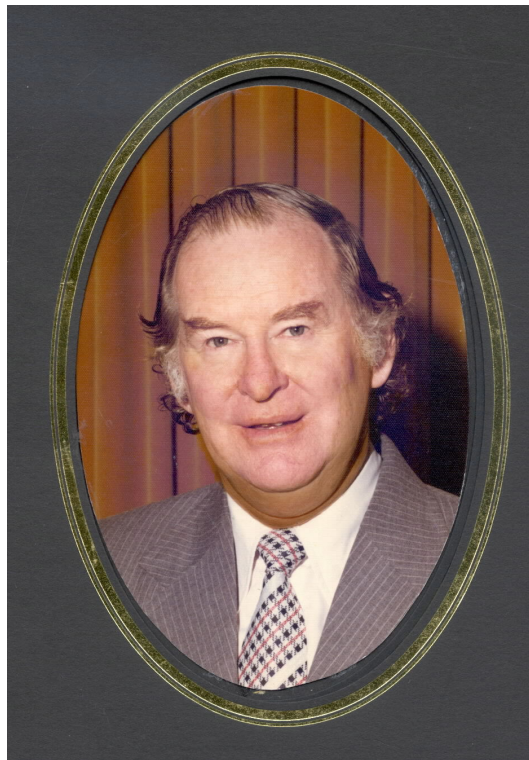




## **PARLIAMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

### **INAUGURAL SPEECH**



## **Mr Alexander Donald Taylor, MLA**

**(Member for Cockburn)**

Legislative Assembly  
Address-in-Reply: Eighth Day  
Thursday, 15 August 1968

*Reprinted from Hansard*

# Legislative Assembly

Thursday, 15 August 1968

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## ADDRESS-IN-REPLY: EIGHTH DAY

### *Motion*

**MR. TAYLOR** (Cockburn) [4.37 p.m.]: Before addressing the House, I would like to make certain references which give me the greatest pleasure. I begin by offering my congratulations, along with those of other members, to you, Sir, on your appointment to the position of Speaker of the House. I would like to thank my party for the confidence it has shown in me by endorsing me for the seat of Cockburn; and I also thank the electors of Cockburn for electing me by such a handsome majority. I thank the members of my own party who have helped me so much before and since the election. Also, I pass on my thanks to the staff of the House who have assisted me to settle in. In addition, I thank members and Ministers on the other side of the House for the many courtesies and kindnesses they have shown me since I have been in the Parliament.

The first duty which I feel I should carry out is to make reference to the former member for Cockburn, Mr. Henry Curran, whose place I have taken in the Parliament. Through listening to some of the older members on this side of the House, I can believe that Mr. Curran had before him a long and able career but for his unfortunate accident. In working through the electorate of Cockburn, I know that Mr. Curran made, and he still maintains, many friends. It will be my task and my hope in the years to come to work as he did in the electorate and to improve if I can.

I am sure Mr. Curran would want me to thank those other members for the Fremantle area who so ably helped look after the Cockburn electorate during his illness. In particular, I think of Mr. Ron Thompson, M.L.C., who did so much during the three-year period for Mr. Curran, and who also helped me to obtain the seat.

If I put to one side for a moment the speeches on housing and land resumption, I think that what has impressed me most in the House since I have been here are the speeches which have been made by members from the country. As many would know, over the last five years I spent a lot of time travelling the State from one end to the other. I have worked with people in the country. I have had the privilege of milking cows, picking apples, cutting a little maize, throwing a few fleeces of wool, picking a few mallee roots, sitting on a harvester, and pushing a few bananas into crates in Carnarvon, and I have also had a run on a cotton-picker on the Ord.

From listening to the problems that have been outlined I would like to say I can also appreciate some of these, because I have been pulled out of bogs in the Warren electorate; I have been pulled out of Lake King in the Roe electorate; I have been pulled out of the mallee in the Merredin-Yilgarn electorate; I have spent a night in a creek in the Avon electorate, and have been bogged up to the axles of my car in the Greenough electorate.

If I come to the House with some little background so far as the metropolitan area is concerned, I also have some understanding of the problems that face the country areas. Having been born on the goldfields and having relatives there, I naturally, too, have a smattering of the problems of the mining industry. Accordingly I think it is right for me today to devote some of my time to what must be the fourth pillar of the economy of this State. I refer, of course, to industry.

Very few members of this House really appreciate the term "industry"; particularly heavy industry. It is something that is relatively unknown and little understood in this State, and few members within this House would have any experience of its activity.

I have made it my business, as far as possible, over the last 12 months to try to find out what is likely to develop south of Fremantle in Cockburn Sound. Everything I have been able to gather about this area has been in terms of economics, I understand the population will grow to something like 60,000 people in a short period, and in a 20-year period after that it will grow to about 120,000 people.

The annual value of production from that area is about \$120,000,000, which, of course, is a lot of money. Even though I have read the papers and looked at the questions concerning the Kwinana-Cockburn area. I have not been able to discover what the Government's intentions are in relation to the social conditions of the area. I am just not sure what is likely to accrue there.

In all the reading I have done in relation to industrial areas throughout the world, at no time have I been able to find any reference to a claim that areas of heavy industrial activity are good places in which to live. They are certainly places in which to earn a living, but not necessarily places to which one would go by choice. We have examples of this in Australia; and through our reading of the newspapers and what we have learned in school we know that examples also exist in Western Europe and in the United States.

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Accordingly we have, in this State, a unique opportunity to do something in the Cockburn area to establish an industrial setup which could be an example for the rest of the world to follow. Already much activity has taken place, and the scar of man is very plain to see. Some of the activity which has taken place will not be able to be changed by posterity; but there is still time to look carefully at this section and appreciate not only its potential, but also the fact that something like 120,000 people will have to reside within the area. That we have not much time is evident.

We listened yesterday to an answer to a question given by the Minister for Housing who made reference to 5,000 blocks which were to be made ready for housing within a few years. Five thousand homes means something like 10,000 voters. Ten thousand voters would be equivalent to the four electorates of our north, and they are equivalent to the electorates of Katanning and Collic, and of Blackwood and Vasse. Sixty thousand people are equal to the totals of the electorates of all non-metropolitan seats on the Government side of the House, and 120,000 are equal to all the non-metropolitan seats on both sides of the House. It is an area, therefore, which is worth looking at.

I have tried to decide how to approach this matter of an industrial area at Cockburn Sound, and, as members will be debating many Bills in the next few years concerning this area, I would like to give them one side of the picture.

Members will have been given the economic and industrial picture, and I would like to lay the foundations now, if I may, of the social conditions in the district. Members may have seen some aspects of this; some of the ugliness made by man on the shores of a most beautiful piece of our coastline.

We find that by night from a 30-mile radius it is possible to see a light in the sky, and by day we see a plume of smoke or a ribbon of steam. Freight trains are constantly going through the area carrying iron ore or alumina, and apart from that we also have screaming diesels. In addition, we have to contend with the smell of oil from the refinery, which carries for many miles. It would seem that all this is to be the hallmark of the Cockburn industrial district for many years to come.

Every time one walks out one's back door or one's front door there will be the mark for one to see, and this is the environment in which the people there must live. Already much of the coastline has gone; already there are small features which irritate the people and worry them.

There are slag heaps developing, and there is also evidence of caustic soda, red mud, and oil being accidentally discharged into the sea. There have been many complaints and the companies have endeavoured to remove these disabilities. There is also evident in that area dust from alumina, iron ore, and phosphate rock, and within a few years we will have dust from bulk wheat.

Perhaps I should have said this earlier, but now may be an opportune time to mention it, that the remarks I make are not necessarily aimed at the Government, although its members may listen to me intently to see where they fit into the scheme of things. I am certainly not blaming the companies. The officials of these companies have treated me with every courtesy, and among them I have friends with whom I was educated and with whom I shared my sporting activities in my younger days. The managerial staff has been most helpful to me, but the points I make must be placed on record.

As I have said, in this particular area we have a layout in which 130,000 people are likely to live. They will be creating a new type of life, a type of life only seen in the past at the odd timber mill or the small mining town. In the first place it becomes an overtime community. I say that, because the industries there are all major industries which work seven days a week and 24 hours a day. Every major industry in the area does this at the moment. This is a shift work economy and it means that for the children Dad is home only one week in three. That is, only one week in three will he be home when they get up in the morning and be there when they have their tea at night. And this is not just in a few houses, but in house after house and street after street.

I realise that this sort of thing happened during the war years, but these industries, as I have said, work seven days a week, and because of the shifts involved they create an overtime community; and here, perhaps more than anywhere else, the people come to rely on the extra money they receive for overtime and shift work.

These people are likely to find themselves in the same difficult position that has been experienced by other sections of the community, particularly if the overtime cuts out, or their shift work changes, because their economy is geared to the high rate of pay they receive as a result of overtime, and consequently they become vulnerable to changes.

The next problem is the question of employment for women and girls in the area. The major industries in the Cockburn area employ very few women. To quote some figures from memory, one industry which employs 1,200 men has about 50 women employed; another with about 800 men has 70 women employed; another with 250 men has five women employed; and the remaining one with 750 men has about 50 women employed. The proportion of women employed is about 5 per cent. of the work force. I have checked with the Bureau of Census and Statistics, and I have been supplied with the figures of the proportion of men to women employed in that area for the last three years. The proportion of women employed has fallen slightly from 5.5 per cent. to 5 per cent., and last year it was down to 4.5 per cent.

Such a situation will create a tremendous problem. In the extractive industries we will find, if the position continues as it has, there is no employment for women or girls. Country Party members will understand this; that is, if there is no employment for girls after they leave school then they will leave to seek employment in the city. While Kwinana is not very far from Perth, with the present method of transportation it is too far for women to travel backwards and forwards to work. Certainly there is no work for married women in Kwinana, and this problem must be faced.

On Sunday last I listened with interest to a talk by the Minister for Industrial Development in the "Four Corners" feature on television. He was speaking on the opportunities of employment within Western Australia. I agree with him when he said there were increasing opportunities for employment within the State; but I cannot agree that this is applicable to the Kwinana industrial area, especially to the type of extractive industries which are established there. The number of skilled men required is very limited.

While I was in the Eastern States recently I took the opportunity to visit some of the major steel works and took out some figures in relation to employment. In one major steel works at Wollongong in New South Wales the staff totalled 19,000. The proportion of the work force was made up of about 20 per cent. staff, 14 per cent. tradesmen, 7 per cent. apprentices, and 60 per cent. unskilled or semiskilled workers. If we include the tradesmen and apprentices with the unskilled and semiskilled workers we get a proportion of just over 75 per cent.; and if we add the clerks who are on the staff we get an even higher percentage.

As a former teacher I can say that at least half the community have an I.Q. of 100. If these industries employ people in these proportions, then the large number of people with an I.Q. of over 100—which is slightly above average—will not have opportunities of employment within that area in the type of employment they wish to engage in. Young lads on leaving school will say to their fathers, "If that is the only type of job I can have, I will get out." With the employment of such a high percentage of unskilled workers this will happen.

It is disappointing to realise—and I hope this will be changed—that even some of the high managerial positions in that area will not be held by local people. They are, and they will be, held by people who have been trained in the Eastern States or overseas. This again will cut out one avenue of employment open to the people who are there.

In this type of industry there is a high turnover of staff. It is a feature which is also common in northern development, and I appreciate the reason for it there. However, in an area where the people wish to settle down for life, and want to create communities, this is a bad feature. In the manufacturing and heavy industries in some of the Eastern States the turnover of staff is between 30 per cent. and 50 per cent. I have been told by fairly senior members of industry in the Kwinana area that the turnover of employees there is even higher.

With a shift-work economy, with an overtime economy, with large numbers of unskilled workers coming in, with a lack of opportunity for higher positions, and with a high turnover in the work force, a social environment which may not be necessarily pleasing will be developed. My experiences of Wollongong and the Eastern States are comparable with my experiences of Kwinana. I went to great length to investigate this aspect as well as I was able to. Wollongong was a small country seaside resort with a small iron and steel industry to start off with, but in 15 years it grew to be the sixth largest city in Australia. It is interesting to find that Canberra is the fastest growing area in Australia, with three times the rate of growth of Perth; Darwin is next with twice the rate of growth of Perth; and Wollongong is growing slightly faster than Perth. In some ways Wollongong and Kwinana are comparable.

In Wollongong the unskilled labour force is composed of almost 50 per cent. southern Europeans. I make no other comment than that, and I cast no aspersions in raising this point. It means that a large proportion of the population of that area is composed of nationalities that do not speak English. There is a growing number of international communities, although the people of Wollongong get on well together. I feel sure, we will see the same trend at Kwinana. If it does come about I will be happy to work with those people, because I appreciate the opportunity they are getting. Nevertheless, I have made the point, because it does fit in with the possible future of the area.

Finally, as regards social problems I refer to the matter of delinquency. From the few records I have seen in Western Australia, delinquency, or crime among the youth, is greater proportionately in two areas; and unfortunately one of them is the area south of Fremantle. If the reports which we see in the Eastern States and overseas are accepted, then it is an indication that an overtime and a shift-work type of economy does tend to breed broken homes and delinquency.

I mention another factor of which members may not be aware; and that is the managerial change which is evolving because of the development at Kwinana. When I was a young man and worked in St. George's Terrace, I could name most of the major families involved in industry and commerce in Western Australia. Many of those undertakings began with the grandfathers starting off years ago. They knew their staffs, and the children of the staffs. They had a paternal interest in those people, and they helped those people whenever they could. The profits they made were spent in Western Australia, and the decisions they made were based upon their intimate knowledge of their organisations.

All that has changed at Kwinana, as it has with the industries in the north. Firstly, the companies are owned by Eastern States or overseas interests. Of course, that takes the economies of the establishment outside the control

of Western Australia. To make one brief comparison, we have at the moment one blast furnace establishment by Australian Iron and Steel Pty. Ltd. at Kwinana which turns out 600,000 tons of pig iron per annum, and the whole of this output is sent to the Eastern States. At Wollongong the A.I.S. has established six blast furnaces. At the moment the world is oversupplied with steel; and if it becomes necessary to cut down on pig iron production, then the decision will be made in the Eastern States. All things being taken on their face value, if it becomes necessary to cut out one blast furnace in Australia, I think the decision could be to cut out the one at Kwinana, because it would mean a bigger saving so far as the company is concerned. If such an event were to take place it would be disastrous to the Kwinana area, but it is an example of the type of economic problem that is beginning to develop.

The production of items such as nickel and aluminium or alumina is dictated by requirements outside the State. However, as I said earlier, this sort of development must be continued, and it would also be continued if we on this side of the House were the Government. There is another problem, inasmuch as overseas trained executives do not understand the ways of our workers or our way of life, and I think this will cause problems in the future. Where salaries and conditions are arranged in the Eastern States there is likely to be a lack of accepted communication in dealings with the workers in the area, and I would not be surprised to see great industrial trouble developing there.

This also applies to the trade unions. They have been mainly centred here in the past, but they are becoming increasingly national unions and decisions are being made in the Eastern States. We had examples not long ago of sections of the economy of this State being affected by strikes as a result of actions taken by employers and unions in other States. This will be a growing factor as far as we are concerned in Kwinana.

The size of industries is also changing. If we reach the stage in this State as has been reached in the Eastern States—and I hope we do—where we have 15,000 and 20,000 men working in some plants, and if we accept the development that goes with this work force, then we have to accept the fact that we lose so much in human contact and perhaps something in human dignity. In an establishment employing 20,000 people, a man walks into the gate as no-one, and when he walks out he is still no-one. This does not help to make the type of community we have been used to in the past.

Whilst I think the general development in the Kwinana area has been accepted with enthusiasm by the people there, and also by the people of the State, there are a few things which have tended to irritate, worry, and exasperate people in the area. Again, this is not necessarily the fault of the companies there or the Government. Some actions that have been taken by the Government would have been taken by those of us on this side if we were the Government.

I have drawn the attention of members to this fact in the hope that when future legislation comes before the House there will be some tempering of it to make it more palatable to the people in the area. I refer to such matters as surveyors entering properties and pegging without leave, and resumptions continually going on—a matter to be raised shortly.

I have two cases that have been brought to my notice. One concerns a market gardener whose property was resumed by the Labor Government. He built a new house only to find that now a freeway is to pass through the centre of his house. In the other case the person concerned established a small factory, after which his land was resumed. This man built again only to find that his land is again to be resumed. While these things are perhaps necessary, they do create a bad atmosphere. One way of overcoming this sort of situation would be more liaison.

I would make a point here: The Minister for Housing made a chance remark on TV—and I believe him—that he did not know certain activity was taking place in Mandogalup, yet a lot of people in the area did know. This sort of thing tends to worry people and put them on edge.

The Broken Hill Proprietary Company's Integrated Steel Works Agreement Act provides by clause 29 (2) of the agreement another example of this sort of thing. The clause refers to permission to dump slag along the foreshore. This agreement was passed in 1960, so its provisions will be new to many members. Provision is made for slag to be dumped for a distance of 7,500 yards along the coastline, which is about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles. The company may not do this, as other arrangements may be made; but a blank statement like that in an Act tends to make people wonder and worry.

The Alumina Refinery Agreement Act of 1961, which was slightly amended in 1963, contains a provision that subject to the prior approval in writing of the Minister the company will purchase a further area comprising land of not less than 500 acres within two miles of the works site for the purpose of dumping effluent, which is described in the Act as red mud. Again, this is necessary; but in this particular instance, an area of some 300 acres, into which this red mud is piped, has been cleared adjacent to the Medina townsite.

When I first became interested in the Kwinana area I obtained a publication from the Department of Industrial Development which contains a paper written by H. C. Morris, B.E. (Hons.) M.Sc. (Engineering) for the Institute of Engineers, Australia, Annual Engineering Conference, 1965, entitled "Development of the Kwinana Industrial Area, Western Australia." He made this comment—

Although the industrial land around Kwinana is still very open and atmospheric pollution is not a problem, nevertheless the time must come when air pollution will be a factor to be reckoned with.

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The discharge from the steel works, oil refinery, chemical plants, fertiliser works, and related industries will not be pleasant. For this reason a public open space of 2,500 acres running north/south, a mile wide and five miles long, has been preserved between the industrial area and the proposed city of Kwinana to the east.

A mile wide and five miles long. Continuing—

This open space consists of heavily timbered rolling hills, the integrity of which is fully protected for all time by designation in the metropolitan region scheme. Any alteration thereto can only be made with the authority of Parliament.

At the time Miss Feilman drew plans for the Medina area, she described this belt as a filter—and I think that describes it.

I have looked at the Stephenson Plan and noted that on page 235 reference is made to this area, which is described as public open space, but I have found no reference to this land being set aside as a public reserve. But now, 300 acres of this heavily timbered rolling country which runs to within 100 yards of the main road to Medina and to within half a mile of houses in Medina have been cleared. In addition, this cleared area lies in a direct line between the stacks of the alumina works and of the new power station, and the Medina townsite. I would hope that this sort of thing, if possible, could be avoided in the future.

Another matter which came to my attention the other day is a further example of the problem that exists in the area. This concerns the building of a works to make fertiliser. I know the people on the managerial staff and compliment them on their works and the activities they carry out. However, they have a problem in that they have to get rid of 300 tons of gypsum per day. They have permission to discharge this gypsum into the sound.

I have talked to their chemists and have been told there will be no problem as far as gypsum is concerned, because it will not do any harm or damage whatever—and I believe them. However, the fact that 300 tons of gypsum per day will be pumped into the sound must have some effect as far as the thinking of the people living within the area is concerned. When this is added to all of the other factors, people must wonder whether this is a worth-while place in which to live.

Another matter causing concern is the “A”-class reserve which contains the wreck of the *Kwinana*. The Government in its wisdom declared this area an “A”-class reserve, but when the shire council asked for the area to be enlarged so it could incorporate a caravan park and other facilities, the request was declined because the land was needed for Fremantle Port Authority facilities.

A plan published in *The West Australian* in May, 1966, shows existing jetties very close to this Kwinana “A”-class reserve. One of them to the north is the jetty from which bulk phosphate rock will be discharged; and certainly the houses adjacent have already been affected by dust. The dust must settle on the water and drift to the “A”-class reserve to the south. I quite agree that it is only a tentative plan, but it does make reference to future wharves to the south of the “A”-class reserve, and these are for storage areas for bulk cargo—I presume for bulk wheat and other bulk activities.

The provision of so small a swimming area in the middle of industrial development is surely a waste of time, and this opinion is also expressed in the report from which I have already quoted. The comment is this—

Normally all shore beaches in Western Australia are preserved as far as possible for public recreation and enjoyment. However, under various agreements that have been made in the past, long lengths of coastline at Kwinana have been alienated. It is felt that with sewer outfall works at Woodman’s Point to the north, and proposed port facilities to the south, the coastal water of the sound in the vicinity of Kwinana would not be conducive to public enjoyment.

In the long run the waterfront land north of Rockingham will be either too valuable or too polluted for recreation Purposes, so that there appears to be no point in retaining narrow beachfront reservations in their present form.

I can quite understand that viewpoint, and from what I can see of the area at the moment I have to agree; but I hope that because of this type of development, the Government will find ways of compensating the people of the area by making other recreational facilities available to them.

The alumina refinery agreement, rushed through in the last days of Parliament of last year, is another example of the attitude upsetting the public in the area. The Point Peron controversy which arose at the end of last year is a further matter which had an effect on the people in the area, particularly the way in which it was brought before the public. I understand that the information became public through newspaper reports, and not through this House.

Finally, as an example, I would like to make reference to a petition which was handed to me some few weeks ago. I showed it to some of my friends, and they were highly amused. Some 130-odd people had signed the petition complaining about land tax rises in the area.

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On checking through the petition I found that 17 of those who had signed it did not live in the area. A number of others were in an area which had not had the land tax evaluated for some eight years. A number of others had not signed their name correctly, and a further batch did not even pay land tax because of the occupation carried out on their property.

However, I could not see the humour in this at all. To me it was a manifestation of the state of mind of many of those in the area—not all of them, of course, because many are happy and contented. But, because of the type of activity there, an air of uneasiness exists, and I think this petition was one of the examples which indicate that although the people were not necessarily involved they felt they might be and they thought it was best to get in quickly.

I would now like to raise a few matters, this time helpful ones, in order that the Government might try to assist the people and make the place a more worth-while one in which to live.

I hope the Government will continue with its policy of opening offices overseas. I agree completely with the Premier in setting up an office in Malaya and another in Japan. Obviously if we are to have employment for women and we are to encourage light industry in the area, we must have markets overseas. I cannot see how we can compete at the moment with markets in the Eastern States; I cannot visualise that our industries here will become so efficient that we could export some products back to the Eastern States. Therefore the overseas markets are the ones for which we must aim, and the Government is obviously aware of this fact and has made moves in this direction. I sincerely hope it continues in this vein.

We must attract secondary industries—and particularly light industries—to the area; and again I must congratulate the Government. The Minister for Industrial Development (Mr. Court) was overseas recently and I read with interest the comments he gave to the Press. He visited Italy and Czechoslovakia, from which countries he felt we might be able to attract light industries to Western Australia. I hope that some of these industries will come to the Kwinana area.

There is another facet I would like the Government to consider. The Hawke Government had a similar problem when it was in office. At that time 85 per cent. of the processed food consumed in Western Australia came from the Eastern States, as did some 80 per cent. of clothing, all our electrical goods, our steel products, and our automotive materials. Because so much of the pay packet of Western Australians was going back to the Eastern States, efforts were made to compel the manufacturers to bring their industries here. I think the method adopted at that stage was to give Government contracts only to those who produced in Western Australia.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member has another five minutes.

Mr. TAYLOR: Attempts were made then to check the situation, and they were partly successful, as factories were started in this State, particularly for the production of paint and tyres.

I hope consultations will continue with the industries in the area as to their future planning to encourage them to remain. For example, a newspaper article made reference to the fact that if the proposed Hamersley metallising plant at Dampier is a success and a big market develops for the type of metallised pellets it will produce, and if an efficient new way is found to turn these into steel, pig iron from a blast furnace could eventually become a thing of the past; in other words, with the new technological changes, steel could perhaps be produced in the north and not at Kwinana. I hope the Government will remain in close consultation on this matter.

I suggest the Government study the labour regulations concerning women. These were compiled many years ago—some of them in the 1920s, and earlier—and many are out of date. Many women in the Eastern States are happy to work at weekends and on shift work, but this is not permitted in some industries here. We should revise this legislation and not wait until a crisis occurs.

I agree with the Leader of the Opposition, who made reference to the training of trade union leaders. Money would be well spent in providing scholarships for these leaders because this would help communication between management and workers. The expenditure of \$1,000 to \$20,000, even, on training these people would be recouped one hundredfold if good relations could be established.

I would like the Workers' Compensation Act, and the scaffolding and apprenticeship Acts revised because if these were done it would mitigate disputes and would thus attract labour to the area which would, in turn, make things easier on the people.

I hope there will be greater expenditure on community affairs. For instance, a hospital is needed as soon as possible, as well as a full-time ambulance. I trust more money will be spent on youth in this area than in other areas because of the possible high rate of delinquency which could be experienced. Also I hope the Government will in its wisdom allow greater payments of rates to the shire in that area because so much of the land involved is now coming under Government control. The shire is finding that whereas once it received a certain amount in rates, this amount has now been greatly reduced because of Government purchases.

I regret that I have had to rush through my remarks, I appreciate I am nearing the end of the time allowed for my speech, so will conclude by quoting from a speech made by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh at the

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Third Commonwealth Study Conference which was, as members know, attended by some 300 eminent people from all over the world. He had this to say about industry—

The economic and material benefits of industrial development are only too obvious, but these benefits can be bought at a very high price in human existence. There are plenty of examples where every consideration has been subordinate to the needs of industry and where people are housed merely in order to serve industry. It is developments like these which give rise to blight areas and which hardly deserve to be called communities.

The fact is that satisfactory human communities are more important than the industries which provide employment. People do not exist to serve industry, it is the other way around; every industry exists for the benefit of the people. In any new development which involves the employment of people, the first consideration should be the establishment of a viable and satisfactory human community to which the industrial part of the development can offer gainful employment.

I suggest that this become the philosophy of the Government, and I hope it will remain the philosophy of this side of the House also when we have to deal with the many problems in the Kwinana area.