survey of a site containing 20.01 hectares.

It is considered that the treatment works is suitably located from an environmental viewpoint and it could also provide the nearby golf course with a possible water source. Authority is required to excise the area surveyed as Victoria location 11322 from Class “A” Reserve No.

27004 so it can be separately reserved for “sewerage treatment plant” and vested in the Minister for Water Supplies.

The Under Secretary for Works requires survey and protection of a small area of land at King Point, Albany, for the purpose of erecting a navigation lead beacon. Land affected by the proposal comprises portion of Class “A” recreation and parklands Reserve No. 27068 which is vested in the Albany Town Council. The council confirms it would have no objection to excision of the site.

An area of 45 square metres has been surveyed and designated Albany lot 1327 and it is intended that the land be set apart as a reserve for a “navigation beacon site”. Vesting in the Minister for Works will also be arranged. Parliamentary approval is required to exclude the lot 1327 from Class “A” Reserve No. 27068 and the Bill seeks authority to proceed with this course of action.

Class “A” Reserve No. 20973—Swan location 3407—is set apart for the purpose “public garden” and is vested in the Bayswater Shire Council. The reserve, which has an area of 121 square metres, was created in 1932 when the former Bayswater Road Board surrendered the land to the Crown. Recently it was noted that the land had been absorbed into an adjoining public road, but no action was ever undertaken to cancel the reservation. Reference to the shire council confirmed that the land should be dedicated for road purposes and the sanction of Parliament is sought to arrange cancellation of the reserve.

Reserve No. 13594 is set apart for the purpose “conservation of flora”, is not vested, and is classified as of Class “A”. The reserve has an area of 40.873 2 hectares and is situated approximately 26 kilometres south-south-east of Merredin townsite. Inquiries into the future of this reserve resulted in recommendations to amend the purpose to “conservation of flora and fauna” and to vest the land in the WA Wildlife Authority.

The Merredin district is largely devoid of conservation reserves and the local authority wholeheartedly supports the proposals. Alteration to the purpose of Class “A” Reserve No. 13594 from “conservation of flora” to “conservation of flora and fauna” is sought accordingly.

The Denmark Shire Council desires to establish a caravan park at Parry Inlet and a site has been selected in co-operation with the Department of Lands and Surveys. Land affected by the proposal comprises portion of Class “A” recreation and camping Reserve No. 20928 which is vested in the council. An area of four hectares has been

surveyed—designated Plantagenet location 7433—and it is intended that the land be excised from Class “A” Reserve No. 20928 and set apart as a separate reserve for a “caravan park”.

Vesting in the council with power to lease for periods up to 21 years could be arranged, following creation of the reserve. The proposed site is frequently used by holiday-makers and may be beneficial to professional fishermen who operate in the nearby William Bay. It is proposed to excise Plantagenet location 7433 from Class “A” Reserve No. 20928 so the land can be identified as an independent reserve.

The Mandurah Shire Council has advised that numerous requests have been received over the past five years for the establishment of a swimming pool in the district and, as a result, commissioned an architect to carry out a feasibility study and locate a suitable site. Following consideration of the study, the council requested that the purpose of Class “A” parklands Reserve No. 22204 be changed to “swimming pool”, or one which would be compatible with proposed usage of the land and that the reserve, which is vested in the council be vested with power to lease as it is anticipated that a kiosk would be placed on the land.

Bearing in mind that the reserve is too large for sole use as a swimming pool and that the study recommended establishment of other recreational facilities on the land, it is considered that the purpose should be changed to “parklands and recreation” and thereby accommodate any future activities of this kind. The course of action proposed, then, is to change the purpose of Class “A” Reserve No. 22204 from “parklands” to “parklands and recreation.” Vesting in council would be arranged, but power to lease would not be granted until definite development proposals are put forward.

Class “A” Reserve No. 25062—Avon Location 23825—and Class “C” Reserve No. 25979—Location 27082—are set apart for the purpose “conservation of flora” and are not vested. The reserves adjoin and are situated about 25 kilometres south of Bruce Rock townsite. The Department of Fisheries and Wildlife engaged an officer of the State Museum to investigate and report on nature reserves in the Bruce Rock Shire and his recommendations in respect of these reserves are that—

- (a) The purpose of Class “A” Reserve No. 25062 be changed to “conservation of flora and fauna”;

- (b) Class “C” Reserve No. 25979 be cancelled and the land be included within Class “A” Reserve No. 25062;

- (c) Class “A” Reserve No. 25062 be vested in the WA Wildlife Authority.

The Bruce Rock Shire Council and the Department of Lands and Surveys concur with the recommendations and authority is sought to cancel Class “C” Reserve No. 25979, include the land within Class “A” Reserve No. 25062, and alter the purpose of the latter reserve to “conservation of flora and fauna”. Vesting will be arranged in accordance with normal procedures.

The land bounded by Beaufort, James, Museum, and Francis Streets, Perth, houses the State Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, and comprises Class “A” Reserve No. 3521, which was set apart in 1902 for the purpose “Museum and Public Library”. A Crown grant in trust was issued over the reserve and held by the Trustees of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery solely for those purposes. With the advent of the Museums Act, 1959, the Art Gallery Act, 1959, and the Library Board of Western Australia Act, 1951-55, each of the State facilities was granted an unencumbered freehold title over the areas they occupied. This action had the effect of nullifying the trust which was placed over the land and it is now considered that Class “A” Reserve No. 3521 serves no useful purpose and should be cancelled.

Class “A” Reserve No. 27595—Melbourne Location 3928—is set apart for “ecological purposes and preservation of flora” and is not vested. The reserve is situated about 16 kilometres south-west of Calingiri and has an area of 124.433 3 hectares. The Department of Fisheries and Wildlife engaged an officer of the State Museum to investigate and report on nature reserves in the Shire of Victoria Plains and his recommendations in respect of Class “A” Reserve No. 27595 were that the purpose should be changed to include “fauna” and vesting in the WA Wildlife Authority be arranged.

The Shire of Victoria Plains has no objections to the proposals, but the Department of Lands and Surveys considers the purpose of the reserve should be “conservation of flora and fauna”, in order to maintain consistency with other reserves controlled by the Wildlife Authority. Approval is sought to change the purpose of Class “A” Reserve No. 27595 from “ecological purposes and preservation of flora” to “conservation of flora and fauna”.

Consistent with desired procedure, the Leader of the Opposition has been provided with notes

and plans relevant to each proposed variation. In addition, a copy of those papers is now tabled.

I commend the Bill to the House.

The papers were tabled (see paper No. 417).

Debate adjourned, on motion by the Hon. R. F. Cloughton.

PLANT DISEASES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 25th October.

THE HON. D. K. DANS (South Metropolitan—Leader of the Opposition) [4.56 p.m.]: The Opposition does not intend to oppose this Bill but, as members will be aware, over the last three years the Government has made more runs at this legislation than Don Bradman ever made, particularly in respect of the fruit-fly baiting scheme.

This Bill amends sections 12A, 12C, and 39 of the Act. If ever a Bill pointed to the need for a committee system to look at Bills, this one is a perfect example; and if we relate it to the parent Act we will see why.

In the first instance, the Bill amends section 12A to right something which evidently has been done illegally. As the Minister's second reading speech puts it—

After a period of many years of successful operations, it was recently ascertained that the Donnybrook-Newlands baiting scheme—which functions over a district involving two shires; that is, the Shire of Donnybrook and a small portion of Capel Shire—was operating contrary to the provisions of section 12A. In effect, therefore, the Donnybrook-Newlands scheme was never properly constituted and its past activities could be the subject of legal challenge.

The Bill sets out to right that position.

I do not suppose a member of this Chamber, whether a country member or a metropolitan member, has not from time to time received complaints about the fruit-fly baiting scheme. I am well aware of the problems confronting the Government—

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: Do you think a committee system would solve that?

The Hon. D. K. DANS: Is the Minister asking me whether a committee system would have obviated the problems we have run into with this Bill?

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: Yes.

The Hon. D. K. DANS: Nothing is absolute, but I am sure the legislation would not have had come to this Chamber for amendment so many times in the last three years, and that it would not have caused such a controversy in the metropolitan area. Members would have to agree with me in the first instance that because the scheme has been operating illegally it has run into a blind alley.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: I just want to know whether a committee system would cure it.

The Hon. D. K. DANS: We have not been doing very well in the manner we have been handling the legislation. It would have been a better proposition to try something different. It seems to me the committee system operates effectively in almost every other part of the world.

The Hon. R. G. Pike interjected.

The Hon. D. K. DANS: I did not hear the interjection.

The point is, the time of this Chamber should not be wasted on matters of this nature, and I doubt very much that even with these amendments a situation will be reached which is acceptable to everyone. At least with a committee system we could say we had done our level best.

The Bill also amends sections 12C and 39, and although I have indicated we will not oppose the Bill, on my reading of it I believe we will have another amending Bill in the not-too-distant future.

We have not canvassed a sufficiently wide section of the community in respect of what is required. No-one in this Chamber would argue about the need to have a Plant Diseases Act, but we must arrive at something which minimises the effect of fruit fly and has the maximum amount of public support. We will not get 100 per cent public support; but I am sure the Minister is aware of the controversy this matter has caused wherever fruit is grown, and particularly in the metropolitan area.

The Hon. D. J. Wordsworth: The matter is likely to be more widely aired in this Chamber than in a committee.

The Hon. D. K. DANS: I made that suggestion because in another place it was suggested a Select Committee be appointed. I said earlier I would not call for a Select Committee, but I suggested that as the Bill has no political significance we could have an input from all sections of the Parliament. This is a small Bill, and the Act is a small Act; but the ramifications would be enormous if baiting were not carried out over the widest possible area. I make that suggestion

because a Bill to amend this Act seems to come before us so often. At least when a committee is involved in this type of legislation the members of the committee, who are members of Parliament from both Chambers, must have regard for the people who elected them. In those circumstances they will go to their electorates and canvass the widest possible viewpoint.

I agree with Mr Wordsworth that this would not provide the complete answer, but it is something worth thinking about. I believe the Minister for Agriculture could have given more thought to this Bill, as he could have done in the past in respect of other Bills. I hope a similar Bill does not come back to this place, but on present form I foresee that a similar Bill will be here again early in the next session.

THE HON. V. J. FERRY (South-West) [5.04 p.m.]: This Bill is important for the fruit industry of Western Australia. Having said that, I would like to suggest that the whole question of fruit-fly baiting should be completely reviewed, and that the provisions of the Act should be completely rewritten.

The Hon. D. K. Dans: Perhaps a Select Committee would help that.

The Hon. V. J. FERRY: A Select Committee can do many things, but in this case I feel the matter of fruit-fly baiting can be dealt with adequately by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation and consultation with the fruit growers themselves and assisted, no doubt, by other people, not the least of whom would be members of Parliament. I believe that is an absolute necessity.

As has been mentioned by the Minister, and referred to by Mr Dans, one of the aims of this Bill is to regularise a situation which would appear at the moment to be illegal. The Bill contains a proposed amendment to the Act to rectify that situation. I am familiar with the circumstances surrounding the need to bring forward an amendment to the Act in this respect. I have had many discussions with commercial fruit growers, officers of the Department of Agriculture, the Minister for Agriculture—who has been most helpful in this matter—and my parliamentary colleagues who represent fruit-growing areas, in an endeavour to understand and overcome the difficulty.

As has been mentioned, the main area of concern has been the Donnybrook-Newlands fruit-fly baiting scheme. The area involved in this scheme falls within the boundaries of two local authorities: the Donnybrook-Balingup Shire and the Capel Shire. The fact that the scheme

encompasses parts of two shires, rather than being contained in one municipality, seems to be the main cause of the difficulty. It has led to certain proposed litigation. However, I am pleased to say the growers concerned and the Minister for Agriculture—backed by the Government—have resolved that no litigation will be taken. This has been done in an effort to stabilise the situation, and it is hoped those concerned will be able to proceed on an acceptable and common front.

I am particularly pleased the growers have accepted that line of action. I am conscious of the work done by officers of the Department of Agriculture, who were backed by the Minister (Mr Old). In my view that is the only way to tackle matters of this nature. Accordingly, the Bill before us contains a provision to cover this situation.

Fruit-fly schemes throughout the State cover not only what are termed backyard orchards, but also commercial orchards. It is quite impractical at the present time for commercial orchardists to carry out the hygiene methods which may be carried out by backyard orchardists. We must bear in mind that backyard orchards cover only a small area and, generally speaking, they contain comparatively few trees which must be treated and maintained; whereas, on the other hand, commercial orchards cover many hectares in some cases. In this day and age the cost of labour to service commercial orchards is high, and in a number of instances it is completely impractical for commercial orchardists to have hired help physically travelling around their orchards each day to carry out the hygiene which it might be expected a backyard orchardist would carry out.

Commercial orchardists, of course, resort to the use of what are known as cover sprays to combat fruit fly, and indications are that this method is extremely successful. Any commercial orchardist who does not employ efficient methods to combat disease or potential disease is certainly working against his own interests; certainly he is working against the interests of the fruit industry at large. Very few commercial orchardists would not take appropriate steps to combat fruit fly, but I venture to suggest there would be some who would offend in that regard.

However, remedies are available in respect of those who offend by not carrying out proper hygiene methods in respect of fruit fly or of any other disease. One of the best methods I can think of is for the neighbours of the offender to approach him and suggest that his methods are not in the best interests of all concerned. I believe the best results can be achieved with consultation and a little co-operation.

Nevertheless, inspectors need to be given authority under the Act to prosecute in those extreme cases where growers do the wrong thing. This brings me to the point of fruit inspections. Inspectors are appointed by the Department of Agriculture; however, I believe most fruit-fly inspections in the field can be undertaken by inspectors appointed by the Agriculture Protection Board. The APB has its own inspectors for a number of reasons. It is my view that the industry, in association with the Department of Agriculture and the APB, could produce a better inspection system under which APB inspectors would be employed in dual roles, and their responsibilities would include orchard inspections.

The inspectors employed by the APB may be considered to be professional persons who are experienced in dealing with people and in handling matters in the field. Accordingly, I believe they would be well equipped to carry out orchard inspections, particularly in respect of fruit fly.

I would like the Act to be reprinted. When one looks at the present Act and has regard for the proposed amendments in the Bill before the House, one can see that a reprinted Act would help everyone to understand its provisions. I recommend that the Minister convey to the Minister for Agriculture, my suggestion that the Act be reprinted at the first opportunity. There is a great deal of confusion in the minds of many people concerned with the fruit-fly problem regarding just what are the provisions of the Act and how the system works or does not work. Therefore, it is imperative that the Act be at least clear, and not subject to so many alterations, deletions, and additions.

The annual report of the Western Australian Fruit Growers' Association made reference to the matter of fruit fly. It is pleasing to note that in the past season condemnations of infested fruit at the Metropolitan Markets were lower than those for previous seasons. Despite all the difficulties of exercising control over fruit fly, it is pleasing a reduction in the infestation of fruit has been achieved, particularly in respect of fruit reaching the Metropolitan Markets. Some progress has been made, despite the difficulties.

The annual report makes reference also to the Donnybrook scheme and says it had a reasonably successful season, although some complaints were made concerning the operation of the scheme. Those are the difficulties to which I referred earlier. The report goes on to say that fruit fly has been active in the townsite of Bridgetown where for the past two seasons the baiting scheme has ceased to operate. It is stated that several

inspection team visits were made to Bridgetown during the past season, and orders were issued to a number of property owners to clean up fallen fruit, and prosecutions were recommended in some instances. This indicates that a great degree of supervision is being exercised. It is a rather complex operation throughout the whole State, and a complete review would be timely.

The fruit industry is a very valuable one to Western Australia. In relation to apple production, our export trade has been traditionally to the United Kingdom and the Continent. However, there are problems in matching that market at the present time. Those problems have existed for a few years, because problems in transportation and competition are always with us.

Recently it has been planned that a new juicing plant will be established in Capel. Operation at that plant will commence during the coming fruit season. The plant is being established at Capel by Bulmer Australia Ltd. in association with The Capel Dairy Co. (WA). This is a particularly happy arrangement inasmuch as the fruit-juicing season will coincide with what is normally the off-season for dairy production at that plant.

There has been debate whether Capel is the best place in Western Australia for the siting of the plant. That debate is based on a comparison of the fruit-growing areas the one with the other. Notwithstanding that, Bulmer Australia Ltd. is a very experienced and substantial firm. It has a great deal of experience in juicing apples. The fact that the company is associated with The Capel Dairy Co. (WA) is in the best interests of the fruit industry generally.

One has to remind oneself of the Manjimup canning factory further south. There would seem to be some advantages for Bulmer Australia Ltd. in adding to the complex in Manjimup. However, other advantages are to be seen in what may be regarded as the northerly aspect of the apple-growing area of the south-west.

I wish the juicing project every success. Certainly the growers will benefit. The project is described loosely as a salvage operation. It will juice apples, rather than their being sold whole. Nevertheless, I understand successful meetings have been held in a number of south-west centres. Those meetings have been attended by representatives of Bulmer Australia Ltd. and the growers. The growers have accepted the package deal in principle.

The coming season will see the establishment of a very successful venture for the apple industry.

The Bill before the House has real application to that new venture.

When we speak of the fruit industry, not only do we refer to apples, but also to stone fruits, which are particularly important. The hills area of Perth plays a leading role in the stone-fruit industry.

I will leave my remarks at that point. I repeat that I would like to see, firstly, a reprint of the Act and secondly that the department, the growers, the Agriculture Protection Board, and other interested people will come together in the next couple of months to discuss the fruit-fly baiting scheme throughout Western Australia. I would hope such discussions would come up with an improved system with which everyone could live and with which everyone would be a lot happier.

I support the Bill.

THE HON. G. W. BERRY (Lower North) [5.20 p.m.]: I rise to support the Bill. Anything designed to bring about a situation that assists with the control of fruit fly has my full support at all times.

In the days of my early youth, the area I was living in—Spearwood—was a most successful fruit-growing area. It was one of the prime peach-producing areas in those days. As a result of a baiting scheme that went awry, the area moved out of fruit growing altogether. It was physically impossible to produce any stone fruits or citrus in the area. Therefore, any Bill before the House which will give more effective control of the Mediterranean fruit fly has my full support.

It seems rather incongruous to me that we deal with fruit fly under the Plant Diseases Act. This is not a disease at all; it is a small fly that lays its eggs in the fruit. When the larvae develop, they eat the fruit. It is the larvae's feeding in the fruit that makes the fruit unpalatable and unmarketable.

The infestation of fruit fly is established well in the Carnarvon district. We need an effective scheme to bring the fruit fly under control. The incidence of fruit fly denies to us markets throughout the Commonwealth because we are a declared fruit-fly infested area.

There are bright sparks on the horizon for the Carnarvon area. We are endeavouring to eradicate fruit fly by irradiating the male flies, and thereby upsetting the breeding cycle. It is hoped that this move—

The Hon. D. K. Dans: I hope it does not get loose like it did at Spearwood years ago.

The Hon. G. W. BERRY: This we hope will give us complete eradication of fruit fly in the area, and we will be a fruit-fly free area. That will have great advantages as far as the district is concerned.

I hope that this is the forerunner of a system we can use throughout the State, and that we can rid ourselves of the pest that has been with us for many years. I call it a curse of the fruit industry because it ruins a great deal of fruit. It is difficult to force people to take action against the problem, and that applies particularly to backyard orchardists.

As a result of the lack of control measures in the Perth area, it is now no longer possible to produce fruit that will not be infested. I give this Bill my full support. I hope I see the day when the scheme in Carnarvon comes to fruition and the fruit fly is eradicated completely.

I support the Bill.

THE HON. D. J. WORDSWORTH (South—Minister for Lands) [5.23 p.m.]: I thank the House for its support, but particularly I thank Mr Ferry for his contribution to the debate. I think we have canvassed the problems fairly well.

Mr Berry referred to the time of his youth. I cannot go back as far as that; but certainly I can recall thinking of Tasmania as "the apple island". When I came to Western Australia, I was surprised to find that it produced more apples than did Tasmania.

The Hon. I. G. Medcalf: And better quality apples.

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH: Perhaps that is so. If one must become parochial, one must remember that at least Tasmania does not have fruit fly. That is unfortunately one of the problems we face in a warmer climate. The problem rather horrified me when I was selecting fruit from orchards at various times.

The infestation of fruit fly is a problem that we have to overcome. It is one that is most difficult to control when so many people have only a few trees and they want to be able to care for them in their own way. However, those people are affecting a major industry in Western Australia. The problem occurs in other fruits and, indeed, in vegetables.

I thank members for their support of this legislation. I hope it provides a manner by which we can overcome some of the problems.

I will pass on the recommendation made by Mr Ferry in relation to the reprinting of the Act. I have to admit I thought the Government Printer had caught up with most of the reprints; but this

is obviously one that he has not done. I will draw his attention to it.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee, etc.

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

Third Reading

Bill read a third time, on motion by the Hon. D. J. Wordsworth (Minister for Lands), and passed.

LIQUOR ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Second Reading

Debate resumed from the 1st November.

THE HON. G. C. MACKINNON (South-West—Leader of the House) [5.27 p.m.]: I would like to advise the House that the Cabinet has considered this Bill moved by Mr Pike, and it is prepared to accept it.

The proposed new section 51 requires the person applying for a licence or provisional certificate to state in the notice of application the expiry date for the lodging of the objections. It extends the prescribed period for the lodging of objections from 30 days to 45 days. Currently the period is 30 days, but it is reduced to 16 days effectively because two seven-day periods can be lost in giving notice to the applicant and to the court. The amendment would ensure that there were at least 31 effective days for the objector to consider his position, establish the facts, and prepare the case. We are quite happy about that.

As with that amendment, the other amendments are reasonable under all the circumstances. They all relate to the problems which arise when an applicant seeks to remove a licence to premises not yet constructed or premises which are required to be adapted. The problem is covered by proposed new sections 59, 59A, 62, and 90. The local authority is required to give a certificate of compliance with the health regulations after inspection of the completed establishment.

The amendments would permit the application to be treated in the same way as prescribed for premises yet to be erected under a provisional certificate.

I thought I ought to indicate the Government's attitude to this measure. It is one of concurrence. We support the Bill.

Debate adjourned, on motion by the Hon. R. F. Cloughton.

STATE FORESTS

Revocation of Dedication: Motion

Debate resumed, from the 31st October, on the following motion by the Hon. D. J. Wordsworth (Minister for Forests)—

That the proposal for the partial revocation of State Forests Nos. 4, 27, 28 and 70 laid on the Table of the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor on the 24th October, 1979, be carried out.

THE HON. R. F. CLAUGHTON (North Metropolitan) [5.30 p.m.]: This motion contains five separate proposals and Parliament is required to authorise the exchanges and other actions which are being taken.

It would be very difficult for us if we decided to object to some of the proposals because of the consequences which would flow. In other words we are ratifying some departmental decisions taken in respect of land which should not have been touched without reference being made to Parliament in the normal course of events. However, when we find that some years ago a railway line was established on land, we can do little about it. It would be a much preferred procedure if we had been advised before the matter had reached that stage. However, not a large piece of land is involved, and certainly I will not oppose the action being taken. I simply make the point that instead of being asked to ratify action, we should be consulted before the action is taken.

With regard to area No. 3, on page 4172 of *Hansard* No. 18, the Minister said—

Area No. 3 is of about 81 hectares, located about four kilometres north-east of Boyanup townsite, containing fairly heavily cut-over forest, with little remaining marketable timber on soils unlikely to support a good quality jarrah forest in the future. The area is also subject to the likely presence of jarrah dieback.

Of course we are obliged to take the Minister's word on these matters.

The Minister is drawing a fairly long bow when saying that the area is also subject to the likely presence of jarrah dieback. I would have felt it would be relevant to make mention of that if, in fact, the area was at present subject to dieback, not that it was only likely to be. After all, the likelihood may never eventuate, in which case no reason would exist for us to further support the proposal before us.

Again, on the information given, I have no objection to the exchange taking place, but the reason is more bound up in the next sentence of the Minister in which he states that the proposal will make the adjoining property a more viable unit. When he made that statement he was being far more honest.

The Hon. Neil McNeill: Any jarrah forest is likely to be affected by dieback; some are more likely to be affected than others.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: The viability of the adjoining property is more likely the reason the proposal is before us. We are told that the area to be exchanged adjoins an established pine plantation and is largely suited to *Pinus radiata*. The Minister continued—

Those sections which are unsuited to pines and those which present management problems contain good quality cut-over jarrah forest, free from dieback and of good forest potential. The soils are largely dieback resistant.

That is another sentence I am inclined to question because up to this point I have not heard that a decision can be made as to whether certain soils are more or less susceptible to dieback. I have heard that if the land is high up the slope, it is less susceptible, but if it is down where dieback already exists, it is highly susceptible. However, I have not heard anything about the actual soil having any bearing on the matter. Perhaps the Minister could enlighten us a bit on that particular point as, for most of us, it would be new information.

Also in his remarks the Minister does not indicate whether those areas which contain good quality cut-over jarrah will continue to carry jarrah or whether it is the intention to cover the whole area with pines. If the Minister makes a point of mentioning these things, he may as well give us the departmental view in relation to the future of the land.

It seems to me that the Minister or the department is trying to encourage us to go along with the proposal on the ground that we have one area which is likely to be subject to dieback, and another area which is not likely to be subject to it, without actually telling us whether, in fact, the area to be exchanged will remain as jarrah forest. It would be preferable if it did remain as jarrah because the planting of pines is becoming quite extensive and jarrah is likely to be a far more prized timber in the long term.

With regard to area No. 4 the Minister said—

Area No. 4 is of about 127.9 hectares, located about 10 kilometres westerly from

Kirup townsite, having been cut over in the past.

The land now contains good quality, but small jarrah forest which is pocketed with recent dieback and will spread gradually over the area.

I can accept that an area of approximately 128 hectares is not large; but the Minister further on stated—

The private property to be exchanged and included in State forest is partly cleared and contains soils suited to planting with *Pinus radiata* over 80 per cent of its area.

The Minister then indicated that the area to be excised will help make the applicant's property a more viable unit. Again I feel that that is the deciding factor.

The Hon. Neil McNeill: That is quite a valid reason and I do not know why it should not be the first reason.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: It is a good reason. There is little point in having property on which people are struggling to make a living if, by taking this action, the property could be made an economic unit. Obviously it makes good sense.

Area No. 5 involves approximately 538 hectares on part of which will be located the explosives reserve which is to be moved from Woodman Point. About 80 hectares of it will be the explosives reserve and the remaining 458 hectares will be a safety zone surrounding the reserve. The Minister informed us that that land will not be entirely lost to the Forests Department because it will be continued to be planted and managed as a pine plantation.

That seems to be a reasonable approach to the matter, but if it is a safety zone, the question arises in my mind as to how that land is to be worked as a plantation. The objective would be to keep people away from the explosives area with a reasonable margin of safety in case anything untoward took place. However, if on that safety zone we are to have a pine plantation, workmen would have to enter the area to keep it clean, thin it out, and eventually remove the timber. Consequently numbers of workmen will be involved and will have to enter the safety zone.

While I can understand that it is good economic sense to make use of that land, I do question how it can be done if it is to be an area to provide a margin of safety so that people will be kept at a safe distance from the explosives reserve.

The Hon. Neil McNeill: It is reasonable because it brings the area under better control. It involves that type of security.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: Yes, but the pine trees must be harvested.

The Hon. Neil McNeill: It would still be controlled better than it would be otherwise.

The Hon. R. F. CLAUGHTON: But people must be sent in to harvest the pines and they will not be there for only five minutes. Some time will be involved in the harvesting of the timber.

The Minister may care to make some comment on those points.

THE HON. V. J. FERRY (South-West) [5.43 p.m.]: I support the motion as I have no objection to any of the provisions it contains.

My purpose in rising is to remind the House—not that it needs reminding, I am sure—that the State forests are protected under the Forests Act. The reason we are dealing with this motion is the very fact that any alteration to State forests must be dealt with by the Parliament.

The motion contains a number of provisions to make adjustments to State forests. Over the years representations have been made to me—as I am sure they have been made to other members—and I have taken the matters up with the Forests Department. They have involved adjustments of land to be made and they have particularly involved private landowners.

In some cases my representations have been acceded to by the Forests Department, while in others I have had to agree that the propositions were not really sound and had to be declined. The Forests Department does not lightly give away land or exchange land with that of a private owner who may be holding land in the vicinity. This makes sound and good sense.

Some of those provisions are in the motion before the House right now; and this is the way the matter has been dealt with over the years. I guess it will continue in this way in years to come. For various reasons from time to time adjustments are made. A little is excised from State forests and a little is added to them. However, on balance the State forests maintain their total holding at about the same number of hectares.

Very simply, that seems to be the order of the day, but quite clearly the State forests would be depleted without the proposals coming before this Parliament. It is appropriate that we should be pursuing and examining them as we do.

I wish to pay a tribute to the work being done by the department and its officers in respect of jarrah dieback. The Hon. Roy Cloughton referred to this disease and some quite outstanding work has been carried out for a number of years by officers of the department. A great deal more is known about the disease now than was known even 12 months ago. However, I am not suggesting that the disease has been licked at this point. Each year brings rewards and I am sure we will ultimately contain it.

THE HON. NEIL McNEILL (Lower West) [5.46 p.m.]: In view of the fact that I made several interjections during Mr Cloughton's speech I feel I am morally bound to make some more appropriate comment while speaking to the motion.

I expressed support for some points Mr Cloughton made. There was some validity in his observations and as the Hon. Vic Ferry says, I believe we ought to understand the purpose of these revocations. I am sure all members are aware that because we are dealing with dedicated State forests there needs to be an examination of the proposals by Parliament and perhaps it is quite understandable that the material supplied in support of the motion must be supplied by the Forests Department through the Conservator of Forests, and then by the Minister to this Parliament.

Therefore, I repeat that it is understandable that the material in support of the motion will endeavour to point out whether there is some risk, say, from disease—and in this case, jarrah dieback—and this will be advanced by the Minister and by the department to support the reasons for the surrender or exchange of certain land. I agree with the Hon. Roy Cloughton when he said that it just might be as valid for the Minister to say the real reason for our wanting to arrange a transfer, exchange, or even a surrender of portion of land, is because it will make the adjoining land—of the adjoining farmers or whosoever it may be—more viable. It is a good and sound reason and the Minister's comments easily could be stopped at that point. If the area also has greater susceptibility to disease, then good and well; it may be an added justification for the exchange, transfer, or surrender as the case may be.

The Hon. Vic Ferry acknowledged the work done by the Forests Department, particularly in recent times, in relation to the jarrah dieback disease. We have heard much said in this Parliament over the years about dieback, and of course a great deal has been said by the public about other matters such as salinity and bauxite

mining. These problems have always had their share of public comment.

We should be grateful that there has been so much attention directed to this disease and its control. This has undoubtedly influenced the Government and the Forests Department and has in turn led to the establishment of a foundation. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the words I offered during the bauxite debate; which was of course the alumina agreement discussion of over 12 months ago. I said we ought to be grateful for the actions of the Alcoa Mining Company. I said I thought there ought to be no criticism of Alcoa, but there ought to be greater recognition by the public of what was occurring because there needed to be support for Alcoa, the Forests Department, the university, and WAIT, as there was a great deal of co-operative support among people and particularly research institutions. The Forests Department is not a total research institution, so there should be support for all those people and institutions, and the work being undertaken by Alcoa.

I would like to think that sentiment has given rise—not because it is my expression—to the operation of the foundation. This has occurred because the limelight has been directed towards dieback control. Many people have endeavoured to direct that limelight at the problem and it is only over the last year or two that there has been some success.

I wish to acknowledge the immense amount of work and the considerable success of the Forests Department and others. As this motion concerns the Forests Department I am glad to be able to make an acknowledgment of the work being carried out and I would like to make a particular reference to a gentleman whose name is known to a great many members of this House. I refer to Dr Shea who is located within the Forests Department in the research section at Dwellingup headquarters. His work has spearheaded a great deal of the infield research on this particular problem.

I refer to Dr Shea because his work has some relationship to the motion we have before us, as the Hon. Roy Cloughton has said, and certain objects of this proposal in the motion have some relationship to the existence and susceptibility of the area to jarrah dieback disease.

Another matter to which I wish to refer and which was also referred to by the Hon. Roy Cloughton is the area to be designated for the purposes of the depot in the Rockingham area for munition armament or explosives purposes. A

transfer is being made from the Woodman Point locality.

When the Hon. Roy Cloughton was speaking and referring to the setting aside of a buffer area as a safety zone around the actual explosives area, I interjected to indicate my support of the proposal. It will mean that the buffer zone is at least an area of control. Even though forests or logging operations from time to time will be carried out in the buffer zone, the area will still be controllable. There would then be a degree of security within that buffer zone around the site.

I support the motion.

THE HON. D. J. WORDSWORTH (South—Minister for Forests) [5.57 p.m.]: I thank members for their support of the revocation. The Hon. Roy Cloughton raised a few queries with regard to the terminology used for some of the land to be exchanged. Those words were not used by me as Minister, but were given to us by the Conservator of Forests.

As members will appreciate, the Forests Act is different from so many of our Acts in that it gives the head of the Forests Department—the conservator—explicit duties and responsibilities. He is also responsible to this Parliament.

Section 20 of the Act lays down how State forests will be dedicated and how notice of that will be laid on the Table of both Houses. Section 24 explains how land is then taken out of the State forests and dedication is revoked. The Governor instructs the proposal for State revocation to be laid on the Table of both Houses and that is what was done some four sitting days ago. Section 21 (b) reads as follows—

After such proposal has been laid before the Parliament, the Governor, on a resolution being passed by both Houses that such proposal be carried out, shall, by Order in Council, revoke such dedication.

And section 21 (c) reads—

On any such revocation the land shall become Crown land within the meaning of the Land Act . . .

And then, of course, at a later stage the exchange can take place. Section 23 reads—

The Governor, subject to the consent of Parliament, may, on the recommendation of the Minister and with the concurrence of the Minister for Lands, acquire by exchange for Crown land any alienated land required for State forests or to provide access thereto.

The words used by the conservator were in respect of the matter of cut-over jarrah. The question was asked whether that would be used for pine or left

as jarrah. The term means larger trees have been cut out at an earlier stage, but generally speaking the remainder is healthy jarrah which would be harvestable in 20 years' time. They are reasonably sized trees, but are not quite millable at this stage, the millable ones having been removed previously.

Another question raised was whether soil could be dieback resistant. I believe what is meant is that where jarrah is growing in soil which is not really suitable, it is more susceptible to jarrah dieback. In other words, if the soil is ideal for jarrah, the jarrah has more chance of surviving and less chance of becoming infested with dieback. I was fortunate enough to be able to attend the World Forestry Congress at Jakarta, and one of the major problems referred to was the conflict between the use of land for forests and its use for the production of food. I did not think we would ever have this conflict in Western Australia, but since my return I have discovered this conflict does exist, and the closer the land is to the metropolitan area, the more conflict there is.

Many people and particularly my colleague, the Government Whip, have mentioned this matter to me. For example, a family may have a 20-hectare orchard, and if it could obtain another area of three hectares, it could make a living from it. However, where this area forms part of a State forest, nothing can be done about it. In many cases the area concerned does not even produce decent trees. It is for reasons such as this that we have agreed to an exchange of land. We are transferring land so that people can produce food on it, and the Forests Department can better utilise the land it receives in exchange.

Sitting suspended from 6.02 to 7.30 p.m.

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH: Mr Cloughton asked about the management of forests when explosives were involved. Probably, I cannot add anything to that which has been said by Mr Neil McNeill, other than to point out that the land which will be managed as forest is situated around, but not immediately contiguous to this area. The great significance is that the land will be managed properly, particularly from the point of view of fire control. The dangerous time would be when people are working on the magazines; however, there will be some joint management of that operation.

The Hon. R. F. Cloughton: That is why there is to be joint vesting between the Minister for Mines and the Minister for Conservation and the Environment.

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH: That is right. In fact, I do not think much "forest" activity will take place in this area for a number of years to come; they could well leave that part of the forest to grow into bigger trees.

The Hon. R. F. Cloughton: It would have to be thinned out, and the fire risk reduced.

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH: From my recollection of the area, I think the forest already is past the stage of pruning.

I thank members for their support.

Question put and passed.

Resolution transmitted to the Assembly and its concurrence desired therein, on motion by the Hon. D. J. Wordsworth (Minister for Forests).

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL TEACHERS ARBITRATION AND APPEAL BILL

Assembly's Message

Message from the Assembly received and read notifying that it had agreed to the amendments made by the Council.

APPROPRIATION BILL (CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND)

Consideration of Tabled Paper

Debate resumed from the 1st November.

THE HON. G. E. MASTERS (West) [7.35 p.m.]: Naturally, I support the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.

I wish to raise two matters dealing with my electorate which I have mentioned over the last two or three years. I believe that now is the time to bring them forward once again for the attention of the Government. Certain developments which are worthy of the attention of Ministers are taking place in the electorate represented by the Hon. Neil Oliver and me.

The Hon. R. F. Cloughton: You don't have BHP up in your electorate.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I do not intend to provoke Mr Cooley tonight; my speech will relate only to my electorate.

One of the matters I wish to discuss this evening is that of community use of school facilities. I know I spoke at length on this matter some 12 months ago. However, as a new high school is to be constructed in the Lesmurdie area for use in 1981, perhaps now is the right time again to bring this matter to the attention of the Minister and this House.

I know that, over recent years, moves have been made to promote the greater use of school

facilities by the community. I appreciate that the Leader of the House, as the then Minister for Education, did a great deal in that respect, and pushed the boat along.

Nevertheless, it is fair to say we have done nothing more than toy with the problem; we have merely run around the edges, never coming to grips with the real problem.

Only the easy areas have been tackled. It is easy to promote community use of recreational facilities such as halls and gymnasiums; the community uses them because it is convenient. However, in fact our schools have never been designed so that their total facilities may be used by the community.

I am convinced the only way to tackle this problem is in the early stages, when the school is on the drawing board. We should not design a school as such; it should be designed as a development which could easily be used as a community facility.

However, this objective can be achieved only by consultation between all the groups involved; namely, the Education Department, the Public Works Department, local authorities, parents and citizens' associations, and the public.

I have never heard one member of Parliament say there is anything wrong with this principle; all members appear to give it their clear support. Ministers have agreed with the principle. I can recall during the term of the Tonkin Labor Government that Labor Ministers supported such a proposal and since then, of course, Liberal Ministers, including Mr MacKinnon and Mr P. V. Jones have supported the principle of community use of schools.

The Hon. R. F. Cloughton: I spoke about this matter in my maiden speech in 1968.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: Then obviously it is necessary to continue the argument. If Mr Cloughton and I combined, we might be able to gain more ground.

Local authorities have come out clearly in favour of this principle. The public, including parents and citizens' associations, say it is most desirable. Yet it does not appear we have made the progress we should have made.

Many times, various Ministers and Governments have said, "We are in favour of this proposition; let us consider it." They then establish committees, not to find out how to go about setting it up, but simply to "report" and ascertain whether it is possible. Many of these committees have returned with formal proposals, while others have simply pointed to the problems

which could be expected to arise, thereby making the whole thing more difficult.

I believe Governments must adopt a firm policy on this matter, and give a direction to the relevant department, whether it be the Public Works Department or the Education Department. The policy of the Government must be that a school shall be built which can also be used as a community facility. It should give a direction to the architects within the Public Works Department to put on the drawing board a school which will meet these requirements. Perhaps we will gain more ground by issuing a firm direction.

Nothing is impossible. Many people have put forward arguments about which areas can be used and which cannot be used by the community. However, if we make the decision, it will be possible.

It is too easy for Ministers to accept the normal practice and to say, "This is what we have done in past years. This is the easy way out; we will not get into trouble if we continue this policy." However, if we continually accept that philosophy we will never achieve a breakthrough.

We must face up to the situation. Certainly, problems will arise. No doubt there will be criticism from teachers, the public, and local authorities. But unless we grab the bull by the horns we will never achieve our true purpose.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: A great deal is being done in this direction in community colleges in Great Britain.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I know; I intend to refer to those areas later in my remarks. However, at the moment I am referring to the problems occurring within this State. Obviously, we have a great deal of ground to make up.

I wish to give members figures relating to the cost of constructing high schools in Western Australia. I suppose the Willetton High School would be an average sort of metropolitan school; no great difficulties in construction were encountered.

The PRESIDENT: Order! I ask members to refrain from audible conversation. I also remind members that it is out of order to read newspapers in the Chamber.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: Stages 1, 2, and 3 of the Willetton High School cost \$4 million. I suppose that sort of figure would be accepted as normal for the construction of a high school in the metropolitan area; it works out at something like \$457 per square metre, which is an expensive exercise.

However, these schools are being designed and constructed, principally for use by school students between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m., five days a week. They are not used to anywhere near their full capacity, because they lie idle on weekends, school holidays, public holidays, and after school in the evenings. We must have a closer examination of our priorities and consider whether we are using these funds to their best advantage.

The Hon. R. J. L. Williams: It is too expensive.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: Yes, it is far too expensive to spend \$4 million on the first three stages of a high school designed for use only by schools. Such a facility should be used as much as is humanly possible by all sections of the community. I realise some school facilities are being used by the community, but, in the main, only a fraction of the potential of this area is being realised.

As if this is not bad enough, we have other areas which cause even greater concern. I refer to the duplication of school facilities by local authorities, not through any fault of their own, but simply through bad planning, a lack of foresight, and their not facing up to the situation in the initial, planning stages.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: There is a lack of imagination and discussion.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: Perhaps that is so. We must promote discussion between all interested parties. There is no excuse for the expenditure of that sort of money—public funds—without a full use of the facilities those funds provide.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: I have heard the argument put forward that high schools should be specialised structures for teenage students.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: Of course the Leader of the House has heard that argument; I suppose many thousands of people would agree with that principle. However, I do not espouse that principle. I am not of the old school; I am looking ahead to the adoption of modern techniques and practices. As I proceed with my remarks, I will quote from the documents I have with me to show how it can be done. I have no doubt that at the end of my speech, the Leader of the House will applaud my comments and agree with what I have to say.

There is no excuse for lack of understanding and planning. Quite honestly, the argument goes back many years. In March, 1974, when the Hon. Claude Stubbs was the Minister for Local Government and Mr Dolan was the Minister for Education, *The West Australian* carried an

article with the heading, "Government order on use of schools sought". The Local Government Association pressed hard for the Government of the day to have a greater use of these facilities made available to the public, and the Government of the day responded as best it could. A direction was issued to school principals to permit school facilities to be used as much as possible.

Almost one year later, on the 20th January, 1975, *The West Australian* carried a similar article under the heading, "Councils seek use of schools" which stated as follows—

The Local Government Association will take further steps to have school buildings open for community use during evenings, weekends and holidays.

The Nedlands City Council suggested it should have the responsibility of collecting moneys and helping to administer such a facility.

Although these comments have been made on behalf of local authorities, there has not been the input one would have expected from this area.

I should like to give members another example of duplication, and the wrongful use of public funds—again, through no fault of the people concerned. I refer to the Forrestfield High School, which is situated in an area I used to represent. It is an area of the shire in which I live. I believe Mr McKenzie and Mr Hetherington represent this particular area.

About 10 years ago it was decided to develop for recreational purposes an "A"-class reserve in the area known as Hartfield Park. It was developed as a private golf course but with certain access allowed by the public. Included in the area are magnificent football, soccer, and hockey grounds; it has basketball and tennis courts and is a facility second to none in the metropolitan area.

Some 18 months ago the shire developed a recreation centre which is one of the best centres in Western Australia. It probably cost about \$500 000 and with all the equipment now in it the cost would be in the region of \$750 000. It has far more potential than would be found in a normal school gymnasium hall. All this was developed in the "A"-class reserve on Hartfield Park.

Some two kilometres away the Education Department decided to build the new Forrestfield high school. It is a magnificent school and everyone in the area is pleased and proud of it. The department built a recreation ground, a gymnasium hall, and a library at the school; all this within two kilometres of Hartfield Park.

Last Saturday the shire council was forced to hold a referendum because it decided it needed a

library in Forrestfield, which is a new and developing area. About 4 000 or 5 000 people live there now and it is estimated there will be a maximum of 10 000 in the future. The local authority decided the school library was not big enough or suitable as a community library.

The PRESIDENT: Order! I must ask the Leader of the House to refrain from his audible conversations which are completely out of order. The Leader of the House is being very disruptive to the member on his feet.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: As a result of the referendum the local authority intends to build a public library at a cost of something like \$200 000, right in the middle of these two other developments. I am not criticising the local authority for this move; obviously it considers a community library is necessary. However, if adequate planning had been made at the school design stage, the school library itself reasonably could have been used as the community library. This would have saved the ratepayers in the region of \$200 000. It will contain something like 7 500 books at a cost of around \$70 000. Not just one group has to meet this cost; it will involve the community—you, Mr President, and I, and all people who pay taxes. It is estimated the facility will cost between \$50 000 and \$100 000 to run each year. So in all these developments we are not considering something in the order of hundreds or thousands of dollars. If we add up all those investments in Forrestfield we will see they amount to millions.

This gives extra emphasis to the absolute necessity for greater planning and foresight in the development of these areas. This is the reason I would expect and hope greater consideration will be given to the Lesmurdie High School. These problems have occurred already in other areas and they must be avoided in future in the interests of the public purse as much as anything else.

In recent weeks Mr Spriggs, the MLA for Darling Range, organised a meeting, at which Mr Neil Oliver and myself were in attendance, to gauge public opinion and encourage people to make an input and give notice of what they thought could be done with the new Lesmurdie High School. Between 170 and 200 people turned up at the meeting and for an occasion such as that I thought it was a very good turnout. Those people obviously made a big input. They were most interested in the development of the school and particularly the concept of a community facility.

This matter has been canvassed on many occasions by a member in another place who is

sitting in the corner of the Chamber at the moment. I read a recent speech made by him before I started my speech.

The Minister has always supported the idea and he sent to the public meeting officers of the Education Department and of the architectural division of the Public Works Department. It was a successful meeting and those officers, with their great expertise, were of considerable benefit and were able to make helpful comments and to advise on various matters.

I would like to quote from articles I have had supplied from the Parliamentary Library on this topic. The library staff proved to be very helpful in this regard. The Leader of the House and Mr Hetherington have said my idea might not be easy to achieve and the former said perhaps schools should be left to the teenagers. I shall quote as follows from an article written by Mr F. Keenan who is the Director of Parks, Gardens and Recreation in the Melbourne City Council—

The Community School-Park Concept

Facilities for education are taking a considerable percentage of the national budget but at the same time there is pressure to provide often similar facilities for public recreation. It must be accepted that duplication is a waste of money. The facilities that could have dual use are such things as sports grounds, hard surface playing courts, changing facilities, auditoriums, theatres, gymnasiums, hobby and craft rooms, libraries, language laboratories, landscaped areas, and play equipment.

He indicated the management of these facilities was absolutely important and explained the ultimate success of these ventures would depend on good management and new ideas. He suggests fees payable by community groups would be paid by individuals using the school facilities and would be based on age and the amount of usage the people made of the schools. He accepts there will be some problems and objections in certain areas.

He mentions a number of areas from which objections can be expected and I quote as follows—

The rejection of the scheme by school principals and staff because of such problems as vandalism, cleaning, breakages, over-use of facilities, etc.

Unwillingness of the school authorities and their committees to hand over to the communities, hard-won facilities which have

been provided or subsidised by local committees, including parent groups.

The reluctance of school principals and staff to accept the doctrine that buildings and equipment supplied to meet today's high level of education should be used for "play" and/or "second rate" community requirements.

The rejection by children themselves of the school as a place of recreation, entertainment or "fun" for their leisure hours, since school is associated with work under compulsion.

He gave a whole list of areas where there would be objections. I believe that regardless of objections, this concept must and will succeed.

I have another document headed, "Community use of school buildings" from which I quote as follows—

The Copper Industry Scholarship is awarded annually by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects on behalf of the Copper Producers' Association of Australia (Inc.)

This is a report of the 1971 award which had as its theme the joint use of school buildings by the school and the community. Mr Hetherington did point out there has been a great deal of success in the United Kingdom with respect to this idea and the document seems to indicate most of the research did take place in the United Kingdom. The document outlines perhaps 20 drawings and scales of successful community schools in the UK. One particular scheme did catch my eye and I quote as follows—

IMPINGTON VILLAGE COLLEGE

Impington started well. The fourth of the Village Colleges of Cambridgeshire which were created in the twenties by Henry Morris, the Secretary for Education in this County, . . . The College was built on a site of twenty acres given in memory of John Chivers . . . In 1939 when it opened the College was, by comparison with its present size, small, . . . Impington Village College now comprises a large secondary school, a further education and community centre with a branch of the public library, and a youth centre. It provides for a school population from 11 to 18 of some nine hundred girls and boys throughout the ability range from Oxford University entrant to non-reader. In its adult education provision last winter (1970/71) seventy classes at the College and in the surrounding villages included over twelve hundred students weekly, while more than five hundred local people belong to one

or more of the fifteen voluntary societies which meet regularly at the College.

The following should be borne in mind and can be found on page 18 of the document—

All adults belonging to a class or society belong to the Members' Association which organises and administers the social activities of the adults of the College. Its Painting Fund committee organises an annual exhibition of professional painting and sculpture . . . The Village College is the centre of the communal life of its catchment area. Adults are constantly about the College, attending classes or societies, changing books at the Public Library, bringing their babies to the Infant Welfare clinic or the pre-school Play Group . . . it has been calculated that sixty per cent of the adult population use the College in the course of the year, and over ten per cent, nearly three times the national average, attend an organised Further Education class.

If ever there was a good argument put forward for such a facility and concept it would have to be in those figures. I draw members' attention to another document I have with me. It is headed—

AN AGREEMENT TO SHARE

A Report by a Study Group on the Joint Use of Community Facilities. A Sub-Committee of the Community Recreation Council.

It is an excellent report which identifies many problem areas which would arise in such a concept. It indicates the Minister has powers to carry out these ideas if he so desires. It puts forward many ideas I do not agree with, but it is a clear document to understand. The following can be found in the introduction—

The high cost of providing adequate educational and recreational facilities in each community and the mounting tax burden associated with those facilities, is a matter of concern to all.

One way of minimizing these costs is for education and recreation to share facilities. Existing educational and recreation facilities can be jointly used and new facilities can be jointly planned, in ways which will benefit the community at large.

The members of the committee were Mr M. J. Stidwell, Ms. M. St C. Baker, Mr S. A. Halbert, Ms S. V. Colyer, and Mr F. J. Schaper. This is a local document compiled back in 1977 and the committee did a great deal of work; but I am afraid its work has not been used as well as should have been the case.

The one issue which is all-important—and I bring this to the attention of the House because on many occasions I have heard local government say it could not do a deal with the Education Department and if it poured money into education facilities it would lose it; it would lose control of the ratepayers' money—is that the Education Department suggests it would be difficult to administer and make the necessary arrangements for the scheme I have outlined to be put into effect.

Section 5 of the Education Act indicates the Minister is permitted to enter into agreements with local government authorities to develop facilities for the educational and recreational benefits of the community. This seems to indicate the Minister, if he so desires and has the will, could support such a scheme and could overrule those people who seek to object to it. It indicates the Minister could overrule other legislation and does have adequate powers to take action. I hope when my comments are forwarded to the Minister this matter is brought to his attention.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: This sort of thing has been done very successfully in Nottinghamshire in England. There is joint funding which is working very well. I see no reason that we cannot have it here.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: For a change, I am almost ahead of the member. Today a document came into my hands. It is titled *Community/School Facilities: The Schoolhouse of the Future* and is written by Richard J. Passantino. It was illustrated by the Flint Board of Education and is dated January, 1975. It says exactly what Mr Hetherington has drawn to my attention; that is, that there are many successful facilities of this nature all over the world, not the least of which are those in the United States. I should like to quote from a document as follows—

Although its European counterparts take us a hesitating step toward more socialized activity patterns—

That is a terrible word. It horrifies me to use it.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: You should not worry. You are using it in the social welfare sense.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I am using it in the context of the article. To continue—

Although its European counterparts take us a hesitating step toward more socialized activity patterns, the Human Resources Center of Pontiac, Michigan (renamed the Dana P. Whitmer Center), approached the problem with directness and vitality, and fully ushered in the third generation of community/schools.

There is some detail and a rough outline of plans which give an indication of how this was achieved. On the next page the following statement is made—

Within this concept we find a total disintegration of the present rigid time and usage patterns for building spaces, as well as a corresponding broadening of the age and socio-ethnic groups using the facilities.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: I think you need a holiday back in the United Kingdom and you would come back enthused.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I was there two years ago and I was enthused with some of the recreation centres.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: The closest community-designed high school to Perth is just out of Auckland in New Zealand.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: That may be so. Let me say this: obviously there is ample proof that this type of development can take place successfully. I would like to point out that when I was referring to libraries perhaps this is one area in which we must make a breakthrough very soon, for the reasons I gave when I spoke about the situation at Forrestfield and the duplication of facilities there. I was not criticising anyone. It resulted from bad planning and insufficient foresight. I was as much to blame as anyone else, because I was the shire president when the recreation facilities were first designed and planned. I can see now, as a result of greater foresight that some of the—

The Hon. R. Hetherington: We have not developed the habit of co-operation yet, have we?

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I am hoping the development in Lesmurdie will cause us to take another look at the matter and that a breakthrough will be made. On the subject of libraries, I should like to say I have an article which I have read carefully, as a result of the figures contained in it. It spoke about a combined school/public library in one area called the Lower Merion Township. This article appeared in the AS&U of July, 1975. It reads, in part, as follows—

Lower Merion Township, Pa. has combined a new elementary school and public library in one building with initial savings of more than \$½ million! In addition to the initial building cost savings, the combined facilities have continued to save money on a day-to-day basis . . .

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: We investigated that thoroughly and the best world-wide advice

we could get was that it would not work, although I have seen one in British Columbia in Canada.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I am pointing out one that does work. If the Leader of the House would like me to quote 10 examples, I will do so. What I am saying is, simply because people continue to say they will not and cannot work, does not give a reason that we should not try one in Western Australia and endeavour to ensure it does work.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: I am just telling you what the world-wide advice was. It was obtained from competent people and they were very concerned about the matter.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: We must bear in mind that times are changing. The fact that there has been a failure in the past is no excuse for our not making at least one effort to succeed in this area in this State.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: The one I saw in Canada worked very well.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I should like to quote again from the article to which I have just referred to illustrate the big saving which can be achieved and the success of the school/library involved. It reads as follows—

Libraries should be quiet; schools can be noisy.

We are talking about a school which saved \$500 000 in public funds. To continue—

Therefore the school, which occupies approximately 2/3 of the building area, has an entrance separate from that of the adult library. The library, housed on the first floor of the facility has a natural noise buffer in the perimeter spaces designated for fine arts/meeting room, administrative offices, workrooms, and storage areas. The childrens' library is completely open to the school as a learning resource center.

There is an example of one facility which works and it is obvious the cost saving justifies the effort in that regard.

I have many other comments in relation to school facilities and school libraries. However, I will not continue to quote them one after another, because I simply want to make my point. A very pertinent statement came out of the South Australian investigation in relation to staffing of community libraries. It reads as follows—

This is a radical, but not impossible set of suggestions. It is fair to say, as evidence for the argument, that teacher-librarians are more akin to librarians in a specialist area than they are to specialist teachers.

University and college of advanced education libraries are staffed by librarians, not lecturers—they could serve the public as effectively as the students.

If there is a desire to succeed, we do not really need to worry about the problems of staffing because they can and must be overcome. The arguments do not seem to stand up to scrutiny.

I should like to quote further, because Mr MacKinnon commented that New Zealand was the closest place in which a combined school facility existed. I should like to read a statement made in *The Australian Library Journal* dated May, 1977. It is headed, "A college for students and for the community" and reads as follows—

A new concept in combining school facilities with community activities is reflected in the planning of the secondary college at Wanniasa in Canberra's third new town, Tuggeranong.

Further on it says—

These organisations include: the Capital Territory Departments of Education, Social Security and Health, the former Department of Tourism and Recreation, the Interim ACT Schools Authority and the Canberra Public Library Service.

It goes on to say that this committee works very well and promotes the combined facility successfully. A firm effort to succeed has been made in Canberra, Australia. As far as I understand it, it is becoming more and more successful.

The Hon. N. F. Moore: Are you aware of the community recreation centres on school properties?

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I understand the member is talking about school gymnasium facilities.

The Hon. N. F. Moore: That is correct.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: That sort of development is just touching the fringe. It is an easy area.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: It may be for you.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I am pointing out that we are still touching the fringe only. I understand the combined gymnasium-hall which is used as a community facility was initiated by Mr MacKinnon when he was Minister for Education. It was a very successful initiative. It is a combined effort between the local authority, the Education Department, and the Department for Youth, Sport, and Recreation.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: They are doing that at Pinjarra also.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: Recreational grounds are certainly the first step; halls-gymnasiums are the second step; and libraries are the third step, difficult as it may be.

However, we must look at the total concept and we must design at least one school by direction of the Minister saying, "A community facility will be developed. It will not just be a school; it will be a school and a community facility."

Mrs Piesse is shaking her head and saying it cannot be done. I am saying in the interests of the public purse and of the community at large, it should be done.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: She was just shaking off a fly.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I am horrified when anyone shakes his head. I am used to seeing Opposition members doing it.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: I am not shaking my head. I agree with you.

The Hon. W. M. Piesse: I was just saying, "No" to Mr Baxter.

The Hon. G. C. MacKinnon: There might be a lesson in that.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I should like to make one or two remarks in summary. I will not be put off by the comments made by the Leader of the House. I have obviously touched on one of his sore points although I know he has done a great deal in this respect; I am simply saying we have not done enough.

I should like to refer to an article written by Mr B. A. Keddie, Director General, Victorian Department of Youth and Recreation. It is dated February, 1975, and headed, "Fostering community use of schools". It reads, in part, as follows—

To date there have been too many technical impediments to the use of school buildings. Management problems and relations between school staff and the community have been aggravated by misunderstandings over authority and responsibility.

I imagine that sort of argument will go on and on. However, it is fair to quote another comment. I am sorry that it is necessary for me to keep quoting from documents, but their writers put forward their points much more effectively than I am able to do so. This article is headed, "Community education". It is written by Barry Fitzgerald and is dated May, 1975. I should like

to ask the Leader of the House to listen to this particular comment which reads as follows—

Nevertheless, the writing is on the wall. Community education and the concept of the community school is about to exert an important influence on educational life in Australia. At present the patterns for future development are being shaped; it is to be hoped that their design and characteristics reflect appropriate educational and social principles and are not primarily determined by momentary contingencies and political considerations.

In summing up I should like to point out that in the future the community usage of schools will increase greatly. We have to face the real problem which is to change the system we have today and overcome the objections of people who put up barriers and try to prevent this sort of development.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: We have also to get schools out into the communities to deal with a whole range of problems.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: There are many problems, but unless we have the desire to do this, we will never come to grips with them.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: I am glad to hear somebody on that side making those remarks.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: We have to overcome the prejudices which exist in our community. We must not pay lip service only to this concept and set up committees to investigate whether it can be done.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: Fewer committees and more practical action is what we want.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: Another very important point is that in this day and age we have greater leisure time as a result of which there is in the community much more interest in the use of recreational facilities, arts and crafts centres, and sport. These facilities surely must be made available for that reason and we have to respond to the needs of the community.

The financial consideration is a matter which affects the public greatly. I believe we are reaching a stage where we are spending more and more money in areas in which it perhaps should not be spent. We are duplicating facilities and spending more of the taxpayers' money on them. The easy argument is, "If we need more money, let us increase the taxes and charges." There is not a tax revolt in this State, but there is a public awareness and a wish that those in local authority and Parliament be more careful with public funds and the way in which they spend them.

I began my speech by referring to the Lesmurdie High School. It is a new school and surely justifies a new approach. It certainly has all the ingredients necessary for a successful experiment in this area. When we speak of schools serving the community, there can be no better example than that provided by the Lesmurdie High School.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: What stage is it at at present?

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: It is at the very first planning stage. That is why I am on my feet talking about it. It is on the drawing board. Credit must go to the Education Department for its co-operation. After the meeting called by Mr Spriggs, and attended by two members of this House, a combined meeting took place between the local authority, the Education Department, and the PWD planning department to ascertain what could be done.

I am saying tonight I hope they do not put up a stereotype plan, and do not simply say this is what we will do. I hope they will not say we will provide facilities such as halls, recreation grounds, and libraries. I am talking about a total concept.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: We are working on that concept at the moment.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: These facilities will be in the centre of a village-type development, and they will serve the surrounding areas.

The Hon. R. Hetherington: One of these days I will ask you to show me the concept. I would be interested.

The Hon. G. E. MASTERS: I want to make the point that the Lesmurdie High School will serve the localities of Lesmurdie, Walliston, Bickley, Pickering Brook, Carmel, and Carilla. All those small centres will be served by the high school so it could be a true community building. The area is developing rapidly and it eventually will require a library, a hall, and recreation grounds. Next door to the site is an area which is controlled by the Public Education Endowment Trust. I am aware that it is almost impossible to obtain any of that land, but in this case we must try to make an exchange. I am sure that if the Minister is definite in his wishes he could liaise with the local authority and there could be an exchange of land so that additional land is made available for the school and the local authority. I do not think there has been a better opportunity to provide a community facility.

I hope my remarks will be brought to the attention of the Minister for Education and that he will make every endeavour to promote the concept I have put forward.

There is one other small item on which I would like to comment, and that is the subject of hobby farms. Again, I spoke on this matter some 12 or 18 months ago. After having accepted the concept of hobby farms, I now have some serious doubts about the extension of the scheme in certain areas of the State. Many hobby farms have been made available in certain areas, and the Minister concerned—and the Government—will have to be very selective with regard to future development then.

The main reason for the development of most hobby farms is their close proximity to Perth. Many of the smaller farms closer to Perth were viable until a few years ago. The owners of those farms were able to make a substantial living, but now, because of the increased values of land, and the resultant increases in rates and taxes, many of those properties are not viable. I can see there was very good reason for those types of small farms to be subdivided into hobby farms. However, I do question the extension of the hobby farm concept into the established farming districts. The extension of the hobby farm concept could well be overdone in my area. I mention Toodyay as an example where farms have been established for many years. Those farms are viable and make a worth-while contribution to our economy. They are profitable to good farmers.

It is fair to say that it has been necessary to make available some hobby farms in these communities, because of public demand. The Government rightly responded because many of the smaller farms closer to Perth no longer were viable. However, I do not believe that many of the outer farms are viable and I am concerned with the extension of hobby farms into those areas. Some very serious problems could arise.

It would be fair to say that the general concept of hobby farms is that a person is able to move away from the urban area, and he is able to live on his own small block of land. It sounds wonderful for a person to say that he lives on a 10-acre or 20-acre block of land in a country atmosphere. Many of those people keep their own cows and poultry. Many birds and bees are found in the country, and the air is fresher. The general public see it as a wonderful way of life, and rightly so. It is probably the way of life I would choose if I had the opportunity; it is the way of life which appeals to the average person.

Hobby farms many miles from the metropolitan area could cause problems. I refer to those which are established 40 or 60 miles from Perth. People purchase a block of land of 10 or 15 acres, and then decide to build a house. It is then found that the cost of building is considerably

higher than it is in the urban areas. So, there is an additional cost associated with housing. Those people then have the problem of additional travel costs. Most people living on hobby farms do not earn their living from those farms and they have to travel to other places of employment. So, there is a problem of increased fuel costs, and fuel shortages in the future which will cause additional problems. There is no doubt that petrol prices will escalate and travel costs will increase accordingly.

The price of vehicles is increasing, and maintenance costs will increase also. This is another problem which will get worse as the years go by.

People on hobby farms will be faced with the additional costs associated with the provision of electricity and water supplies. Water will be a major problem in the establishment of hobby farms 50 or 60 miles from Perth. It will not be possible for an area of 2 000 acres or 2 000 hectares, once split up, to provide enough water to sustain all the hobby farms on that area. There will be problems in constructing dams on each farm, and there could be difficulties associated with putting down bores to provide enough water for the hobby farms. The result will be that storage tanks will have to be constructed.

This so-called wonderful country life will not be so attractive as the years go by. The children from the hobby farms will have to travel greater distances to schools. It is possible that many families will be disillusioned. They will have the additional battle of clearing, fencing, and controlling vermin and weeds. As I have said, many people who have the wonderful idea of a country life on a hobby farm will become disillusioned and eventually will move back to city areas without, perhaps, even developing their hobby farms. We will then have the problem associated with absentee owners whereby the land will deteriorate. Vermin and weeds will take over. The abandoned hobby farm will become a hazard to the whole farming community in the area, and will result in a great number of additional problems.

I emphasise that I do not envisage this problem occurring in the near metropolitan area, but I do envisage the possibility of its occurring in the established farming communities some 40 to 60 miles from Perth.

As soon as an area is broken up into hobby farms the price of that land escalates. Anyone who buys a hobby farm sees an opportunity to purchase a cheap building block with an associated large area of land. However, the price per acre over the whole area escalates because of

the demand for the smaller blocks. When the Valuer General revalues the area he takes into account the prices paid for the land in the locality, so the genuine farmer—the person who is just able to make out—can be taxed off his land. He could be operating a small orchard at Pickering Brook and just making a living. He could be enjoying that type of life, but because hobby farms are opened up next door the value of his land increases and he has to pay higher taxes.

We all know how the rating system works. Local authorities simply establish a budget figure for the coming year to allow them to carry out the necessary work in the community, and break even at the end of the year. In arriving at that figure they set a rate in the dollar. The rate is varied each year according to the requirements of the local authority. Nevertheless, it is a system which affects very much the genuine producers who own rural blocks. Local authorities are able to adopt a separate rating system; that is, an urban farmland rate which allows a reduction to a genuine primary producer. The present system is a burden on those people who try to make a living from their small farms. They are affected by the increased values of nearby hobby farms.

We have to look very carefully at this problem. I believe the Minister responsible already has an inquiry under way to ascertain whether the problem can be overcome in some way, and at the same time encourage rural pursuits in these greenbelt areas.

I would point out that I have never been able to understand why a person who owns a 10-acre or 15-acre rural block should be forced to pay three or four times more in rates and taxes than a person who owns a quarter-acre block. The person with 10 or 15 acres probably has access only to a gravel road, certainly no kerbing, no footpaths, no lighting, and no drainage. That person would not involve a great cost to a local authority.

A person living on a quarter-acre block in an urban area usually has sealed roads, kerbing, footpaths, lighting, and drainage. He also has access to other community facilities. I consider that if a calculation were made it would be found that those people who live on 10 or 15-acre blocks would not cause any greater cost to a local authority than those people who own quarter-acre blocks.

I wonder whether it would be possible to set a maximum rate per family. I do not suggest the rates should be the same for everyone. I suggest that a maximum rate could be set for a rural resident.

Related to rates and taxes, I will mention the issue of land tax which I think is the worst of all impositions on a landowner. In making these comments I commend the Government for taking action and pursuing its policy to provide that those people living on blocks of land of five acres or less should not pay land tax. That was an election promise by the Premier. Any person in the metropolitan area living on a block of five acres or less does not pay land tax. Nevertheless, where land tax does apply the valuation is at a set rate in the dollar, which never varies as do local authority rates. If I own a block of 10 acres, and it is valued at \$1 000 or \$2 000 per acre, and two years later the value doubles the land tax increases automatically. So it goes up and up as each revaluation occurs. The result is the Government is receiving a greater amount of land tax. The rate is not variable; it is fixed.

It is possible for properties to be revalued five or six times within a period of 10 years, and that means the land tax is increased five or six times during that period. I believe that is wrong and I ask the Treasurer to look at it. I wonder whether,

in fact, the Government would be able to work out an anticipated return from land tax, and then set a rate in the dollar to achieve that return.

I would like the Government to consider this instead of merely accepting the income, on an ever-increasing scale. Under the present system, over a period of years land tax will return to the Government many, many millions of dollars more than it is returning at the moment, and we will be penalising those genuine landowners who do their very best to preserve and live on a rural holding. Certainly those people enjoy living in a country atmosphere; but, nevertheless, if we insist that the larger blocks be retained instead of subdivided, we must alleviate the problem they face in respect of rates and taxes. Land tax is one area in which something can be done.

I hope the Minister takes note of my remarks, and some action will be taken in the future.

Debate adjourned, on motion by the Hon. G. W. Berry.

House adjourned at 8.31 p.m.

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

LAND

Karratha

323. The Hon. J. C. TOZER, to the Minister for Lands:

- (1) Is the Lands Department responsible for the release of Crown land, including residential land, in an urban development such as the land released in Karratha on the 28th March, 1979?
- (2) Did the Lands Department auction this land, and would it not be normal for the auctioneer to have full information relevant to the land being offered?
- (3) Is a senior officer of the Lands Department a member of the Townsites Development Committee?
- (4) If the answer to one or more of the three preceding questions is in the affirmative, why was it not possible to provide an answer to parts (2), (4) and (5) of question 310 either direct, from departmental records—including minutes of Townsites Development Committee meetings—or the simple expedient of contacting the executive officer of the Townsites Development Committee?

The Hon. D. J. WORDSWORTH replied:

- (1) Yes. Following servicing of the land in this instance under the jurisdiction of the Townsites Development Committee, Department of Industrial Development.
- (2) and (3) Yes.
- (4) The matters raised in (2), (4), and (5) of question 310 fall within the responsibility of the Minister for Industrial Development.

LAND AND RECREATION

Karratha

324. The Hon. J. C. TOZER, to the Attorney General representing the Minister for Industrial Development:

As the Townsites Development Committee is charged with the responsibility—among other things—to co-ordinate the provision of services in new subdivisions in Karratha, and is responsible to the Co-ordinator of

Industrial Development, will the Minister advise—

- (1) When single residential allotments of average size were released on the 28th March, 1979, what amount, in rounded off figures, of the total services premium, was attributable to—
 - (a) drainage;
 - (b) roads;
 - (c) electric power;
 - (d) water supply;
 - (e) sewerage;
 - (f) landscaping or general area betterment; and
 - (g) other services, if any?
- (2) Is the cost of developing passive recreation in the newer Karratha subdivisions included in the landscaping vote above?
- (3) Will the successful tree-planting programme in the open space areas in the first residential cell—Bungarra—be repeated in Pegs Creek and Millars Well subdivisions?

The Hon. I. G. MEDCALF replied:

Developmental costs recovery from the equivalent of 200 single residential lots in stages 4 and 5 of Pegs Creek cell shows the following service costs distribution—

	\$
(1) (a)	605 per lot
(b)	3 425 per lot
(c)	380 per lot
(d)	860 per lot
(e)	1 505 per lot
(f)	540 per lot
(g)	2 785 per lot*
Total Services	
Premium	10 100 per lot

*Item (g) comprises costs for reticulation, recreation support, salinity control, footpaths, footbridges, links to adjoining cell areas and contingencies.

- (2) Yes.
- (3) By agreement with the Shire of Roebourne TDC funding in Pegs Creek and Millars Well has been directed to passive recreation areas with the shire taking responsibility for tree planting in streets and open space areas.

WATER SUPPLIES

Port Hedland and South Hedland

325. The Hon. J. C. TOZER, to the Leader of the House:

Adverting to the answer given to question 313 on Wednesday, the 31st October, 1979—

- (1) For the sake of permanent record, will the Minister have the speech he makes at the official opening of the De Grey water supply scheme incorporated in *Hansard*—after the event, of course, to ensure that no information can be used to preempt his revelations on that auspicious occasion—so that interested people may also know the answers to the important historic questions on Port Hedland's water supply?
- (2) As most of the replies requested will be contained in the speech, but apparently some small number will not, will the Minister endeavour to have those falling into the latter category answered—approximations will suffice—after the 15th November, 1979?
- (3) Will the Minister advise where I am likely to be able to gain access to the Public Works Department annual reports published prior to 1969?

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) The items referred to are those for which statistics are not kept in a suitable form to enable the question to be answered.
- (3) The annual reports of the Public Works Department covering the last 27 years are held by the Legislative Assembly and may be borrowed by the honourable member, should he so desire.

The annual reports of the Public Works Department are, of course, included in the bound Votes and Proceedings of Parliament.

All members are entitled to borrow these reports, either through the parliamentary Library or the Clerk of Records.

QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

North-West Shelf Project: Training Programme

The Hon. I. G. PRATT, to the Leader of the House representing the Minister for Labour and Industry:

- (1) Can the Minister give the procedure to be used for selection of trainees for the job training programme announced last weekend?
- (2) If the answer to (1) is "No", when will this information be available?
- (3) Does the Minister expect that the trainee group will include a section from the large pool of presently unemployed people within the Rockingham area?

The Hon. G. C. MacKINNON replied:

- (1) Although selection procedures are yet to be formalised by the controlling committee, it is likely that all applicants for courses under either programme will, in the first instance, be required to sit preliminary selection tests conducted by the counselling service of the Technical Education Division.
Further information on this point will be made public as soon as possible.
- (2) Answered by (1).
- (3) The Minister will ask the committee to consider those suitable for training for the various trades including those from the Rockingham area.