

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works

REPORT

relating to the

REDEVELOPMENT OF MIGRANT ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES, WACOL, QUEENSLAND

(First Report of 1987)



THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
1987



Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works

REPORT

relating to the

REDEVELOPMENT OF MIGRANT ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES, WACOL, QUEENSLAND

(First Report of 1987)

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
1987

1 9 8 7

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

R E P O R T

relating to the

REDEVELOPMENT OF
MIGRANT ACCOMMODATION
FACILITIES,
WACOL, QUEENSLAND

(First Report of 1987)

Canberra 1987

© Commonwealth of Australia

MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

(Twenty-Eighth Committee)

Senator Dominic John Foreman (Chairman)
Percival Clarence Millar, M.P. (Vice-Chairman)

Senate

Senator Gerry Norman Jones
Senator Dr Glenister Sheil

House of Representatives

John Neil Andrew, M.P.
Robert George Halverson,
O.B.E., M.P.
Colin Hollis, M.P.
Leonard Joseph Keogh, M.P.
Keith Webb Wright, M.P. (1)
John Saunderson, M.P. (2)

(1) Resigned 13 February 1986

(2) Appointed 18 February 1986

EXTRACT FROM THE
VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NO. 132 DATED WEDNESDAY, 22 OCTOBER 1986

- 20 PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE - REFERENCE OF WORK - MIGRANT
ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES, WACOL, QLD - REDEVELOPMENT:
Mr West (Minister for Housing and Construction), pursuant
to notice, moved - That, in accordance with the provisions
of the Public Works Committee Act 1969, the following
proposed work be referred to the Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Public Works for consideration and report:
Redevelopment of migrant accommodation facilities, Wacol,
Qld.

Mr West presented plans in connection with the proposed
work.

Debate ensued.

Question - put and passed.

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Paragraph</u>
THE REFERENCE	1
THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION	4
BACKGROUND	
Evolution of Migrant Centres	9
Objectives of Migrant Centres	15
Role of Migrant Centres	17
EXISTING FACILITIES FOR MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES IN QUEENSLAND	
Wacol Migrant Centre	22
Migrant Transitory Flats	23
Community Refugee Support Scheme	25
Yungaba Migrant Settlement Centre	26
Other Areas of Queensland	27
THE NEED	
Government Policy	28
Large-scale Institutional Care	30
Combined Self-catering and Cafeteria	31
Clusters of Self-Contained Units	32
Flats	33
Community Support	34
Direct Subsidy	35
No Change	36
Preferred Option	37
Running Costs of Wacol	40
Average Stay at Centres	43
Committee's Conclusions	46
Committee's Recommendation	47
Possibility of Relocation	48
Alternative (i)	49
Alternative (ii)	50
Alternative (iii)	51
Redevelopment on Present Site	52
Committee's Conclusion	55
Committee's Recommendation	56

	<u>Paragraph</u>
THE PROPOSAL	57
Proposed Work	58
Residential Accommodation	59
Kitchen/Dining Facility	61
Committee's Conclusion	68
Committee's Recommendation	69
LIMIT OF COST	71
RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	72

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	
List of Witnesses	A-1
APPENDIX B	
Further Information in relation to Proposal	B-1
APPENDIX C	
Illustrations	C-1

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

REDEVELOPMENT OF MIGRANT ACCOMMODATION
FACILITIES, WACOL, QUEENSLAND

R E P O R T

By resolution on 22 October 1986 the House of Representatives referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works for consideration and report the proposal for the redevelopment of migrant accommodation facilities at Wacol, Queensland.

The Committee is pleased to report as follows:

THE REFERENCE

1. The proposed work is to redevelop migrant accommodation facilities at Wacol in Brisbane. This redevelopment is part of a general strategy towards replacing older institutional style accommodation at migrant centres throughout Australia with self-catering style accommodation.
2. The proposed work comprises:
 - conversion of the existing motel style accommodation to fully self-contained units;
 - construction of 16 single bedroom townhouses and 26 duplex houses;

- conversion of the existing communal kitchen/dining facility to provide administration, support and recreation areas; and
 - engineering services to the site as required.
3. The estimated cost of the proposed work when referred to the Committee in October 1986 was \$6.5 million at June 1986 prices.

THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

4. The Committee received written submissions and plans from the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (DIEA) and the Department of Housing and Construction (DHC), and took evidence from their representatives at a public hearing in Brisbane on 11 December 1986. The Committee also received submissions and took evidence from representatives of the Ethnic Communities' Council of Qld, the Federated Liquor and Allied Industries Employees' Union of Australia and Cavanagh, Biggs & Partners, Consulting Chartered Engineers.
5. Written submissions were also received from the Special Education Division of the Queensland Department of Education and Mr J. Winnips, a private citizen.
6. Prior to the public hearing the Committee inspected the existing facilities at Wacol on 10 December 1986. On 21 November 1986 the Committee inspected the Pennington Migrant Centre in Adelaide. The new Centre was opened on 2 November 1986 and consists of 30 semi-detached townhouse style units of 2, 3 and 4 bedrooms. These townhouses, which are fully self-contained, have replaced the old barracks style accommodation built in 1941.

7. A list of witnesses who appeared at the public hearing is at Appendix A.

8. The Committee's proceedings will be printed as Minutes of Evidence.

BACKGROUND

9. Evolution of Migrant Centres The Commonwealth has provided subsidised on-arrival accommodation of some kind for migrants since the Displaced Person intakes of the late 1940s and early 1950s. At first, hostels were converted from redundant Army camps. Later, high volume, purpose-built institutional complexes were developed. Until the mid-seventies, residents were primarily assisted passage migrants who used the hostels for initial accommodation while they established themselves in Australia. The cheap, subsidised accommodation served as an incentive to migrate at a time when Australia was actively seeking migrants.

10. In 1975 migrant centres also began to be used as reception centres for large intakes of Indo-Chinese refugees. However, these refugees required special services which had not been provided previously. This was acknowledged by the 1978 Review of Post-arrival Programs and Services for Migrants (known as the Galbally Report) which found that many of the problems encountered by migrants arise from inadequate arrangements for their initial settlement.

11. The Report recommended a comprehensive initial settlement program which would include classes in English and formal orientation courses, including advice and assistance in housing, education, employment and other areas of need. As a result the settlement functions of migrant centres were merged with an accommodation system which was readily available but which had evolved to meet different objectives.

12. With the virtual termination of the assisted passage scheme in 1981, non-refugee use of migrant centres declined. In 1983 the subsidy on accommodation charges was restricted to refugees and other Special Humanitarian Program entrants. Other categories of migrants kept an entitlement to on-arrival accommodation, but were charged full cost recovery rates. This added to the decline in non-refugee use.

13. Thus the primary role of on-arrival accommodation has changed over time. At first a means of manpower placement for post World War II refugees; it then became an incentive for migration for Assisted Passage migrants; finally, it developed its present role of providing for the urgent physical needs of new arrivals, particularly refugees, and serving as a delivery point for crucial settlement services.

14. Management of the Centres passed from the Department of Immigration to a Commonwealth-owned company - Commonwealth Accommodation and Catering Services Ltd (CACS) in the early sixties. In October 1983 day-to-day management of migrant centres was returned to DIEA, a transfer which strengthened the emphasis on the settlement function of migrant centres. CACS continues to provide the accommodation servicing and the catering at centres under contract to DIEA.

15. Objectives of Migrant Centres The primary goal of Government-provided on-arrival accommodation is to facilitate the new settlers' transition from point of arrival to a time when they may function independently within Australia.

16. In particular, Migrant Centres:

- house, feed and otherwise supply the urgent physical needs of large numbers of people who have no contacts in the community to assist them; and who, in the case of destitute refugees, have no capacity to provide for themselves on arrival;

- prepare residents for settlement by providing centre-based on-arrival orientation and language programs and other settlement support services;
- help to place newly-arrived migrants and refugees more widely throughout Australia and so;
- minimise potential for local community tension;
- minimise pressure on local service infrastructures;
- balance the share of responsibility for receiving the refugee intake;
- assist regional development.
- health screen refugees before they disperse into the community; and
- provide a stable, reliable and high volume resource for managing surges and unexpected pressures in the migration program.

17. Role of Migrant Centres Centre services play a vital part in good settlement. They prevent the build up of problems and save on the high cost of remedial services by giving the right support early on.

18. Services fall into two categories: those which provide for urgent physical needs such as food, shelter, rest, clothing, health and financial support; and those which give psychological and social support to bridge the person into the community. These latter services include orientation classes, language learning, welfare counselling (critical for many traumatised refugees) and assistance with various linking tasks such as making community contact and adjusting to the Australian style of living.

19. Services are based on the premise that early intervention and support would both prevent problems developing, and restrain the severity of any problems which do arise. In this way they would reduce the high cost of dysfunction, which leads to a need for remedial welfare services, and to the loss to Australian society of an effectively participating and contributing individual. This approach is supported by the Galbally Report, and by a number of independent studies such as the Migrant Information Needs Survey (1980); the Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs Survey of Information Needs of Migrants (1982); and more recently the DIEA Study of Khmer Settlement in South Australia (1984).

20. One of the most important roles of Migrant Centres is the teaching of the English language to newly arrived migrants and refugees. Poor English leads to high economic and social costs - the person with poor English:

- has a high likelihood of being chronically unemployed, or on low wages, requiring economic support (1981 Census);
- has limited access to ordinary services, therefore either needs expensive parallel services to bridge the language gap or suffers personal disadvantage; and
- is isolated from mainstream society, often locked into their ethnic community, and likely to perpetuate the social and economic disadvantages into the second generation.

Survival English classes are not only easily available at Centres, the environment encourages residents to take part. Without such support, the tendency is for people to give priority to finding a job, which, because of a lack of English is likely

to be difficult, and when found the job is likely to be low-skilled and low-paid. There is then little time or energy left for learning English and families become locked into a cycle of under-achievement and dependency.

21. Many migrants and refugees are disoriented on arrival and few have friends in the community who can help them bridge the cultural gap between their own country and their new life in Australia. DIEA's aim is for migrants to remain at Migrant Centres for six months. This period, with its program of psycho-social support services, operates as an important half-way-house helping people to move smoothly into Australian society.

EXISTING FACILITIES FOR MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES IN QUEENSLAND

22. Wacol Migrant Centre Wacol Migrant Centre, located 14 kilometres south west of Brisbane, is bounded by Ipswich Road, the main western railway line, an unoccupied Army housing area and a disused Aboriginal Hostels establishment currently under the control of the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services (DOLGAS). The Centre was built in 1943-44 by the United States Army as a camp for both American and Australian personnel. Since 1950-51 it has been used as a Migrant Centre. The original timber army huts consisted of 340 rooms which were served by communal toilet and ablution facilities. After these huts fell into disuse they were disposed of in March 1985. The present brick accommodation blocks of 93 bedrooms were opened in July 1968. Although these units provide toilet and shower facilities they do not provide cooking or separate living areas. As it was anticipated that more hostel type brick accommodation units would be built, a dining room/kitchen complex capable of serving 1,000 persons per night at 2 sittings was opened in November 1982. At that time the Centre was operating at almost its peak effective operational capacity of 700. Present

occupational capacity is approximately 130. Various buildings provide administration, English language learning and services such as child care, recreation, welfare and nursing.

23. Migrant Transitory Flats Although most refugees and Special Humanitarian Program arrivals are initially accommodated at Wacol, a small number also utilise migrant transitory flats between leaving Wacol and entering the community. DIEA operates 12 self-contained, self-catering flats at Woolloowin, 5 kilometres north of Brisbane. Residents of Wacol may transfer to the flats for a stay of up to six months, usually after completing their on-arrival program. These flats serve as a convenient base while former residents search for suitable accommodation. However, these flats are not ideally situated in terms of access to settlement services provided through the Migrant Resource Centre and Grant-in-Aid agencies which are all located south of the city centre. DIEA believes that this lack of proximity to settlement services does not make them a viable alternative to accommodation at Wacol.

24. Should the Government agree to the redevelopment of the migrant centre network, all migrant flats, including Woolloowin would not be required and would be sold. Funds would therefore not be required for maintenance.

25. Community Refugee Support Scheme The Community Refugee Support Scheme (CRSS) is a post-arrival program managed by DIEA and is responsible for the resettlement of approximately 30 per cent of refugees in Queensland. Under this scheme, groups in the community (usually with a church base) accept the responsibility of providing settlement support for newly-arrived refugees. Support groups receive a nominal grant towards costs for second and subsequent supported families. A large number of refugees sponsored under CRSS initially stay at Wacol for up to 4 weeks while the support groups arrange private accommodation. CRSS is particularly suitable for settling refugees in country areas

which have little or no formal settlement support services. However, there are limits to the number of groups who are willing and able to participate in the scheme.

26. Yungaba Migrant Settlement Centre A settlement centre 'Yungaba' at Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, is run by the Queensland Department of Community and Ethnic Affairs and is wholly owned and funded by the State Government. This Centre accommodates 120 migrants and acts as a complementary service to Wacol. It concentrates on newly-arrived skilled migrants rather than refugees. Some translation, interpreting and welfare services are provided. However, vital services such as health, child care and education are not available. Consideration was given to the use of Yungaba for on-arrival refugee accommodation, but its location on prime real estate, limited services and institutional style of accommodation did not make it a viable alternative to the existing Wacol Centre. Because of these factors, no approach was made to the Queensland Government to test its attitude to making Yungaba available for Commonwealth use.

27. Other Areas of Queensland Outside Brisbane, placement and accommodation of migrants and refugees is available only through CRSS. DIEA operates area offices in Rockhampton, Townsville and Cairns. English language training is available in large cities. However, the full range of settlement services is only available at Wacol.

THE NEED

28. Government Policy Migrant centres are presently operating in Brisbane (Wacol), Sydney (Westbridge), Melbourne (Midway), Adelaide (Pennington) and Perth (Graylands). DIEA advised that the number of migrants has fluctuated over the past 10 years due to programs such as the Indo-Chinese refugee program. In 1981-82 there were 22,000 arrivals under the Special Humanitarian Program. The number has since declined to an estimate of 12,000

for 1986-87. However, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs has recently foreshadowed a large increase in the migration program. In August 1984 DIEA conducted a 'Review of Initial Settlement Services and Migrant Accommodation' in order to develop a strategy for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the service. Costs needed to be reduced, while the level of settlement support services needed to be maintained, as well as a balance of allocation of migrants around Australia.

29. Various alternatives were considered, namely:

- large scale institutional care;
- combined self-catering and cafeteria;
- clusters of self-contained units;
- flats;
- community support;
- direct subsidy; and
- no change.

30. Large-scale Institutional Care This is the current model of large centres. In large scale institutional care centres, central catering, group dining and separate sleeping accommodation are provided for 600-1300 people. On-site services include laundry, welfare services, language training and child-care. Although this type of accommodation meets physical settlement needs it does not meet psycho-social needs adequately.

31. Combined Self-catering and Cafeteria Small, medium or large-scale centres would accommodate between 150 and 500 people. Catering would be provided for the period immediately after arrival. Thereafter, residents would cater for themselves in shared kitchens or in kitchens in their own apartments. A small kitchen staff and cleaning staff would be required if shared kitchens were used. This arrangement meets psycho-social needs, providing good access to support services and enhancing the new arrival's independence and transition into the community.

However, it is still institutionalised and retards entry into the community.

32. Clusters of Self-Contained Units Upon arrival, newcomers are provided with meals by meal vouchers or contracted meals brought in, or are issued food ingredients which they cook themselves. All apartments have their own kitchens and residents are responsible for their own catering and cooking. This option places more reliance on the ability of new arrivals to take care of themselves in the period immediately after arrival.

33. Flats Accommodation is provided in standard 1, 2 or 3 bedroomed flats within entire blocks of units at various places in the community. This option is the poorest in providing for physical and psycho-social settlement needs. There is a risk of community ill-feeling if State housing commission land or buildings are used, with a possibility that the public would view the refugees as gaining priority in welfare housing.

34. Community Support Under this scheme concerned individuals in the community accept the responsibility of providing settlement support for newly arrived refugees. It almost exclusively calls upon people who wish to help refugees out of a sense of religious commitment and also on ethnic community groups who have a strong feeling of solidarity with the newly-arrived refugees. Although there are considerable advantages in involving the community, there are limits to the number of refugees who could be settled under this scheme.

35. Direct Subsidy No accommodation would be provided. A grant of a lump sum subsidy for accommodation would be given either to the new arrivals or to the person providing accommodation. However, this would only meet the basic physical survival needs. There is the possibility that the money would be used for other than accommodation. There would be considerable long-term welfare risks and attendant costs as a result of inadequate meeting of

settlement needs soon after arrival. There could also be considerable risk of adverse community reaction to such a subsidy.

36. No Change The present large-scale institutional care centres that provide the bulk of the migrant accommodation were not designed to meet the Government's present objectives in providing on-arrival services to new arrivals. Although the present system has flexibility for the purpose of the migrant intake it does not meet the settlement needs of new arrivals in the most effective manner compared to some of the other options.

37. Preferred Option The preferred option involves a mix of accommodation styles. Medium-scale clusters of self-catering units would include kitchen and laundry facilities. Residents would cater for themselves, except in the period immediately after arrival when meals would be provided - preferably by a contractor. Units would be grouped near facilities providing settlement services. There would be a resident manager.

38. In July 1985 the Government agreed in principle to a staged changeover to the recommended new style. The first of the new-style centres has been constructed at Pennington, South Australia. Pennington was, however, rebuilt due to its standard of accommodation being no longer satisfactory. It was a decision taken independently of the 1984 'Review of Initial Settlement Services and Migrant Accommodation'. However, commencement of construction work was held in abeyance pending the outcome of that Review.

39. Wacol was chosen for redevelopment after Pennington because it was the next most expensive centre in the network based on weekly per capita operating cost. Consideration of Wacol by the Government will be dependent upon an evaluation of the Pennington Centre. This evaluation should be completed by mid-May 1987.

The Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs will then report to Cabinet. The Committee was advised that evaluation would include costs, administrative arrangements, settlement benefits and views of the residents. The reason for referring this proposal to the Committee prior to a firm Government commitment to Wacol was due to a request from the Ministers for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and Finance and subsequently the Minister for Housing and Construction. Early referral would result in savings in operational costs as well as a reduction in long lead times involved in the exercise. DIEA is conducting a review of the entire migrant network following the Government's agreement in principle in 1985 to a changeover to the self-catering concept. The approved program for conversion of the centres will depend on this review, as well as the evaluation of Pennington.

40. Running Costs of Wacol DIEA advised that the total operational cost of running Wacol in 1985-86 was \$1.3 million, excluding revenue from tariffs for board and lodging valued at \$206,000. These figures were based on an average occupancy of 113 during the year. Should medium-scale clusters of self-catering units be established at Wacol, DIEA estimates that operating costs would be approximately \$344,000, excluding revenue from tariffs for rent of approximately \$290,000. This would be based on an occupancy of approximately 230.

41. In 1985-86 salaries at Wacol totalled \$733,000. This figure would reduce to approximately \$160,000 should self-catering units be established. Power and fuel would reduce from \$90,000 to \$20,500. The cost of food would reduce from \$164,000 to \$24,000. Native plants and ground cover would replace large areas of land which are presently mowed. The land area would also be reduced due to the proposed sale of 10.7 hectares of land adjoining Ipswich Road. Maintenance costs would therefore decrease from \$168,000 to \$10,000.

42. Overall it is anticipated that there would be a reduction of approximately 90 per cent in direct operating costs. Direct costs represent about 70 per cent of total costs on present institutional style centres. Proposed savings at Wacol should amortise capital costs in 4-5 years. The lower operating costs would be passed on to the residents. These benefits would help new arrivals to adapt and promote stay at the Centres to a six month settlement period.

43. Average Stay at Centres Surveys and studies carried out have shown that the single most important need of migrants is acquisition of the English language. DIEA believes that a period of six months at the Centres enables residents to successfully complete their English courses and to search for employment and accommodation. However, the average stay at Migrant Centres for the first 20 weeks in 1986-87 was 6.6 weeks in Westbridge, 7.5 weeks in Midway, 6 weeks in Graylands and 7.6 weeks in Wacol.

44. In 1984 DIEA conducted a dipstick survey which consisted of a questionnaire and interview of 168 household heads departing the (then operating) nine migrant centres during a 2 week period in May 1984. Undertaken at a time of rising per capita operating costs at centres, increasing surplus capacity and decreasing length of stay of residents, the study was aimed primarily at giving a general indication of the reasons for premature departure from migrant centres by centre residents. The survey revealed the following reasons for leaving the centres:

<u>Most Important Reason for Leaving Centre</u>	<u>Percentage of Responses</u>
1. Want to live with friends/relatives	41.4
2. Prefer to cook own food	16.5
3. Cheaper to live outside	9.4
4. Got a job elsewhere	8.2
5. Wanted to be independent, live on own	6.5
6. Required to leave	1.7
7. Financially able to leave	0.0
8. Don't know/no answer	0.0
9. Other	<u>16.3</u>
	<u>100.0</u>

However, the relatively small sample size, the very large number of single residents (87 out of 168 respondents) and the inclusion of migrants and other non-refugees, all place limitations on the validity of the study.

45. It is hoped that the new style of self-contained self-catering accommodation will promote independence thus allowing people to re-establish family roles and retain self-sufficiency. However, the Committee notes that the most important reason given for leaving is to live with friends and/or relatives - 41.4 per cent.

46. Committee's Conclusions The Committee believes that a need exists to reduce migrant centre costs, while maintaining the level of support services required. The proposed conversion of accommodation units to self-contained, self-catering units should assist in refugees remaining at migrant centres for longer periods than at present.

47. Committee's Recommendation The Committee recommends that the concept of self-contained, self-catering accommodation should be adopted for migrant centres through Australia, subject to the satisfactory evaluation of the Pennington Centre in South Australia. The Committee also recommends that the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs take follow-up action on how to address the wider issues involved in the premature departure of refugees from migrant centres.

48. Possibility of Relocation In addition to the redevelopment at Wacol, 3 other alternatives were considered by DIEA:

- (i) to dispose of present complex and land and to build on land acquired in a new location;
- (ii) to expand to include and upgrade the adjacent Army housing and to convert existing accommodation units to self-catering; and
- (iii) to relocate to the Army site, upgrade the housing there and to build additional residential and service buildings.

49. Alternative (i) Six to seven hectares of land with access to Child Migrant Education Classes would be required closer to the city. Construction costs would be from \$11.4 million to \$12.1 million. These figures do not include revenue from disposal of the existing site. DIEA advised that the availability of such land appeared doubtful.

50. Alternative (ii) DIEA believes that Army housing with private gardens is unsuitable as bridging-type accommodation. Ongoing maintenance would be high and the scattered nature of the complex would not be conducive to development of a supportive, closely-knit community. Construction costs would be \$7.3 million.

51. Alternative (iii) Relocation to the Army site and the building of additional buildings would involve similar disadvantages as (ii) but would involve slightly smaller land area. Construction costs would be \$7.9 million.

52. Redevelopment on Present Site DIEA believes that the Wacol site remains suitable for development as a migrant centre.

However, the Committee expressed concern regarding the suitability of this site. There is a lack of public transport to the centre, with the Wacol railway station being a 20 minute walk away. Few Council buses operate in the area. The nearest shopping centre is at the railway station. The next largest shopping centre is at Mount Ommaney 4 kilometres away and there is no standard public transport to this centre. However, a bus does call at Wacol to provide transport to and from Mount Ommaney each Saturday morning. The shopping centre at Indooroopilly is also accessible, but only by train.

53. DIEA however, stressed that there is reasonable local employment in the Wacol area. The cost of local private housing is relatively inexpensive and waiting lists for houses are shorter than average lists for most suburbs. Children from Wacol are able to attend English classes at Chelmer and transport is provided by bus. The Queensland Department of Education in a written submission expressed concern that the increase in numbers at the Centre would result in additional pressures on the local school system. However, DIEA emphasised that the additional capacity at Wacol would only result in approximately 20 additional school children.

54. The proposed development meets the normal subdivision requirements of the Brisbane City Council and could be sold for private residential accommodation if disposal was appropriate at a later date should client needs change.

55. Committee's Conclusion Although redevelopment of the present site is cheaper in capital cost and in long-term operating costs than the alternatives considered by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, the Committee is not convinced that Wacol is the best location for the migrant centre. A site closer to public transport and community facilities may be more conducive to refugees staying at Wacol for longer periods of time.

56. Committee's Recommendation The Committee recommends that the project should not proceed at Wacol and that the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs further investigate sites closer to public transport and facilities as possible alternatives.

THE PROPOSAL

57. The proposal as submitted to the Committee by DIEA is to convert all existing accommodation units and construct new units, providing a complex of self-contained, self-catering units, with administration, English language learning and ancillary service offices (welfare, nursing, recreation and child care) relocated closer to the living areas.

58. Proposed Work The proposed work comprises:

- construction of new, self-contained, duplex and townhouse units to provide 129 bedrooms, in 16 townhouses and 26 duplexes;
- conversion of existing 'motel' residential units to provide 38 bedrooms in self-contained accommodation;

- conversion of the existing kitchen/dining building to provide administrative and recreation facilities;
- relocation of existing transportable educational facilities within the site;
- part demolition, rebuilding and refurbishing of the existing child care centre and remodelling of an existing toilet block;
- modifications to the existing road layout, the provision of carparks, pedestrian access ways and a bus shelter;
- provision of new electrical and telephone services; and
- extension of the existing sewerage and water reticulation services.

59. Residential Accommodation It is proposed to provide accommodation as follows:

Unit Type	No. of Units	No. of Bedrooms
<u>New Residences</u>		
1 bedroom townhouse	16	16
2 bedroom unit of duplex	43	86
3 bedroom unit of duplex	<u>9</u>	<u>27</u>
Sub-total	<u>68</u>	<u>129</u>
<u>Existing Residences</u> (when converted)		
1 bedroom	15	15
1 bedroom sitter	17	17
2 bedroom	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Sub-total	<u>35</u>	<u>38</u>
Grand total	<u>103</u>	<u>167</u>

60. The present sleeping quarters would be converted into self-contained units in accordance with present day community standards. DIEA advised that these standards are described as being at the lower end of the market. This standard does not include en-suite bathrooms, or separate dining or living areas. The main concern of DIEA is to provide living quarters in which families could cook meals and congregate as a family.

61. Kitchen/Dining Facility The kitchen/dining facility caters for two sittings per night and is capable of serving 500 persons at each sitting. When this facility was completed in 1982 the refugee intake was twice the number it is today. Groups entering the centre were staying longer as they had no other base in Australia. The future of the facility was considered by DIEA in consultation with DOLGAS. The conclusion reached was that the facility was not saleable on its own, nor could it be leased for food preparation on a commercial basis as no demand was considered likely.

62. It is proposed to remove the existing equipment and partitions from this area. The dining area would be converted to office space for use by the Commonwealth Employment Service and DIEA. DIEA had considered retaining the existing staff accommodation, but when faced with future use for the kitchen/dining complex, it was decided that it was most appropriate to convert the complex to upgrade the recreation and office accommodation facilities, rather than to leave the complex unused.

63. Also accommodated would be a social worker, a welfare officer, a nursing sister, volunteer organisations such as the Red Cross and St Vincent de Paul, visiting Social Security and Commonwealth Employment officers, the CACS manager and the CACS housekeeper. Conference rooms would be used as gathering points for new arrivals. Here their needs would be assessed, clothing issued and information distributed. The Committee was informed

that the number of arrivals varies from 4 to approximately 30 persons per intake.

64. At the public hearing the Committee queried the amount of office space allocated. As a result, DIEA decided to reduce the office area by 70 square metres. This would allow for relocation of the kiosk, post office and bank. Consequently, approximately \$5,000 would be saved in fitout costs and in addition there is the possibility of revenue from the lessees of the kiosk, post office and bank. Office areas have been detailed in accordance with Commonwealth Office Accommodation Guidelines.

65. The remainder of the building would cater for recreational/sporting activities. It is proposed to use the high roofed section of the existing building as a gymnasium. DHC advised that the existing air-conditioning plant would remain. The capacity had been checked and it would be sufficient to provide air-conditioning to the total facility.

66. The number of staff employed by CACS would be reduced from 38 to 5 or 6. These staff would be involved in the registering of new residents and in general housekeeping and property management duties. CACS would be responsible for providing entrants with a hot meal on arrival as well as a one week pantry pack. This hot meal would be provided under contract by CACS.

67. The Committee expressed concern over redundancy of the kitchen/dining facility which was built in 1982 and cost over \$1 million. The Committee is apprehensive of conversion of such an expensive modern building after such a short period of use, even though the concept of migrant accommodation differs at present to that of 1982. The Committee believes that retention of the facility in its present form would allow possible future use for community purposes.

68. Committee's Conclusion The Committee is concerned over the redundancy of the 5-year old kitchen/dining facility. The Committee believes that it may be premature to convert this facility to other uses before the new concept has been fully tested.

69. Committee's Recommendation The Committee recommends that further consideration be given to the future use of the kitchen/dining facility.

70. Further information in relation to aspects of the proposal is at Appendix B.

LIMIT OF COST

71. The limit of cost estimate is \$6.5 million at June 1986 prices.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

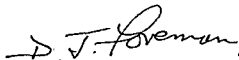
72. The recommendations and conclusions of the Committee and the paragraph in the report to which each refers are set out below:

Paragraph

1. The Committee believes that a need exists to reduce migrant centre costs, while maintaining the level of support services required. The proposed conversion of accommodation units to self-contained, self-catering units should assist in refugees remaining at migrant centres for longer periods than at present. 46
2. The Committee recommends that the concept of self-contained, self-catering accommodation should be adopted for migrant centres throughout Australia, subject to the satisfactory evaluation of the Pennington Centre in South Australia. The Committee also recommends that the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs take follow-up action on how to address the wider issues involved in the premature departure of refugees from migrant centres. 47
3. Although redevelopment of the present site is cheaper in capital cost and in long-term operating costs than the alternatives considered by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, the Committee is not convinced that Wacol is the best location for the migrant centre. A site closer to public transport and community facilities may be more conducive to refugees staying at Wacol for longer periods of time. 55

Paragraph

4. The Committee recommends that the project should not proceed at Wacol and that the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs further investigate sites closer to public transport and facilities as possible alternatives. 56
5. The Committee is concerned over the redundancy of the 5-year old kitchen/dining facility. The Committee believes that it may be premature to convert this facility to other uses before the new concept has been fully tested. 68
6. The Committee recommends that further consideration be given to the future use of the kitchen/dining facility. 69



(D.J. FOREMAN)
Chairman

Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Public Works
Parliament House
CANBERRA

7 May 1987

APPENDIX A

LIST OF WITNESSES

- Biggs, Mr R.T., Director, Cavanagh, Biggs & Partners, Aspley
Fountain Court, 1344 Gympie Road, Aspley, Qld
- Cornish, Mr B.H., Project Manager (Civil), Department of Housing
and Construction, 313 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Qld
- Elder, Mr R.A., Research Officer, Federated Liquor & Allied
Industries Employees' Union of Australia, 129 Leichhardt
Street, Spring Hill, Qld
- Eyles, Mr P.B., First Assistant Secretary, Ethnic Affairs
Division, Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs,
Benjamin Offices, Chan Street, Belconnen, A.C.T.
- Glen, Miss L.C., Director, Migrant Centre Network Section,
Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Benjamin
Offices, Chan Street, Belconnen, A.C.T.
- Jacka, Mr A.R., Acting Associate Director (Projects),
Department of Housing and Construction, 313 Adelaide
Street, Brisbane, Qld
- Karas, Mr S., Chairman, Ethnic Communities Council of Queensland,
Yungaba, 120 Main Street, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Qld
- Prins, Mr T., Associate Consultant, Cavanagh, Biggs & Partners,
Aspley Fountain Court, 1344 Gympie Road, Aspley, Qld
- Trad, Mrs L.N., Social Worker, Ethnic Communities Council of
Queensland, Yungaba, 120 Main Street, Kangaroo Point,
Brisbane, Qld

FURTHER INFORMATION IN RELATION TO PROPOSAL

1. Educational Facilities At present 120 residents and 130 persons outside the centre attend day classes at Wacol while 30 persons from outside attend the evening classes. The Committee was advised that the English language teachers are employed by the Queensland Education Department, but their salaries are actually funded by the Commonwealth. It is proposed to relocate the existing demountable school buildings from the front of the block to an area behind the child care centre. Part of this area is presently occupied by a toilet block which would be demolished. Relocation of these buildings would permit the sale of 10.7 hectares of land fronting Ipswich Road. Relocation would also obtain the benefits of closer proximity to administrative and residential areas. The Queensland Department of Education in their submission expressed concern over the age and condition of some of these buildings. However, DIEA have advised that should any of these buildings be considered unsuitable for continued use, they would be replaced under the Adult Migrant Education Program.

2. Child Care Centre It is proposed to rebuild a section of the child care centre which has been damaged by white ant infestation and to refurbish the remainder. DHC confirmed that white ant infestation is a problem in the Wacol area. Therefore, the ground within the footings of the new buildings would be chemically treated prior to the pouring of the concrete floors. This treatment would be carried out after the sand bed has been laid and prior to the positioning of the polythene moisture barrier. Tender documents would also require that all wall and roof framing would be of galvanised steel or termite resistant timber.

3. Shop and Post Office Cavanagh, Biggs & Partners suggested that the shop and post office should be demolished and replaced with a modular design building which would incorporate a general store, post office and bank. Although the initial intention was to retain these original 1940s buildings, it is now proposed that they be demolished and to relocate the kiosk, post office and bank to the recreation and administration facility. The fitout of these facilities would be at the lessees' expense. DHC estimated the cost of demolition at approximately \$1500.

4. Vehicular Access and Carparking The main entrance road would be retained with modification at its intersection with Ipswich Road. If adjoining Commonwealth land is sold, it would be possible to relocate the site entrance further along Ipswich Road without any additional land acquisition.

5. A turning facility for buses and other vehicles for passenger pick-up and drop-off at the complex would be directly accessible from the entrance. DHC confirmed that there is no direct supervision of vehicles entering or leaving the centre at the present time nor in the future proposal.

6. Parking bays would be provided adjacent to the new townhouses and carports to the converted existing residences. A carpark for approximately 80 vehicles would be provided to serve the school, the recreation/administration building and the child care centre. It is intended to provide a small service carpark for the shop, post office and bank.

7. Pedestrian Movement Pedestrian movement within the complex would occur on a system of paths, and a central pedestrian access spine would link residential areas to the communal buildings and the bus stop.

8. Engineering Services Underground electrical cabling would be installed in accordance with regulatory requirements and the area would be supplied from Supply Authority reticulation. Communal buildings and area lighting would be metered at a single point of entry. A separate metered service would be provided to each domestic unit so that power costs can be levied to individual tenancies.

9. External telephone conduit would be provided to each domestic unit from a central point at Administration Reception. This would permit the installation of a PABX communication system at a later date. Telephone services to residential units would be metered separately.

10. There is no requirement for modification to the existing on-site sewage pumping station. Extensions would be made to the existing sewer and water mains.

11. Sale of Land on Ipswich Road Should the proposal proceed it is planned to sell 10.7 hectares of land adjacent to Ipswich Road. DHC advised that this land would be zoned as residential A. DOLGAS has advised DIEA that this portion of land should be worth approximately \$700,000. Although it is planned to upgrade Ipswich Road in approximately 6 years time, DHC advised that it is unlikely that any of this land would be resumed.

12. Future Planning The planning of the proposed development is suitable for expansion in the number of residential units and access roads. Connection to future adjacent site developments is possible.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

13. The new duplex and townhouses would be of brick veneer construction with concrete slab on-ground floors. Construction materials would be used which would minimise the risk of white ant infestation which is prevalent in the area.

14. The new duplex units would be roofed with prefinished metal sheeting while the new townhouses would be roofed with tiles to match existing accommodation buildings.

15. Internal finishes Internal finishes proposed are:

- painted fibre cement for walls and ceilings in wet areas;
- painted plasterboard for walls and ceilings in remaining areas;
- tiles/floor sheeting for floors in wet areas; and
- carpet for floors in remaining areas.

16. Apart from the two storey sections of the existing residences, all units would be provided with a screened courtyard. Each unit would have an externally accessible storeroom.

17. In existing accommodation blocks some bedrooms would be converted to kitchen, living and dining areas. Minor extensions would be necessary to some blocks to provide laundry facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

18. The proposal was referred to the Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment, who had advised that a Notice of Intention and Environmental Impact Statement are not required.

19. The proposal continues the existing low density residential development between Ipswich Road and the railway line. Existing wooded features of the site would be retained for minimal disturbance to existing contours and water run off patterns. Landscaping would use native shrub planting and dry land grassing to minimise ground maintenance work.

20. The proposed layout of residences and communal facilities takes into consideration prevailing breezes, sun angles and site topography. Planned siting of the residential areas would provide some protection from noise generated on Ipswich Road. A buffer zone of plantings would be placed between the development and the railway line.

CONSULTATIONS

21. Consultations have taken place with the Main Roads Department of Queensland, the Brisbane City Council, the South East Queensland Electricity Board and Telecom Australia. DIEA advised that the Administrative and Clerical Officers Association, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Secretaries and Managers Association of Australia, the Royal Australian Nursing Federation, the Federated Liquor & Allied Industries Employees' Union and the Australian Public Service Association, were contacted at the Federal level.

PROGRAM

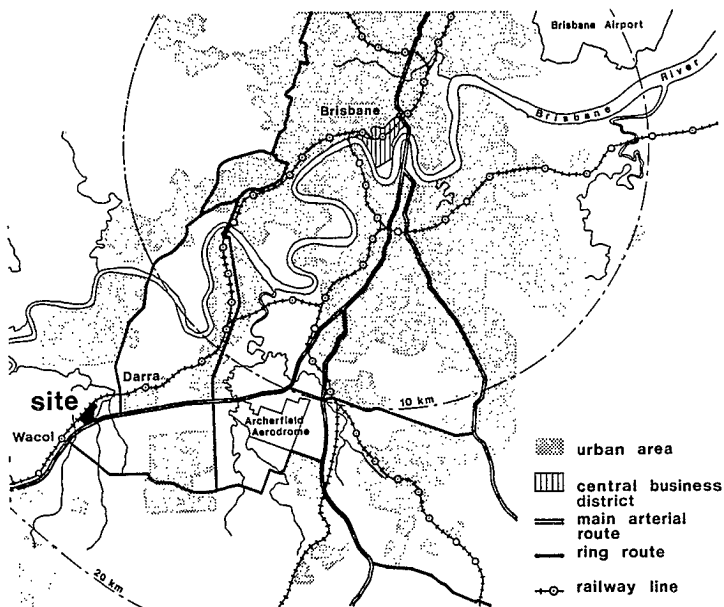
22. Subject to the necessary approvals it is intended to commence work on site in early October 1987, with the construction of new residential accommodation and associated roadworks/site services.

23. The new works may be phased, thus allowing the centre to continue operations during construction. It would then be necessary to complete the new residences prior to commencement of conversion work on the existing residences and the kitchen/dining facility in late 1988. However, the Committee believes that DHC and DIEA should consider the option of closing the centre during development, thereby allowing for ease of operation during construction and possible cost savings.

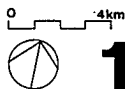
24. The project was scheduled for completion by mid-1989.

ILLUSTRATIONS

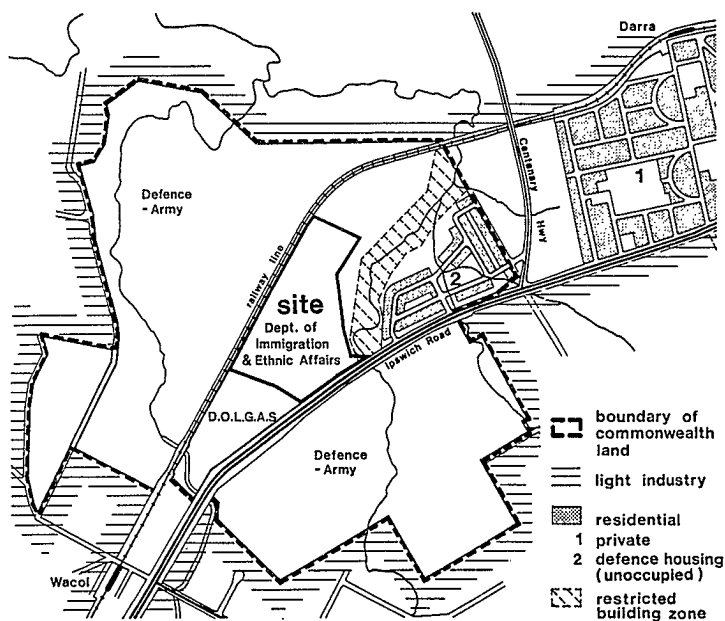
Locality Plan	C-1
Site Plan	C-2
Proposed Site Development	C-3
Existing Development	C-4
Proposed Development	C-5
Townhouses	C-6
Duplex Unit (3/2 bed type)	C-7
Duplex Unit (2/2 bed type)	C-8
Existing Residential Units (Conversion Plan)	C-9
Administration/Recreation (Conversion Plan)	C-10A
Administration/Recreation (Conversion Plan)	C-10B
Central Pathway View to North	C-11



locality plan



1



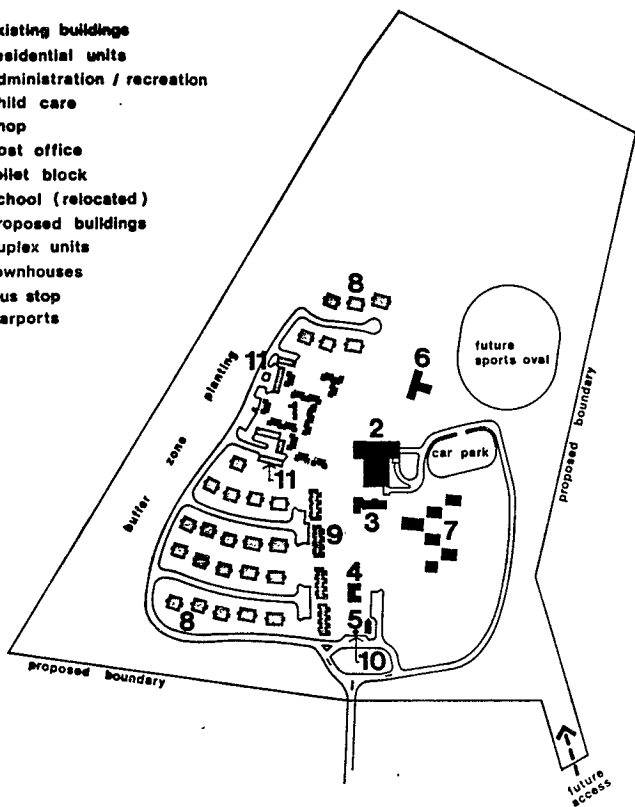
0 500m



site plan

2

- existing buildings
- 1 residential units
- 2 administration / recreation
- 3 child care
- 4 shop
- 5 post office
- 6 toilet block
- 7 school (relocated)
- proposed buildings
- 8 duplex units
- 9 townhouses
- 10 bus stop
- 11 carports

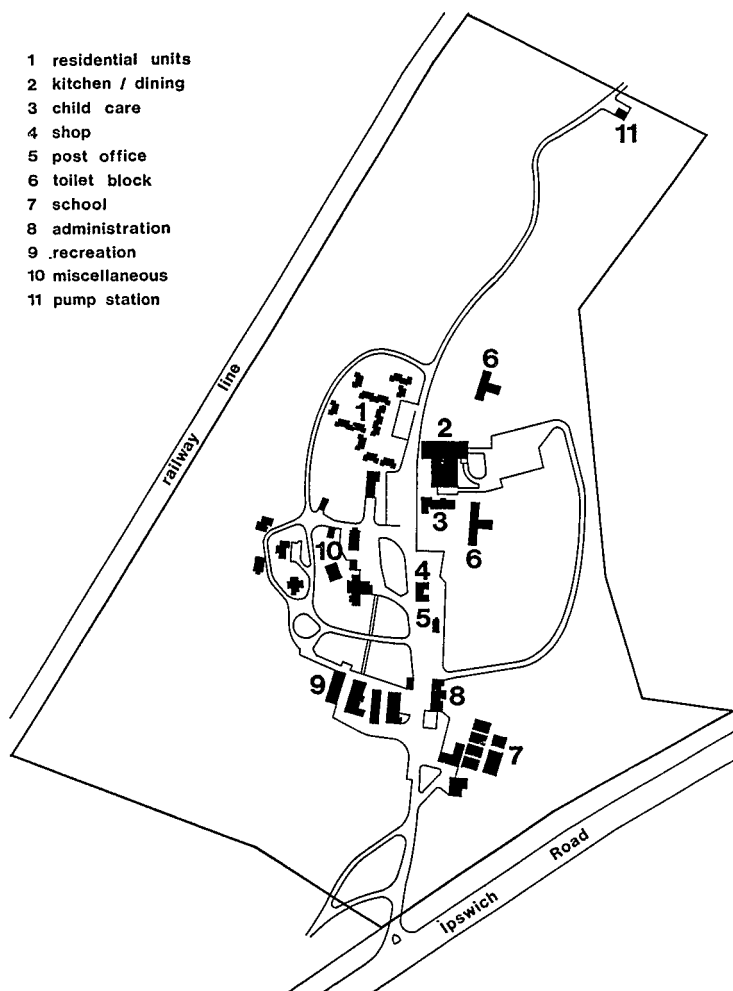


proposed site development

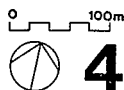


3

- 1 residential units
- 2 kitchen / dining
- 3 child care
- 4 shop
- 5 post office
- 6 toilet block
- 7 school
- 8 administration
- 9 recreation
- 10 miscellaneous
- 11 pump station

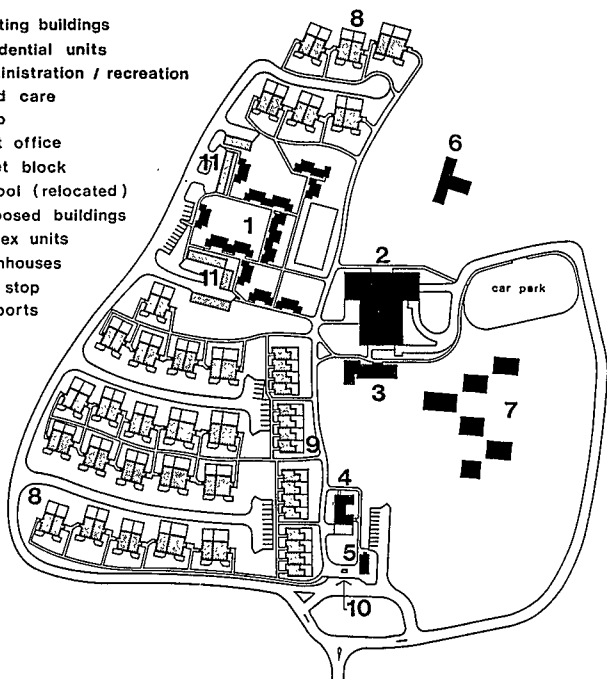


existing development



4

- existing buildings
- 1 residential units
- 2 administration / recreation
- 3 child care
- 4 shop
- 5 post office
- 6 toilet block
- 7 school (relocated)
- ▤ proposed buildings
- 8 duplex units
- 9 townhouses
- 10 bus stop
- 11 carports



0 60m

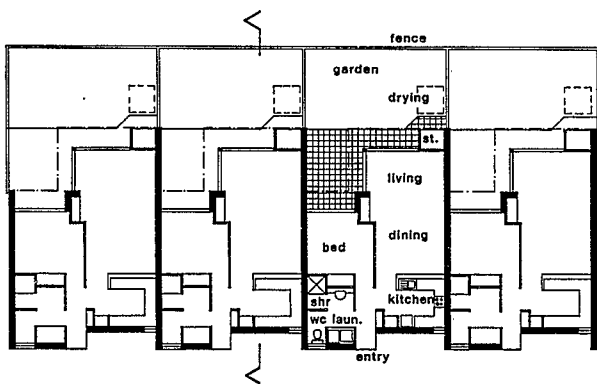


proposed development

5



section

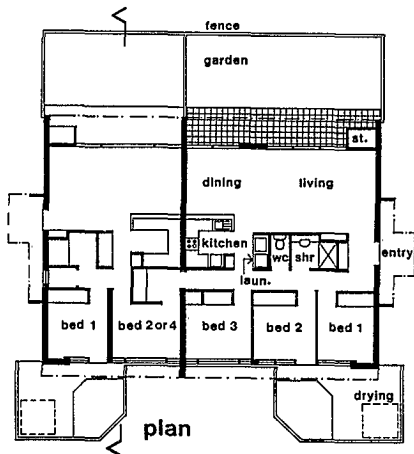


plan





section

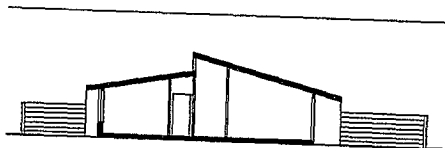


plan

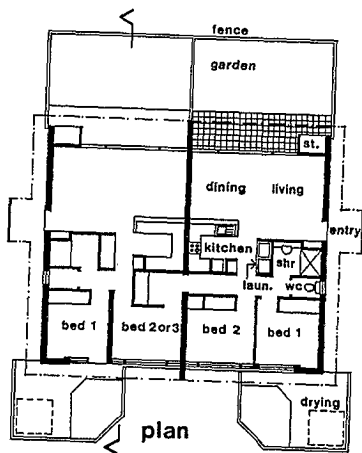
3/2 bed type

duplex unit





section



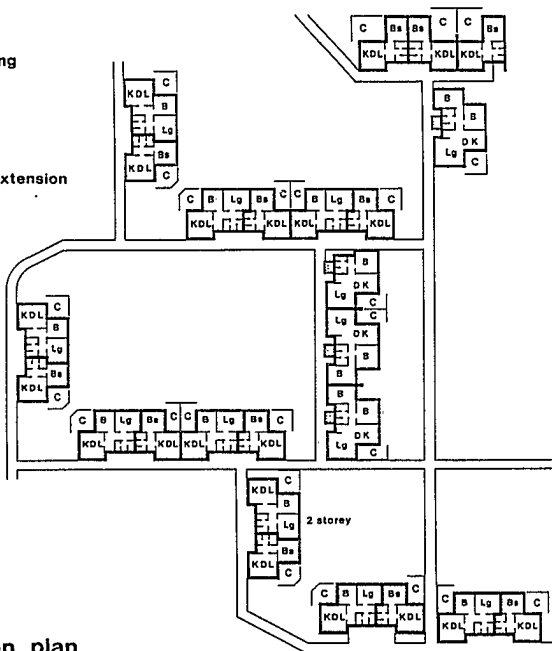
2/2 bed type

duplex unit



8

- B bedroom
 Bs bed / sitting
 D dining
 K kitchen
 Lg living
 L laundry
 [hatched box] laundry extension
 C courtyard

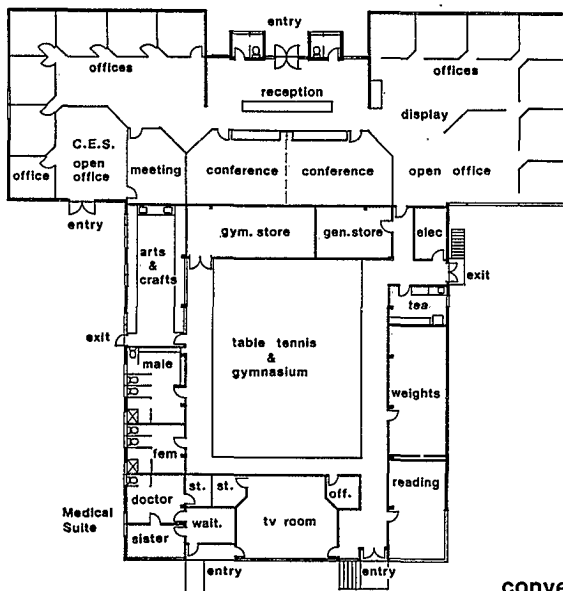


conversion plan



(existing) residential units

9

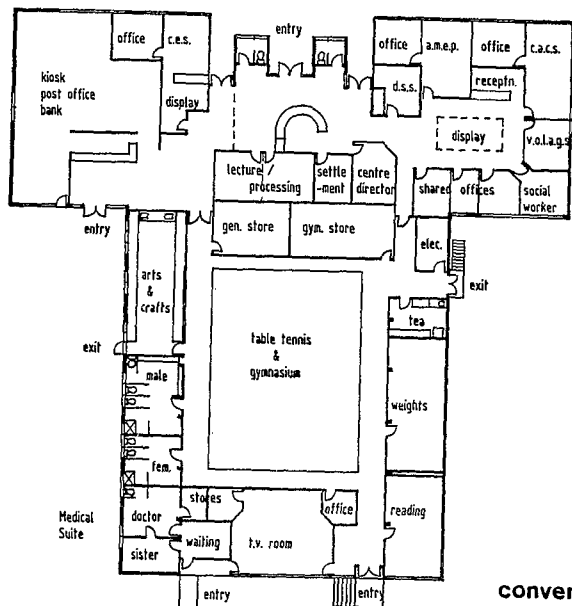


conversion plan

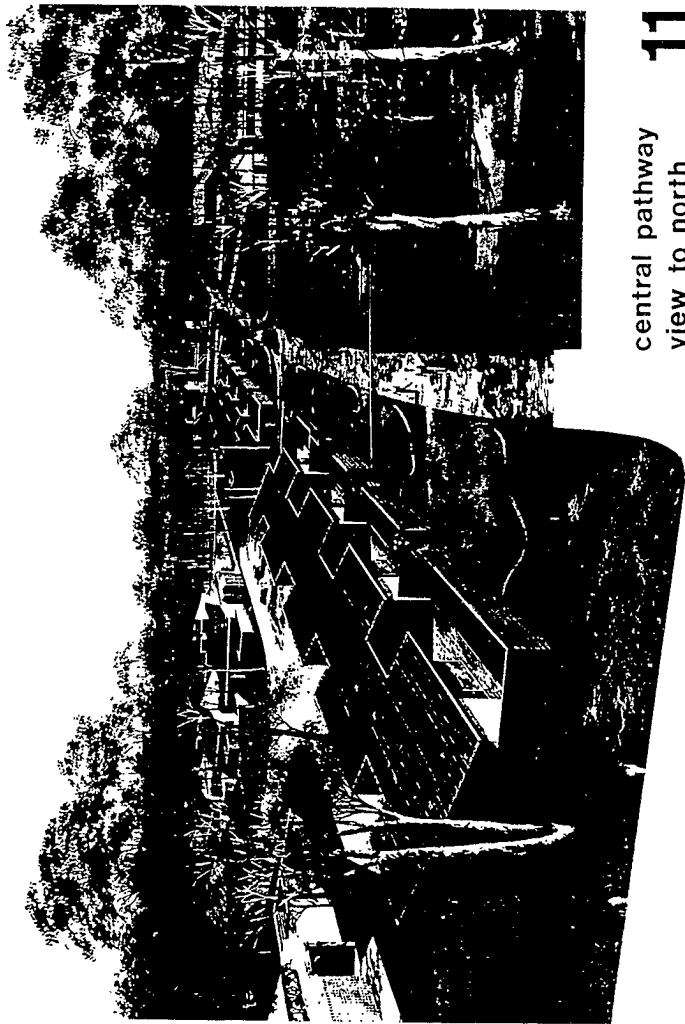
administration / recreation

0 8m

10A



conversion plan
revised 15 Jan. 1987



central pathway
view to north

13/5/87

THE SENATE

ROLL

SENATORS—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. ALSTON | 39. KEEGARIFF |
| 2. ARCHER | 40. KNOWLES |
| 3. AULICH | 41. LEWIS |
| 4. BAUME, Michael | 42. MacGIBBON |
| 5. BAUME, Peter | 43. McINTOSH |
| 6. BJELKE-PETERSEN | 44. McKERNAN |
| 7. BLACK | 45. MACKLIN |
| 8. BOEKUS | 46. MACLEOD |
| 9. BROWN | 47. MASON |
| 10. BROWNHILL | 48. MESSNER |
| 11. BUSTON | 49. MORRIS |
| 12. CARRICK, Sir John | 50. NEWMAN |
| 13. CHENEY | 51. PIERCE |
| 14. CHILDS | 52. POWELL |
| 15. CONNES | 53. RUDOLPH |
| 16. COLEMAN | 54. RAY |
| 17. COLLARD | 55. REED |
| 18. COLSTON | 56. REYNOLDS |
| 19. COOK | 57. RICHARDSON |
| 20. COONEY | 58. ROBERTSON |
| 21. CRITCHTON-BROWNE | 59. RYAN |
| 22. CROWLEY | 60. SANDERS |
| 23. DEVLIN | 61. SHEIL |
| 24. DUPACK | 62. SHORT |
| 25. ELSTOB | 63. STEWART |
| 26. EVANS | 64. SIDDONS |
| 27. FORBES | 65. TATE |
| 28. GEORGES | 66. THORPE |
| 29. GIBBONS | 67. TOWNLEY |
| 30. GILES | 68. VALLENTINE |
| 31. GILL | 69. VINTAGE |
| 32. GILL, Dame Margaret | 70. VINTAGE |
| 33. HAINES | 71. WATSON |
| 34. HALL | 72. WATERS |
| 35. HARRADINE | 73. WATSON |
| 36. HILL | 74. WEBB |
| 37. JESSOP | 75. WITHERS |
| 38. JONES | 76. ZACHAROV |

175/87

THE SENATE

ROLL

SENATORS—

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ALSTON | 39. KILGARIFF |
| 2. ARCHER | 40. KNOWLES |
| 3. AUDICH | 41. LEWIS |
| 4. BAUME, Michael | 42. MCCIBBON |
| 5. BAUME, Peter | 43. McINTOSH |
| 6. BJELKE-PETERSEN | 44. McKERNAN |
| 7. BLACK | 45. MACKLIN |
| 8. BOLKUS | 46. MAGUIRE |
| 9. BOSWELL | 47. MASON |
| 10. BROWNHILL | 48. MEISNER |
| 11. BUTTON | 49. MORRIS |
| 12. CARRICK, Sir John | 50. NEWMAN |
| 13. CHANEY | 51. PALMER |
| 14. CHILDS | 52. POWELL |
| 15. COATES | 53. PUBLICK |
| 16. COLEMAN | 54. RAY |
| 17. COLLARD | 55. REID |
| 18. COLSTON | 56. REYNOLDS |
| 19. COOK | 57. RICHARDSON (leave) |
| 20. COONEY | 58. ROBERTSON |
| 21. CRICHTON-BROWNE | 59. RYAN |
| 22. CROWLEY | 60. SANDERS |
| 23. DEVLIN | 61. SHEIL (leave) |
| 24. DURACK | 62. SHORT |
| 25. ELSTOB | 63. SIRRAA |
| 26. EVANS | 64. SIDBONS |
| 27. FOREMAN | 65. TATE |
| 28. GEORGES | 66. TEAGUE |
| 29. GIEZELT | 67. TOWNLEY |
| 30. GILES | 68. VALLENTINE (sick) |
| 31. [REDACTED] | 69. VANSTONE |
| 32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret | 70. VIGOR |
| 33. HAINES | 71. WALSH |
| 34. HAMER | 72. WALTERS |
| 35. HARRADINE (leave) | 73. WATSON |
| 36. HILL | 74. WEST |
| 37. JESSOP | 75. WITHERS |
| 38. JONES | 76. ZAKHAROV |

13/5/87

THE SENATE

ROLL

SENATORS—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. ALSTON | 39. KILGARRIE |
| 2. ARCHER | 40. KNOWLES |
| 3. AULICH | 41. LEWIS |
| 4. BAUME, Michael | 42. MacGIBBON |
| 5. BAUME, Peter | 43. McINTOSH |
| 6. BJELKE-PETERSEN | 44. McKERNAN |
| 7. BLACK | 45. MACKLIN |
| 8. BOLKUS | 46. MAGUIRE |
| 9. BOSWELL | 47. MASON |
| 10. BROWNHILL | 48. MESSNER |
| 11. BUTTON | 49. MORRIS |
| 12. CARRICK, Sir John | 50. NEWMAN |
| 13. CHANEY | 51. PARER |
| 14. CHILDS | 52. POWELL |
| 15. COATES | 53. PUPPICK |
| 16. COLEMAN | 54. RAY |
| 17. COLLARD | 55. REID |
| 18. COLSTON | 56. REYNOLDS |
| 19. COOK | 57. RICHARDSON |
| 20. COONEY | 58. ROBERTSON |
| 21. CRICHTON-BROWNE | 59. RYAN |
| 22. CROWLEY | 60. SANDERS |
| 23. DEVLIN | 61. SHEIL |
| 24. DURACK | 62. SHORT |
| 25. ELSTOB | 63. SIDRAA |
| 26. EVANS | 64. SIDDONS |
| 27. FOREMAN | 65. TATE |
| 28. GEORGES | 66. TEAGUE |
| 29. GIEZZELT | 67. TOWNLEY |
| 30. GILES | 68. VALLENTINE |
| 31. [REDACTED] | 69. VANSTONE |
| 32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret | 70. VIGOR |
| 33. HAINES | 71. WALSH |
| 34. HAMER | 72. WALTERS |
| 35. HARRADINE | 73. WATSON |
| 36. HILL | 74. WEST |
| 37. JESSOP | 75. WITHERS |
| 38. JONES | 76. ZAKHAROV |

198

13 day of May

Question,

Motion (Yeas)
to restore Bill to
Notice Paper

Senate

Committee

SENATORS -

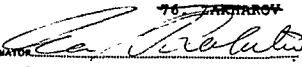
AYES

1. ALSTON
2. ARCHER
- ~~3. AULICH~~
4. BAUME, Michael
5. BAUME, Peter
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN
7. BLACK
- ~~8. BOLKUS~~
9. BOSWELL
10. BROWNHILL
11. BUTTON
12. CARRICK, Sir John
13. CHANEY
- ~~14. CHILDS~~
- ~~15. COATES~~
- ~~16. COLEMAN~~
17. COLLARD
- ~~18. COLSTON~~
19. COOK
- ~~20. COONEY~~
21. CRICHTON-BROWNE
- ~~22. CROWLEY~~
- ~~23. DEVLIN~~
24. DURACK
- ~~25. ELSTON~~
- ~~26. EVANS~~
- ~~27. FOREMAN~~
28. GEORGES
- ~~29. GRETZELT~~
- ~~30. GILES~~
31. GRIMES
32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret
33. HAINES
34. HAMER
35. HARRADINE
36. HILL
37. JESSOP
- ~~38. JONES~~

39. KILGARIFF
40. KNOWLES
41. LEWIS
42. MacGIBBON
43. McINTOSH
- ~~44. McTERNAN~~
45. MACKLIN
- ~~46. MAGUIRE~~
47. MASON
48. MESSNER
49. MORRIS
50. NEWMAN
51. PARER
52. POWELL
53. PUBLISHICK
- ~~54. RAY~~
55. REID
- ~~56. REYNOLDS~~
57. RICHARDSON
- ~~58. ROBERTSON~~ (Teller)
- ~~59. RYAN~~
60. SANDERS
61. SHEIL
62. SHORT
- ~~63. SIBRAA~~
- ~~64. SIDDONS~~
- ~~65. TATH~~
66. TEAGUE
67. TOWNLEY
68. VALLENTINE
69. VANSTONE
70. VIGOR
- ~~71. WALSH~~
72. WALTERS
73. WATSON
- ~~74. WEST~~
75. WITHERS
- ~~76. ZACHAROV~~

Ayes 27Noes 32

TELLER FOR THE AYES—SENATOR



1987

Thirtieth day of May

Question,

Restoration of Broadcasting
Amendment Bill 1986

- Restoration to Notice Paper

Senate

Committee

SENATORS -

NOES

1. ~~ALSTON~~
2. ~~ARCHER~~
3. ~~AULICH~~
4. ~~BAUME, Michael~~
5. ~~BAUME, Peter~~
6. ~~BJELKE-PETERSEN~~
7. ~~BLACK~~
8. ~~BOLKUS~~
9. ~~BOSWELL~~
10. ~~BROWNHILL~~
11. ~~BUTTON~~
12. ~~CARRICK, Sir John~~
13. ~~CHANBY~~
14. ~~CHILDS~~
15. ~~COATES~~
16. ~~COLEMAN~~
17. ~~COLLARD~~
18. ~~COLSTON~~
19. ~~COOK~~
20. ~~COONEY~~
21. ~~CRICHTON-BROWNE~~
22. ~~CROWLEY~~
23. ~~DEVLIN~~
24. ~~DURACK~~
25. ~~ELSTOB~~
26. ~~EVANS~~
27. ~~FOREMAN~~
28. ~~GEORGES~~
29. ~~GIETZELT~~
30. ~~GILES~~
31. ~~GRIMES~~
32. ~~GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret~~
33. ~~HAINES~~
34. ~~HAMER~~
35. ~~HARRADINE~~
36. ~~HILL~~
37. ~~JESSOP~~
38. ~~JONES~~

39. ~~KILGARIFF~~ (Telly)
40. ~~KNOWLES~~
41. ~~LEWIS~~
42. ~~MacGIBBON~~
43. ~~McINTOSH~~
44. ~~McKIERNAN~~
45. ~~MACKLIN~~
46. ~~MAGUIRE~~
47. ~~MASON~~
48. ~~MESSNER~~
49. ~~MORRIS~~
50. ~~NEWMAN~~
51. ~~PARER~~
52. ~~POWELL~~
53. ~~PUBLICK~~
54. ~~RAY~~
55. ~~REID~~
56. ~~REYNOLDS~~
57. ~~RICHARDSON~~
58. ~~ROBERTSON~~
59. ~~RYAN~~
60. ~~SANDERS~~
61. ~~SHEIL~~
62. ~~SHORT~~
63. ~~SIBRAA~~
64. ~~SIDDONS~~
65. ~~TATE~~
66. ~~TEAGUE~~
67. ~~TOWNLEY~~
68. ~~VALLENTINE~~
69. ~~VANSTONE~~
70. ~~VIGOR~~
71. ~~WALSH~~
72. ~~WALTERS~~
73. ~~WATSON~~
74. ~~WEST~~
75. ~~WITHERS~~
76. ~~ZAKHAROV~~

Ayes, 27
Noes, 32

TELLER FOR THE NOES-SENATOR

13 224 11

1987

13th day of May

2

2

Question,

Has Sir. Duack's
 Amendment to
 Sir. Tati's letter
 re casual vacancies
 be agreed to.

Senate

Committee

SENATORS -

NOES

1. ALSTON
2. ARCHER
- ~~3. AULICH~~
4. BAUME, Michael
5. BAUME, Peter
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN
7. BLACK
- ~~8. BOLKUS~~
9. BOSWELL
10. BROWNHILL
- ~~11. BUTTON~~
12. CARRICK, Sir John
13. CHANEY
14. CHILDS
- ~~15. COATES~~
- ~~16. COLEMAN~~
17. COLLARD
- ~~18. COLSTON~~
- ~~19. COOK~~
- ~~20. GOONEY~~
21. CRICHTON-BROWNE
- ~~22. CROWLEY~~
- ~~23. DEVLIN~~
24. DURACK
- ~~25. ELSTOB~~
- ~~26. EVANS~~
- ~~27. FOREMAN~~
- ~~28. GEORGES~~
- ~~29. GIEZZELT~~
- ~~30. GILES~~
31. GRIMES
32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret
- ~~33. HAINES~~
34. HAMER
35. HARRADINE
36. HILL
37. JESSOP
- ~~38. JONES (Jill)~~

39. KILGARIFF
40. KNOWLES
41. LEWIS
42. MacGIBBON
43. McINTOSH
- ~~44. McKERNAN~~
- ~~45. MACKLIN~~
- ~~46. MACUIRE~~
- ~~47. MASON~~
48. MESSNER
49. MORRIS
50. NEWMAN
51. PARER
- ~~52. POWELL~~
53. PULPICK
- ~~54. RAY~~
55. REID
- ~~56. REYNOLDS~~
57. RICHARDSON
- ~~58. ROBERTSON~~
- ~~59. RYAN~~
- ~~60. SANDERS~~
61. SHEIL
62. SHORT
- ~~63. SIBRAA~~
- ~~64. SIDDOES~~
65. TATE
66. TEAGUE
67. TOWNLEY
68. VALLENTINE
69. VANSTONE
70. VIGOR
- ~~71. WALSH~~
72. WALTERS
73. WATSON
- ~~74. WEST~~
75. WITHERS
- ~~76. ZAKHAROV~~

Ayes, 24

Noes, 34

TELLER FOR THE NOES--SENATOR

day of

2

Question,

Vacancy in the
representation of
the State in
Tasmania - may
be taken - announced
by Mr. Dwyer.

Senate

Committee

SENATORS -

AYES

1. ~~ALSTON~~
2. ARCHER
3. AULICH
4. ~~BAUME, Michael~~
5. ~~BAUME, Peter~~
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN
7. BLACK
8. BOLKUS
9. BOSWELL
10. ~~BROWNHILL~~
11. BUTTON
12. ~~CARRICK, Sir John~~
13. ~~CHAMBER~~
14. CHILDS
15. COATES
16. COLEMAN
17. ~~COLLARD~~
18. COLSTON
19. COOK
20. COONEY
21. CRICHTON-BROWNE
22. CROWLEY
23. DEVLIN
24. ~~DUNNACK~~
25. ELSTOB
26. EVANS
27. FOREMAN
28. GEORGES
29. GIETZELT
30. GILES
31. GRIMES
32. ~~GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret~~
33. HAINES
34. ~~HANMER~~
35. HARRADINE
36. HILL
37. ~~HUGHES~~
38. JONES

39. ~~KILGARIFF~~
40. ~~KNOWLES~~
41. ~~LEWIS~~
42. ~~MACGIBSON~~
43. MCINTOSH
44. MCKIERNAN
45. MACKLIN
46. MAGUIRE
47. MASON
48. ~~MESSNER~~
49. MORRIS
50. ~~NEWMAN~~
51. PARER
52. POWELL
53. PUPLOCK
54. RAY
55. REID
56. REYNOLDS
57. RICHARDSON
58. ROBERTSON
59. RYAN
60. SANDERS
61. SHEIL
62. ~~SHORT~~
63. SIBRAA
64. SIDONS
65. TATE
66. ~~TEAGUE~~
67. ~~TOWLEY~~
68. VALENTINE
69. ~~WINSTONE~~
70. VIGOR
71. WALSH
72. ~~WATERS~~
73. ~~WATSON~~
74. WEST
75. ~~WITHERS~~
76. ZAKHAROV

The

Ayes.....24
Noes.....34

TELLER FOR THE AYES-SENATOR

B. J. J. J. J.

1987

13th day of May

3

Question,

Australia Institute
 11 March 1987
 Has Bill before
 2nd time!

Senate

Committee

SENATORS -

NOES

1. ~~ALSTON~~
2. ~~ARCHER~~
3. ~~AULICH~~
4. ~~BAUME, Michael~~
5. ~~BAUME, Peter~~
6. ~~BJELKE-PETERSEN~~
7. ~~BLACK~~
8. ~~BOLKUS~~
9. ~~BOSWELL~~
10. ~~BROWNHILL~~
11. ~~BUTTON~~
12. ~~CARRICK, Sir John~~
13. ~~CHANEY~~
14. ~~CHILDS~~
15. ~~COATES~~
16. ~~COLEMAN~~
17. ~~COLLARD~~
18. ~~COLSTON~~
19. ~~COOK~~
20. ~~COONEY~~
21. ~~CRICHTON-BROWNE~~
22. ~~CROWLEY~~
23. ~~DEVLIN~~
24. ~~DURACK~~
25. ~~ELSTOB~~
26. ~~EVANS~~
27. ~~FOREMAN~~
28. ~~GEORGES~~
29. ~~GIETZELT~~
30. ~~GILES~~
31. ~~GRIMES~~
32. ~~GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret~~
33. ~~HAINES~~
34. ~~HAMER~~
35. ~~HARRADINE~~
36. ~~HILL~~
37. ~~JESSOP~~
38. ~~JONES~~

39. ~~KILGARIFF~~
40. ~~KNOWLES~~
41. ~~LEWIS~~
42. ~~MacGIBBON~~
43. ~~McINTOSH~~
44. ~~McKIERNAN~~
45. ~~MACKLIN~~
46. ~~MAGUIRE~~
47. ~~MASON~~
48. ~~MESSNER~~
49. ~~MORRIS~~
50. ~~NEWMAN~~
51. ~~PARER~~
52. ~~POWELL~~
53. ~~PUBLICK~~
54. ~~RAY~~
55. ~~REID (Then)~~
56. ~~REYNOLDS~~
57. ~~RICHARDSON~~
58. ~~ROBERTSON~~
59. ~~RYAN~~
60. ~~SANDERS~~
61. ~~SHEIL~~
62. ~~SHORT~~
63. ~~SIBRAA~~
64. ~~SIDDONS~~
65. ~~TATE~~
66. ~~TEAGUE~~
67. ~~TOWNLEY~~
68. ~~VALLENTINE~~
69. ~~VANSTONE~~
70. ~~VIGOR~~
71. ~~WALSH~~
72. ~~WALTERS~~
73. ~~WATSON~~
74. ~~WEST~~
75. ~~WITHERS~~
76. ~~ZAKHAROV~~

Ayes, 35

Noes, 27

TELLER FOR THE NOES-SENATOR

J. R. Reid

day of

3

③

Question,

Ant. Grade of
Health Bill
- 2^{or}

Senate

Committee

SENATORS -

AYES

1. ALSTON
2. ARCHER
3. ~~MULLEN~~
4. BAUME, Michael
5. BAUME, Peter
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN
7. BLACK
8. ~~BOLKUS~~
9. BOSWELL
10. BROWNHILL
11. ~~BUTTON~~
12. CARRICK, Sir John
13. CHANEY
14. CHILDS
15. ~~COATES~~
16. ~~COLEMAN~~
17. COLLARD
18. ~~COLSTON~~
19. ~~COOK~~
20. COONEY
21. CRICHTON-BROWNE
22. ~~CROWLEY~~
23. ~~DEVLIN~~
24. DURACK
25. ~~ELSTON~~
26. ~~EVANS~~
27. ~~FORDEMAN~~
28. ~~GEORGES~~
29. ~~GESTELLE~~
30. ~~GRIMES~~
31. GRIMES
32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret
33. ~~HARRIS~~
34. HAMER
35. HARRADINE
36. HILL
37. JESSOP
38. ~~JONES~~

39. KILGARIFF
40. KNOWLES
41. LEWIS
42. MacGIBBON
43. McINTOSH
44. ~~MONTGOMERY~~
45. ~~MACKEN~~
46. ~~MAGUIRE~~
47. ~~MASON~~
48. MESSNER
49. MORRIS
50. NEWMAN
51. PARER
52. ~~POWER~~
53. PUPLOCK
54. ~~RAY~~
55. REID
56. ~~REYNOLDS~~
57. RICHARDSON
58. ~~ROBERTSON~~ *Letter*
59. ~~RYAN~~
60. ~~SANDERS~~
61. SHEIL
62. SHORT
63. ~~SIDRA~~
64. ~~SIDRA~~
65. TATE
66. TEAGUE
67. TOWNLEY
68. VALLENTINE
69. VANSTONE
70. ~~VIGOR~~
71. ~~WALSH~~
72. WALTERS
73. WATSON
74. ~~WATSON~~
75. WITHERS
76. ~~WITHERS~~

Ayes 30
Noes 27

TELLER FOR THE AYES-SENATOR

Calvin

198 7

13 day of May

4

④

Question,

Urgency motion
m. by Re Versteeg

Senate

Committee

SENATORS -

AYES

1. ~~ALSTON~~
2. ARCHER
3. AULICH
4. BAUMEY, Michael
5. ~~BARNES, Peter~~
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN
7. BLACK
8. BOLKUS
9. ~~BOSWELL~~
10. ~~BROWNELL~~
11. BUTON
12. CARRICK, Sir John
13. CHANEY
14. CHILDS
15. COATES
16. COLEMAN
17. ~~COLLARD~~
18. COLSTON
19. COOK
20. COONEY
21. ~~CRIGHTON-BROWNE~~
22. CROWLEY
23. DEVLIN
24. ~~DURACK~~
25. ELSTOB
26. EVANS
27. FOREMAN
28. GEORGES
29. GIETZELT
30. GILES
31. GRIMES
32. ~~GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret~~
33. HAINES
34. ~~HARRIS~~
35. HARRADINE
36. HILL
37. ~~JESSOP~~
38. JONES

39. ~~KIDGRIFF~~
40. ~~KINGWILL~~
41. ~~LEWIS~~
42. ~~MACGIBBON~~
43. MCINTOSH
44. MCKIERNAN
45. MACKLIN
46. MAGUIRE
47. MASON
48. ~~MESSENER~~
49. MORRIS
50. ~~NEWMAN~~
51. ~~DARER~~
52. POWELL
53. PUPLOCK
54. RAY
55. ~~REID~~ *tells*
56. REYNOLDS
57. RICHARDSON
58. ROBERTSON
59. RYAN
60. SANDERS
61. SHEIL
62. ~~SHORT~~
63. SIBRAA
64. SIDDONS
65. TATE
66. ~~TERSE~~
67. TOWNLEY
68. VALLENTINE
69. ~~WINSTONE~~
70. VIGOR
71. WALSH
72. ~~WALTERS~~
73. ~~WATSON~~
74. WEST
75. ~~WITHERS~~
76. ZAKHAROV

Ayes 27Nocs 33

TELLER FOR THE AYES-SENATOR

John Reid

1987
13 day of May '87

(4)

Question.

Vanstones urgency motion
That the motion
be agreed to

Senate

~~Committee~~

SENATORS -

NOES

1. ALSTON
2. ARCHER
3. ~~ATLICH~~
4. BAUME, Michael
5. BAUME, Peter
6. BJELKE-PETERSEN
7. BLACK
8. BOLKUS
9. BOSWELL
10. BROWNHILL
11. ~~BUTTON~~
12. CARRICK, Sir John
13. CHANEY
14. ~~CHILDS~~
15. ~~COATES~~
16. COLEMAN
17. COLLARD
18. ~~COLSTON~~
19. ~~COOK~~
20. ~~GOONEY~~
21. CRICHTON-BROWNE
22. ~~CROWLEY~~
23. ~~BEVLIN~~
24. DURACK
25. ~~ELSTOE~~
26. ~~EVANS~~
27. FOREMAN
28. GEORGES
29. ~~GIEZELT~~
30. ~~GILES~~
31. GRIMES
32. GUILFOYLE, Dame Margaret
33. ~~HAINES~~
34. HAMER
35. HARRADINE
36. HILL
37. JESSOP
38. ~~JONES~~

39. KILGARIFF
40. KNOWLES
41. LEWIS
42. MacGIBBON
43. McINTOSH
44. McKIERNAN
45. ~~MAGILL~~
46. MAGUIRE
47. ~~MASON~~
48. MESSNER
49. ~~MORRIS~~
50. NEWMAN
51. PARER
52. ~~POWELL~~
53. PULPICK
54. ~~RYAN~~
55. REID
56. ~~REYNOLDS~~
57. RICHARDSON
58. ~~ROBERTSON~~
59. ~~RYAN~~
60. ~~SANDERS~~
61. SHEIL
62. SHORT
63. SIBRAA
64. SIDDS
65. TATE
66. TEAGUE
67. TOWNLEY
68. VALLENTINE
69. VANSTONE
70. ~~VIGOR~~
71. ~~WALSH~~
72. WALTERS
73. WATSON
74. ~~WEST~~
75. WITHERS
76. ~~ZAKHAROV~~

Ayes... 27
Nocs... 33

TELLER FOR THE NOES-SENATOR

Teller