

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, November 7, 1972

The SPEAKER (Hon. R. E. Hurst) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 3)

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended the House of Assembly to make appropriation of such amounts of the general revenue of the State as were required for all purposes set forth in the Estimates of Expenditure for the financial year 1972-73 and the Appropriation Bill (No. 3), 1972.

SITTINGS AND BUSINESS

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Deputy Premier): I move:

That the sitting of the House be suspended until the ringing of the bells.

I move this motion because an event of national importance will take place soon and I know that it is the general wish of members to view this event. I hope to be joining them.

Motion carried.

[*Sitting suspended from 2.5 to 2.25 p.m.*]

QUESTIONS

PORT ADELAIDE DEVELOPMENT

DR. EASTICK: In the temporary absence of the Premier, will the Deputy Premier explain what effect it is expected that the alleged decision made last evening by the Port Adelaide council will have on further negotiations regarding the Myer S.A. Stores Limited and West Lakes shopping complexes? Can he say whether, as a result, the short-term or long-term shopping development to take place in the proposed areas will be enhanced or prevented? Members will be aware that questions have been asked this session about this problem and associated problems, and statements were made by the Premier and, indeed, by the Deputy Premier to the effect that negotiations were proceeding between the parties involved, including the Port Adelaide and Woodville councils. Statements attributed today to members of the Port Adelaide council indicate that Parliament will need to consider alterations to the scheme in order to implement

the alleged decision made last night, and I believe that this virtually means that the whole subject is still in the melting pot. It is on this basis that I seek from the Deputy Premier information for the benefit of not only this House but also the people of the State.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Leader will be aware that the Premier has been conducting negotiations with the parties involved in this matter, namely, Myer S.A. Stores Limited, West Lakes Limited and the Port Adelaide City Council and, to the best of my knowledge, the Premier, if he has not already done so, was to call the parties together soon for further discussions. I do not know what will now be the position as a result of the statement appearing in this morning's newspaper or whether, in fact, that statement is accurate. As the Leader will appreciate—

Dr. Eastick: I used the word "alleged".

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes, it was alleged; it was a report, which I think stated that no announcement had been made because the Mayor of Port Adelaide and the Managing Director of West Lakes Limited (Mr. Curtis) were expected to make a joint statement later in the week. Although I do not know what are the implications of that report, I will certainly refer the Leader's question to the Premier and, as I expect the Premier to be here shortly, I will ask him to reply to the Leader, if he can, when he arrives.

Later:

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Earlier this afternoon, when I was unavoidably absent from the House, the Leader of the Opposition asked a question concerning the Port Adelaide plaza development. As I understand it, he asked whether the decision of the Port Adelaide council, which is reported in the newspaper, to seek compulsory acquisition powers in relation to central Port Adelaide development precluded a later development of the land at Queenstown which is held by Myers. The answer is, "No, it does not do so. The two developments are separate." The Myer organization, after making submissions to me, attended a meeting of all persons concerned in the redevelopment of the Port Adelaide shopping centre, and Myers undertook to participate in a limited development in that area entirely apart from the Queenstown proposals.

A working committee was then set up in relation to the central Port Adelaide business district area, and I asked the committee to examine proposals for redevelopment and to inform the Government urgently if in the short term compulsory acquisition powers were

required in respect of the Port Adelaide centre. I gather from the press report that a decision has been made on that matter, although nothing has yet been communicated to me officially. Myers, at the time of that meeting, indicated it would shortly submit to the State Planning Authority a proposal for a supplementary development plan in relation to Queenstown. Such a proposal would have to be considered by the State Planning Authority in accordance with the Planning and Development Act.

ELIZABETH ABATTOIR

Mr. CLARK: Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture to investigate the proposal to establish an abattoir in the Elizabeth West area near Womma Road? Applications for consent for land use under regulation 7 (2) are before the Munno Para council for its decision. The principals of the company concerned want to use part sections 4037, 4038, 3242 and 3243 in the hundred of Munno Para for this purpose. Since news about this matter leaked out over the weekend, I have received dozens of telephone calls about it. As this land is close to many houses, the people in the area are violently opposed to the establishment of an abattoir so close to them. Last evening, I attended a meeting of about 50 or 60 people at which it was unanimously decided to oppose this move. For these reasons, I should like the Minister to investigate the proposal.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will ask my colleague to have the matter investigated, and bring down a report for the honourable member as soon as possible.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Will the Attorney-General explain the purpose of the new application form for appointment as a justice of the peace? Amongst other things, the applicant must consent to the Attorney-General's making such confidential inquiries as to his or her character and suitability for appointment as the Attorney considers necessary. Several other conditions are set out. I should like to know the reasons for differences between this form and the previous application form. One could say that, if the Attorney-General wanted ladies to apply to be justices, perhaps it would be wiser if he did not ask them to state their age. As well as asking for their age, he asks for details of their convictions, and many other personal details. Moreover, the application form includes notes about who is ineligible for appointment by reason of occupation.

The Hon. L. J. KING: During the honourable member's absence on a well-merited trip abroad, I explained in this House the new procedures that would apply to the appointment of justices of the peace. I also referred to the forms that had been prepared by the committee that was advising me about the matter. The new procedure involves the selection of justices by a committee, which will advise the Attorney-General as to their appointment. Members of that committee will interview applicants and it is generally intended that there shall be a considerably more thorough and efficient selection procedure to ensure that the standard of justices in the State remains at a high level. The form to which the honourable member refers that has been prepared by the committee is intended to contain all the relevant questions to elicit the necessary information. I think the points referred to by the honourable member are all important and relevant. As it is necessary that the committee should be aware of any matters pertaining to the character of the applicant, it should therefore be authorized to make such inquiries as are necessary to elicit that information. Moreover, although possibly some people of either sex may be a little coy about giving their age, it is nevertheless a relevant consideration in this matter.

The Hon. D. N. Brookman: Why do you have a minimum age of 25 years?

The Hon. L. J. KING: This was recommended by the committee and is really related to the minimum age for jury service. As the age of 25 years is the age prescribed by law for service on a jury, it was thought desirable that this age and the age for a justice of the peace should be the same. I think it would be inappropriate if it were possible for a person to become a justice at an age younger than that at which he would be eligible for jury service. Whether the age for jury service should be 25 years might be a matter of opinion; indeed, it was discussed in this Parliament a little time ago. Rightly or wrongly, however, Parliament has decided that the age of 25 years should be retained as the minimum age for jury service. For this reason, the committee thought (and I agreed) that it would be inappropriate to adopt a lower age as the qualifying age for appointment as a justice of the peace.

MAIN SOUTH ROAD

Mr. HOPGOOD: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport again consider the possibility of erecting a guard rail along the eastern side of Main South Road, Darlington,

to control ingress to and egress from the Victoria Hotel? The Minister will be aware that I raised this matter a short time ago and he then said that he would investigate it. However, I have been given to understand that problems have arisen because the boundary between the area of the Meadows council and the area of the Marion council wanders from one side of Main South Road to the other as a result of past realignments of that road. As I believe that this is basically a Highways Department matter, and because of the sympathetic consideration I have always received from the Minister in the past on this and many other matters, I ask the question again with great confidence.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: After that explanation, I shall have no alternative but to give the matter my urgent attention.

NAILSWORTH TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. COUMBE: Has the Minister of Education information on the latest progress on developing Nailsworth Boys Technical High School, which is to become a co-educational school in about 1975? Earlier this year, together with the member for Florey, I introduced a deputation from the school council to the Minister about this matter. The year 1975 was mentioned as a possible date for the co-educational school to operate, as the Nailsworth Girls Technical High School would move to the site of the boys school. A matter which was discussed at that time, and which has been brought to my attention since then, is the matter of an assembly hall. Fund raising for this purpose was started about 12 years ago and about \$25,000 is now in hand. Although I am aware of the cost of the hall, the school council is becoming restive about this subject. The children have nowhere to assemble at present, except out of doors, and such an assembly is most difficult to hold if it rains. Can the Minister say whether planning for the hall could proceed even before the schools are amalgamated, as the amalgamation will require additional buildings? Secondly, I draw the Minister's attention to the very critical condition of the toilets at this school. I believe that at the boys school many activities occur in the evenings (I refer to adult education), when more than 400 women or girls attend this school, but very limited toilet accommodation is available. This matter could be handled before the 1975 amalgamation. In connection with these two matters, I ask the Minister to

urgently consider whether some relief could be arranged fairly soon.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I hope that, if a new hall is provided at Nailsworth, it will be used for more than holding assemblies, because, if people build a hall in which to hold assemblies only, they are wasting their money. I should have thought by this time that it was understood that constructing halls in schools was to enable all sorts of activities to take place, and that assemblies were probably the least important of these activities.

Mr. Coumbe: I did not mean to imply that at all.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I gathered the impression from the honourable member's question that otherwise was the case. Following the deputation to which the honourable member referred, and which took place in April this year, an officer from the Education Department (Mr. Fitzgerald) together with Mr. Sandeman (an architect from the Public Buildings Department) visited the school, and members of the school council expressed a preference not for the hall that they were originally concerned with but for the multi-purpose area that had been included in certain new schools, such as those at Morphett Vale and Banksia Park. Since then, the sketch planning work for the redevelopment of the school has been continuing, and I understand that it is fairly close to being completed. Clearly, the siting of any multi-purpose hall or gymnasium area must be considered in relation to other building projects at the school and, until the overall planning is completed, it is not possible to go ahead with one part of the project. I know that people become worried about the time taken to reach the sketch plan stage of a project and I hope that the honourable member will inform members of the school council that the time taken to finalize the planning of this school is not unusual; in fact, it is normal. Once the sketch plans are completed the matter will have to be referred to the Public Works Committee, and it will then be decided whether or not the general purpose area may be treated as Stage 1 of the project and proceeded with before the complete rebuilding of the school is proceeded with. These matters are being finalized at present and I cannot as yet give a final decision, but I hope to shortly. I should like the honourable member to assure the school council that work has been proceeding on the planning of this project, that there has been no unnecessary delay, and that once the planning stages are completed more time will still be needed to

complete the working drawings and to enable the Public Works Committee to report on the full project.

Mr. Coumbe: What about the toilets?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will look into the matter of the toilets. I should appreciate it very much indeed if the honourable member would explain to the school council and the Headmaster some of the facts concerning planning of school buildings.

LUCINDALE SCHOOL

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question concerning the installation of fans at Lucindale Area School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: It is intended to install modified regulators for the ceiling fans already provided at Lucindale Area School. The contractor states that the regulators will be available this month and that he expects the installations at Lucindale to be completed during December.

BRUCELLOSIS

Mr. BURDON: Can the Minister of Works say whether the Minister of Agriculture has yet had any success regarding his representations to the Commonwealth Government for additional money to continue the campaign to eradicate brucellosis in South Australia?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I think it was on Friday afternoon that my colleague received a telegram from the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry (Mr. Sinclair), stating that the Commonwealth Government had decided to make available to the States the \$1,500,000 now held by the Commonwealth Government in a fund, so that the States could combat brucellosis. This action follows representations by my colleague and other State Ministers to the Commonwealth Government at the last meeting of the Agricultural Council and, although we do not know yet exactly what percentage of this \$1,500,000 we will get, the State Government will be able to restore the programme to combat brucellosis to the position it was in before the cut-back by the Commonwealth Government that led to the present restriction.

ARTHRITIS ADVERTISEMENT

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Attorney-General a reply to the question I asked recently about whether a certain advertisement constituted unfair advertising?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I have considered this matter carefully. Having also received from the company a letter defending its advertisement, I do not think that the Unfair

Advertising Act can be properly used as a means of judging claims made on behalf of particular remedies for human ailments. Controversies as to these matters must be settled by other means. I do not think that this is an appropriate case for a prosecution under the Unfair Advertising Act.

WATER POLLUTION

Mr. PAYNE: Will the Minister of Marine say whether the South Australian Government is likely to follow the New South Wales Government's move to provide heavy fines for pollution of waterways? I read a report in yesterday's *News* that a maximum fine of \$10,000 for such offences had come into effect in New South Wales.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Having seen in the *News* last evening the report to which the honourable member has referred, I have obtained a considered reply. The provision of heavy penalties for water pollution in New South Wales (and Victoria) follows the present practice in the United States of America. As a policy, it has not met with much success in the U.S.A., as Government or statutory corporations are frequently the worst polluters. Despite comprehensive legislation with provision for heavy penalties, I know of no action that has been recorded against any city or local government authority. In fact, any request requiring pollution abatement measures by a city or State in the U.S.A. is used almost solely as a basis for claiming a federal grant. In the N.S.W. situation I cannot see the Department of Health (which administers the Clean Waters Act) prosecuting the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, which is unquestionably the biggest single polluter in N.S.W. Certainly, it will not be possible for the board to put its house in order within the two-year grace period, and (as in the U.S.A.) this period will be extended as necessary. In regard to water pollution by industry (and there are hundreds of industries in N.S.W. which are not connected to sewerage systems), the effectiveness of heavy penalties is equally questionable. Most of the established industries causing pollution will not be financially structured to carry out water pollution control works within the two-year grace period and will obtain extensions as necessary. Only in the case of an industry defiantly increasing its pollution of receiving waters could the penalties be reasonably involved, and in today's climate of environmental concern industry is too sensitive to public opinion to put itself in this position. It is now accepted that water

pollution control cannot be achieved by permits and heavy penalties alone. Governments at all levels must get together with industry and sewerage authorities and plan strategies for the prevention of pollution (from new works) and the abatement of pollution from existing works. The controlling authority must be able to provide scientific and engineering resources and give guidance and assistance if real progress is to be made. In South Australia, the position is somewhat better. The Engineering and Water Supply Department is responsible almost State-wide for water pollution control, and this avoids the serious problems of fragmentation of responsibility for water resource management experienced in other States and overseas. Adelaide and major country centres are provided with full sewerage facilities and effective sewage treatment and/or disposal.

Government policy is that the sewerage system is the right place for the community's domestic sewage and industrial wastewaters so that water pollution is very well controlled. There are, of course, some inherited problems, notably at Lake Bonney (South-East), Mount Gambier (underground waters), Barossa Valley, and elsewhere. These are being progressively tackled by the Government and with marked success. The present maximum penalty for causing water pollution in South Australia is \$200 plus \$20 a day for every day it continues. Unless the Government is faced with a particularly difficult polluter who refuses to co-operate (and this appears unlikely), it is not proposed to increase penalties for water pollution. In other words, it is hoped that we can solve our problems without using a big stick.

MURRAY BRIDGE INTERSECTION

Mr. WARDLE: In the temporary absence of the Minister of Roads and Transport, has the Minister of Environment and Conservation a reply to my question about the installation of traffic lights at the intersection of the Mannum road and the Swanport road at Murray Bridge?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Plans have been prepared for the installation of traffic signals at the intersection of the Mannum road and the Swanport road with Princes Highway, and it is expected that the signals will be installed in the 1973-74 financial year.

TEA TREE GULLY SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of November 1

regarding the completion of the replacement primary school at Tea Tree Gully?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: If the present building programme can be maintained the replacement school for Tea Tree Gully should be available for occupation at the end of the first term in 1973.

SOUTH-EASTERN FREEWAY

Mr. EVANS: In the temporary absence of the Minister of Roads and Transport, has the Minister of Environment and Conservation a reply to the question I asked on October 19 regarding reconstruction of a section of the South-Eastern Freeway?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The reconstruction of the South-Eastern Freeway from Measdays to Eagle on the Hill is to correct structural deficiencies and will not provide additional traffic lanes. The alignment of the road is such that it is not possible, without excessive cost, to widen it to provide more lanes or to bring it up to freeway standards. The suggested deviation from Leawood Gardens to the chicken hatchery was examined in detail some years ago. Although it is possible to achieve a route shorter than the existing road, the cost would be extremely high and an almost continuous grade steeper than acceptable under modern standards would result.

PAROLE BOARD

Mr. BECKER: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Chief Secretary to my question about the filling of a vacancy on the Parole Board?

The Hon. L. J. KING: My colleague states that the Government is awaiting the submission of nominations in accordance with section 42a of the Prisons Act.

GROUP LAUNDRY

Mr. CARNIE: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Chief Secretary regarding the types of blanket used in hospitals?

The Hon. L. J. KING: My colleague states that a report has not been received from the Government Group Laundry concerning an investigation into the relative merits of the use of cotton or woollen blankets in hospitals. The committee set up to examine this matter met on April 6, 1972, and decided to procure a supply of woollen blankets for testing. It sought the advice of the Australian Wool Board regarding the manufacturers whose product was known to meet requirements in respect of colour fastness, shrink-resistance,

etc. The committee agreed that, when appropriate quantities of blankets had been received for testing, the test should extend over a period of three months and in that period the four makes of woollen blankets under test would undergo 50 washings. Testing commenced on July 12, 1972, and was completed last week. The committee will meet on November 6, 1972, to receive reports from the Manager of the Group Laundry where the test has been carried out and will decide whether additional tests should be carried out and also what other investigations should be instituted in order that this matter may be examined to the fullest extent necessary.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Mr. MATHWIN: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked on October 26 about transport arrangements for handicapped children attending the Somerton Home for Crippled Children?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I have obtained information concerning the transport problems of the two children to whom the honourable member referred in his question. The first case is that of a boy who travels from his home in a taxi (not operated by the Education Department) which collects Ashford House children from the Elizabeth area and takes them to Gepps Cross, where they catch the Ashford House bus. He is then transported from Ashford House by a Crippled Children's Association vehicle to Somerton. This arrangement involves a two-hour journey which is very tiring for him, because he suffers from muscular dystrophy. The parents of the boy, of course, would like the department to meet the full cost of a direct taxi service from his home to school and this would cost about \$16 a day. Before taxi transport was approved for the boy, he boarded at the Somerton Home for Crippled Children but his parents preferred transport arrangements to be made, in spite of the travelling time involved. The department's taxi transport scheme operates on the basis of providing "group taxis" to enable children to be transported economically. It would not be economically feasible for the department to provide a direct service from Elizabeth to the Somerton home for one child at an estimated cost of \$16 a day, which is \$80 a week and about \$3,200 for a school year.

The second case is that of a girl who boards at the Somerton home during the week and taxi transport is required on Monday mornings and Friday afternoons. Her mother is involved in taking her to the school on Sunday, because

the father uses the car on Monday mornings. On Fridays, the girl is taken to the city by the Crippled Children's Association bus, where she is placed on public transport and taken to her home in the Hills. Taxi transport is provided on the basis of children travelling daily to and from school and no provision is made for children who require transport at the beginning and end of school weeks. Even if there were an allowance for this type of arrangement to be made there would be no existing routes on which this girl could be economically placed. Members will realize that there must be a limit to the distance that children can live from a special school and have free taxi transport provided. As these two children live at Elizabeth and Ashton respectively, no direct transport can be economically arranged, because there are no taxis serving the Somerton home which travel close to these areas.

CLARE WATER SUPPLY

Mr. VENNING: Can the Minister of Works say what action the Government is taking through the Engineering and Water Supply Department to provide an adequate water supply for Clare? The Minister will recall that towards the end of last summer the sprinklers being used to water the lawns planted at the new high school had to be turned off so that nearby houses could obtain water. As a consequence, I should like to know what is being done at present to ensure that that position does not occur again at Clare this summer.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: As I am not aware of the current situation, I will certainly call for a report from the department and let the honourable member know as soon as I can. However, no doubt he will be pleased to hear the news about the extra \$1,500,000 to be made available by the Commonwealth Government in connection with the brucellosis programme, and I hope that he will pass on that information to his constituents at Clare.

AFRICAN DAISY

Dr. EASTICK: Has the Minister of Works received from the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my recent question about the casual employment of service club members?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am sorry that I previously misunderstood the purport of the Leader's original question. However, the report I have received states that funds made available on the Agriculture Department estimates of expenditure this year for African

daisy control will permit an active control campaign in badly infested areas in the Adelaide Hills. This programme will include Cleland and Belair National Parks as part of comprehensive control measures in Hills areas involving other methods (for example, spraying) to be carried out by contractors. As already announced, approval has also been given for an expenditure of \$2,000 for a hand-pulling campaign to be undertaken by the Lions Club in infested areas in Cleland Reserve. The Sturt Gorge is not included in the programme, as funds available for daisy control have now been fully committed, and it is not expected that further moneys will be forthcoming for hand pulling by service clubs.

Mr. EVANS: Will the Minister of Works obtain a report from all Government departments giving details of what action they will take to remove noxious weeds from their properties in the Adelaide Hills? I realize that the Leader has asked the Minister a question on this matter, but that did not deal with all Government departments and all Government land. Part of a report in today's *Advertiser* states:

Government slated on African daisy. A council official said yesterday the South Australian Government was neglecting its responsibilities to surrounding property owners by not clearing Government land infested with African daisy. Previous Governments also had failed to act to eradicate the weed, he said.

This is true. He went on to say:

Under the Weeds Act the council had to act against owners of properties on which African daisy was growing. No action could be taken against the Government, which was not bound by its own Statutes.

Further, the last paragraph of a letter in today's *News* from a Hills dweller states:

Landowners in the Hills are told by their councils to keep down noxious weeds. Somebody should tell the Government.

Last week the Minister assured me that Government departments accepted their responsibility in relation to Statutes and kept their land clean. I ask the Minister to obtain a report, stating clearly what action Government departments will take to eradicate noxious weeds from their properties in the Adelaide Hills.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will certainly do that for the honourable member. He has made great play of the fact that certain Crown land is infested with weeds. However, many areas owned by private landholders in that area are also infested and these landholders must be told, under threat of a fine,

to clear the land. There is no question of their hopping in and doing this work voluntarily as the honourable member has implied. The Government does what it can to prevent nuisance to adjoining landholders in relation to eradicating weeds. The problem is not of recent origin, as the honourable member knows, but I shall be pleased to see what can be done. I know that recently the Minister of Agriculture issued a circular requesting co-operation and action from all Government departments on this matter. I forwarded to the various departments under my control instructions to do whatever they could to comply with my colleague's request. That happened as recently as three weeks or a month ago. I can tell the honourable member that that action has been taken, but I will find out whether the report he has requested can be obtained.

KANGAROO ISLAND MEETING

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Will the Premier say what are his intended movements in connection with a visit to Kangaroo Island next Saturday? A report in the *Islander* states, in part:

Dr. Cornwall said he was returning to the island with the Premier (Mr. Don Dunstan) on November 11 and hoped to have further discussions with both settlers and private landholders.

I should like to know whether I am welcome at those discussions. Although I understand that one committee wanted me to be present, it was suggested that I would not be welcome. If it involves a private political arrangement, of course it is not for me to intrude but if, on the other hand, it is an occasion where an effort will be made to do the best for the settlers, I think it would be a good thing if I were present. Will the Premier say whether or not I would be welcome at the discussions to be held?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I was originally asked by Mr. Ian Gilfillan to go to Kangaroo Island to attend a meeting of Action for World Development. I said that I was willing to go to the island, but I rather imagined that, while I was there, Dr. Cornwall would be interested in my participating in that section of his election campaign. Consequently, I have arranged to talk on Sunday about Action for World Development and Dr. Cornwall has arranged a Party-political meeting for me in Kingscote on Saturday evening. The honourable member for Alexandra will be perfectly welcome to attend that meeting if he wishes to do so. I understand

that an arrangement has also been made for me to go to Parndana on Saturday afternoon, as it has been suggested that I should meet some settlers there who want to make representations to me about their rental situation under the war service reconstruction scheme, a matter that concerns the Commonwealth Government's attitude towards rental payments. I have agreed to meet those settlers. Although I am not at this moment certain about the precise organization of that meeting, I shall be pleased to inquire about it and to let the honourable member know.

The Hon. D. N. Brookman: You have no objection to my attending the Saturday afternoon meeting?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No objection at all.

RIDGEHAVEN LAND

Mrs. BYRNE: Will the Minister of Education have investigated the clearing of high grass and weeds from Education Department land which borders Golden Grove Road, Ridgehaven, and which is being held by the department for secondary school purposes? Although I understand that this land is leased to the former owner, I do not know on what basis. The land is being used as a vineyard. Recently it was cultivated, but the problem is that the high grass and weeds have not been removed from the land at a point near the fences of some properties that face Jennifer Avenue. Therefore, these residents seek the removal of the weeds, which are considered to be a fire hazard, especially when they are dry.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I shall be pleased to look at the matter for the honourable member.

BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT

Mr. COUMBE: Recently I asked the Premier a question about the part that building societies in this State play in house-building activities. Can he say what is the Government's legislative programme in this connection?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Broad agreement has been reached on the provisions to be made in the proposed legislation, and drafting of the Bill is now under way. At present I cannot say whether this work will be completed in sufficient time to facilitate the introduction of the Bill this session. I hope that this will be possible, but I cannot guarantee it.

NORTHERN ROADS

Mr. ALLEN: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question

about the sealing of roads passing through the Nepabunna Mission and Lyndhurst in the Far North of South Australia?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: A survey of the sections of the roads passing through Nepabunna Mission and Lyndhurst has been completed recently with a view to construction and sealing. Plans are now being prepared accordingly. It will be necessary to investigate material requirements and availability which will have a big bearing on the cost of such work. Funds have not been allocated this financial year but it is anticipated that work will proceed during 1973-74 provided funds are available.

WOOLLEN GOODS

Mr. VENNING: Has the Premier a reply to my recent question about an investigation into the price of woollen goods in South Australian stores?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: A similar question was asked, I think, by the member for Victoria. The Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs reports:

A check on the prices of a representative range of woollen goods very few of which are subject to price control has revealed that, in the past 12 months, a number of items have not been varied but others have increased by up to 14 per cent. Men's suits, for example, range from no increase up to 6 per cent. Those price increases which have taken place do not reflect the latest increase in wool prices but increases earlier in the year, together with wage and other cost increases incurred by mills, knitters, clothing manufacturers and retailers.

Generally, there appears to be adequate competition at manufacturing, wholesale and retail levels to ensure that price increases do little more than cover cost increases incurred. In the past two years, wage and related cost increases have been substantial as evidenced by the rise in the average male earnings for all States of 22.7 per cent for the two years ended June, 1972. If present prices for wool are maintained and higher costs are incurred by Australian manufacturers, further increases in prices may occur during the early part of 1973.

FEED BILL

Mr. EVANS: Has the Minister of Environment and Conservation a reply to my recent question about the cost of feeding animals in the enclosure at Belair Recreation Park before releasing them?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The actual cost of supplementary feed supplied to the animals in the enclosure at the Belair Recreation Park over the past five years has been as follows: 1967-68, \$1,065; 1968-69, \$1,329;

1969-70, \$1,337; 1970-71, \$1,470; and 1971-72, \$1,336. These costs are exclusive of any labour costs involved in the feeding of the animals. Details of the additional costs are not available.

HIGH-POWERED VEHICLES

Dr. TONKIN: Does the Minister of Roads and Transport intend to take action to control the use of high-powered cars in this State? My question arises out of three incidents which I witnessed last Saturday afternoon and which I think are typical of incidents observed by members of the community every day. All three incidents involved similar high-powered cars of wellknown makes, decorated with black stripes and driven by young men. The first incident involved two cars racing together at speeds well over the legal limit, west towards the Hilton bridge. Quite apart from the danger to vehicles travelling in the opposite direction, a tragedy would have been caused by one of the cars going over the side of the bridge, had not one of the vehicles stopped. The second incident involved a similar car that crossed the intersection of Wakefield Street and Hutt Street at considerable speed well after one light had turned red and the light on the other road had turned green. The third incident involved another similar vehicle, again driven at grossly excessive speed, travelling north along Portrush Road. This vehicle swung well out onto the eastern side of the road and nearly ran into a young child on a bicycle who was coming out of a street on that side of the road. Although many young people are careful, competent, and responsible drivers, others show a considerable lack of responsibility, and the accident incidence in this age group is high. Members of the Police Force do an excellent job, but they cannot be everywhere at once. Therefore, can the Minister say whether any control can be exercised, for example, by introducing special licensing in relation to the driving of these overpowered high horse-power vehicles?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: High-powered vehicles were discussed both before and at the recent meeting of the Australian Transport Advisory Council. I think that the honourable member will probably recall that I made a special plea to two motor vehicle manufacturers to curtail production of vehicles connected with the Bathurst 500 motor race, bearing in mind the rules applicable at that time. Since then, the Bathurst 500 rules have been altered. It is not practicable to set down criteria for the power of motor vehicles in this State only. Whatever happens must of

necessity be done on a national basis, not only because of the manufacture of vehicles in Australia but also because of the importation of motor vehicles. Contrary to the belief of many people, the greatest number of high-powered cars is imported and not made in Australia. I think the second aspect of the question concerns the person in the vehicle. I do not know that any special form of licence would stop those people whom the honourable member described as being irresponsible from carrying on in the same way as they do now. Because they have a licence to drive, they automatically have the chance of trying out the car or of getting the best they can out of it (or whatever their reaction may be). I acknowledge the problem, and it is acknowledged by all Transport Ministers, because at the last Transport Ministers' conference much time was spent discussing it. Further information was asked for and, almost certainly, this matter will be placed on the agenda for the next meeting. At this stage no immediate plans are contemplated to take action other than the action that is being taken now. I remind the honourable member that, through the Road Safety Council, we are making an onslaught on the under-25 age group, with the knowledge that these people are the most accident-prone section of drivers on the road.

DIESEL FUMES

Mr. RODDA: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport consider complaints that are being made concerning road hazards that result from dense black smoke belching from diesel trucks and interfering with the vision of motorists on the highways? Yesterday evening I attended the quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Bordertown, and one of its members (Mr. Ed. Davis) raised this matter by citing an incident that he had experienced yesterday on the South-Eastern Freeway in the Adelaide Hills, in which three trucks with side exhausts, belching out great clouds of black smoke, were causing a traffic hazard. In his opinion, the installation of an up-swept exhaust on these trucks would be ideal. I was asked to bring this matter to the attention of the Minister, and I should be pleased if his officers could consider this problem.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: From memory, I think that the section of the Act that I quoted to the honourable member about two weeks ago in relation to water would apply in this instance. I understand (and I am quoting from memory) that the Act provides that, where a

road hazard is created, the driver of the vehicle may be guilty of an offence and apprehended. However, I will ascertain which is the section dealing with this matter. The second point of interest is that the matter of emission both by petrol and by diesel vehicles is now being considered by the Australian Transport Advisory Council. Certain design rules have been agreed upon and will be introduced in this State by way of regulations made under the Road Traffic Act, requiring that certain emission levels shall be adhered to after a specific date. Although this may not be considered rapid progress, it is nevertheless a fairly successful step that should play a large part in solving this problem. I acknowledge the problem, which is acknowledged by all Transport Ministers in the Commonwealth. However, we must first seek and obtain the co-operation of the motor vehicle industry. In Australia we do not merely thrust improvements that are required on the industry: we seek the co-operation of the industry and then agree to a commencing date on which they shall apply, whereas in America a decision is made and the industry is told from which date the alteration is to apply. In the first instance we tackled the matter of emission from petrol motors, because of the toxic nature of the fumes, and emission from diesel motors took second place. The matter is well in hand, and I am sure that we will soon receive benefits from the discussions that have been held.

BARLEY

Mr. WARDLE: Has the Minister of Works a reply from the Minister of Agriculture to the question I asked on October 24 about trucking barley away from drought-devastated areas?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: My colleague states that stocks of barley held at present are required to fulfil earlier commitments, namely, oversea contracts made before May 19 this year and barley sold for local requirements. The only barley being trucked at present is required to meet the abovementioned commitments and, in the circumstances, it is necessary for the Australian Barley Board to cease selling further quantities of 1971-72 season barley for feed purposes. Local sales of feed barley by the board for the seasons 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 were 352,000, 313,000 and 296,000 bush, respectively. However, in view of seasonal conditions this year, the board, by judicious arrangement, was able to provide 787,000 bush for local feed purposes, being about 457,000 bush, in excess of usual requirements, most of this barley being made available in the area east of Murray Bridge.

With regard to barley required for seeding purposes, the Australian Barley Board is at present holding limited stocks of Clipper No. 3 grade barley at Karoonda, Murray Bridge and Pinnaroo. This barley, however, may be required to complete our final shipments during November, depending on whether the vessels yet to be nominated require the maximum tonnage or some lesser quantity in terms of the contracts. The tonnage required will not be known until the vessels complete loading. In the event that barley for seed purposes does not become available from existing stocks, the board will take this requirement into account by retaining suitable barley from the current harvest in the areas of demand.

BOOKS

Mr. BECKER: Can the Attorney-General say what action has been taken by the Government concerning the display of certain books by newsagents and on bookstalls. In September last year my attention was drawn to a display of books and magazines at a bookstall in the Adelaide Arcade. On October 11, 1972, the Attorney-General, when replying to my letter on this subject, stated:

The police keep a check on book and magazine displays at bookstalls and take appropriate action where necessary. I have referred the correspondence to the Commissioner of Police for consideration.

Another constituent has drawn my attention to a display of the covers of some books at the bookstall outside the Adelaide railway station, one showing a frontal photograph of a nude woman. In view of the Minister's reply on October 11, will he say what policy the Government is adopting on this matter, what "appropriate action" means, and what instructions, if any, the police have been given in this matter?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The police are asked to keep a general watch on bookstalls to see whether there is any display of material that might be offensive to members of the public, and to report on any matters of that kind. I have had no report on either of the matters mentioned by the honourable member, but I will now ask the police specifically to direct their attention to the two bookstalls referred to to see whether there is anything there that infringes the law.

UNDERGROUND CABLES

Mr. MATHWIN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question concerning the placement underground of electricity cables?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The undergrounding of electricity mains in conjunction

with the widening of Brighton Road was investigated in 1969, when plans for widening were being prepared. The estimated cost of undergrounding existing mains along Brighton Road was \$130,000 a mile of road, plus other associated costs which would be the responsibility of the Highways Department or the council concerned.

The cost of relocating the existing poles and mains to accommodate the road widening was estimated at about \$20,000 a mile. Although general undergrounding in conjunction with road reconstruction does not appear to be a proposition because of the substantial costs involved, the possibility of undergrounding overhead mains in conjunction with road reconstruction works at major intersections is being investigated. The Electricity Trust of South Australia and the Highways Department are co-operating at present in a trial project at the intersection of South Road and Grange Road. This project is being carried out so that an assessment of the costs and benefits of such an arrangement can be evaluated.

PORT LINCOLN ABATTOIR

Mr. CARNIE: Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture whether the Government intends to upgrade the Port Lincoln abattoir to a standard acceptable for the export of beef to the United States of America and whether it will be done in time to prevent the loss of the present export licence? All people living on Eyre Peninsula will have been relieved to hear the Minister's announcement that \$350,000 will be spent to ensure that the Port Lincoln abattoir is able to meet export requirements. However, the Minister did not say what export requirements he had in mind. This is a large sum, and I hope that, as work of such magnitude is to be undertaken, the Government will go all the way and make the works suitable for export to all countries. In his statement the Minister said that the upgrading programme would commence as soon as possible. I believe (although I did not hear the interview) that on the Country Hour the Minister said that he hoped work would be completed within a year. I believe that the current licence expires in January, which means that there could be a period of about 10 or 11 months between the expiration of the present licence and the completion of any planned work. Will the Minister ask his colleague what will happen in the interim period?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will take up the matter with my colleague. I am

pleased to hear the honourable member say he is delighted that the Government has made available \$350,000 to upgrade the facilities at the Port Lincoln abattoir, and I am sure the member for Rocky River, too, will appreciate this action. The only export licence held by the Port Lincoln works at the moment is to the United Kingdom and I imagine that when the United Kingdom enters the European Economic Community more stringent requirements will apply than is now the case. If that is the case, I do not know whether that will bring the standards—

Mr. Carnie: How do they compare with the American standards?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: From what the Minister has told me, I believe that the standards may well be higher. If they are, they will be acceptable to the American market. I gained the impression that, if the Government did what it announced it would do, the licence would not be cancelled and that the works could carry the business until the upgrading was completed. To be absolutely certain, I will check with the Minister and bring down a reply.

KAPUNDA PRIMARY SCHOOL

Dr. EASTICK: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about extra land for Kapunda Primary School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Negotiations have been concluded and settlement effected of the additional land for Kapunda Primary School. The land is now available for school purposes.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question about the possibility of an underground railway being constructed in Adelaide?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: As part of the total overall planning for Adelaide's future transportation systems, the possibility of an underground railway is being considered. Necessarily this will be a long-term project, and investigations are in the very preliminary stages at present. As a result of representations made by all State Ministers of Transport to the Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport through the Australian Transport Advisory Committee, each State has indicated the level of Commonwealth financial assistance considered essential for upgrading all forms of public transport, not only railways. South Australia has included in its submission a request for finance for any proposed underground railway. To date, the Commonwealth

has turned its back on the States' requests. The question of insulating the festival hall from noise should an underground railway be constructed would form part of the total investigation necessary before a project such as the underground railway could proceed.

METRICATION

Mr. COURCEL: Has the Premier a reply from the Minister of Lands to my recent question on metrication?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Minister of Lands states that in September, 1971, Cabinet accepted a plan for the conversion of the South Australian Public Service to the metric system. The plan, which was submitted by the Metric Measurements Advisory Committee, calls for the progressive conversion of the Public Service to the metric system to be completed by December 31, 1976.

As may be expected, some Government departments will require a much longer time to convert than will others. For example, the Fisheries Department is already converted whilst the Lands, State Supply, Agriculture and Education Departments should complete conversion by the end of 1973. On the other hand, the heavy engineering departments such as Engineering and Water Supply, Marine and Harbors, Highways, Railways and Public Buildings will require the full time. Progress has also been made in the legislation field. About one-third of the total number of Acts that require specific amendment for metric conversion have already been passed by Parliament, and it is hoped that the remainder will be completed either next session or the one after.

HORMONE SPRAY

Mr. RODDA: The President of the Viticultural Council of South-East (Mr. Hollick) has told me that 70 acres of vines at Padthaway are showing marked leaf distortion and it is apparent that the vines have been affected by a hormone spray. Mr. Hollick also states that he has grave fears that vines which were affected at Coonawarra last year will not produce a crop, as they have a mutated growth consistent with the effect of hormone spray. Whilst the Viticultural Council has not concluded where this spray has come from and the Agriculture Department, in its education programme, has laid down that landholders could spray near the vines in June, July and August, the bud burst at Padthaway occurred in the first week in September and spraying had been done in the district near the vineyards in August. The Viticultural Council is

expressing grave concern. I understand that it has tried to see the Minister of Agriculture today and I have been asked to raise the matter in this House with the Minister of Works, asking for a full investigation into whether the hormone spraying should be stopped in August, as that time is too close to the bud burst in the vineyards.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be pleased to take up this matter, asking my colleague to do as the honourable member has requested.

ADELAIDE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the appointment of a Professor of Human Physiology and Pharmacology at the University of Adelaide?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The gentleman to whom the honourable member referred in his question had ample opportunity to see the Adelaide Medical School on two separate occasions. He accepted the position of Professor of Human Physiology and Pharmacology in the light of this knowledge. So far as the University of Adelaide is aware, the gentleman concerned informed the university that he had decided against accepting the appointment after some reflection, as he thought that he could make a greater contribution in a somewhat different chair and wished to apply for it. This took place on September 11. I understand that since that time another recommendation has been made to the council so that the vacancy can be filled. I understand further that the Council of the University of Adelaide will consider that recommendation next Friday.

Dr. TONKIN: Does the Government intend to institute an inquiry into medical education in South Australia, especially as to conditions applying at the Adelaide Medical School, as suggested by the recent petition containing the signatures of more than 400 students? I think the situation is well known, and the Minister is well aware of the circumstances. One of the suggestions was that a committee of inquiry be set up to investigate these matters, and I should be interested to hear whether the Minister thought that any good purpose would be served by setting up such a committee.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: This matter is being considered at present. There has not yet been an opportunity for a detailed Cabinet consideration of the matter and, until that has taken place, I cannot give a reply. However, when I can give the reply, I will let the honourable member know.

GRASSHOPPERS

Mr. VENNING: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked a few days ago about the prevalence of grasshoppers?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: My colleague states that grasshopper mortality temporarily ceased following rains of one-half to one inch on October 14. On inspection of the areas from October 18 to October 20 grasshoppers were found drifting into some marginal cereal crops and causing severe damage. Two misting machines and supplies of insecticide were immediately made available and their use demonstrated to landholders. Further supplies of insecticide were forwarded on October 25. By October 27 grasshopper activity was still high and spraying was progressing primarily on cereal crops adjoining the pastoral country. Arrangements are in hand for further supplies of insecticide to be forwarded. The Director of Agriculture considers that natural mortalities will resume soon, especially if the weather turns hot. Survival is expected to be most prolonged on spear grass near Cradock and on cereals, except where sprayed, near Orroroo. At most, activity may continue for two to three weeks.

GLENELG TRAMS

Mr. MATHWIN: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about painting the Glenelg trams?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: In due course it is planned to refurbish 16 Glenelg tramcars. Three have already been completed, and it is intended to use the original Tramways Trust tram colours of Tuscan red and rich cream on the remaining 13 vehicles. Work is continuing on this project and it is expected that it will take about two years to complete.

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Mr. BECKER: Will the Premier say whether the Commonwealth Government has made an approach to purchase land for a future international airport near Monarto South? I understand that the Commonwealth Government is considering purchasing land at either Mallala or Monarto South for an international airport. Can the Premier say whether, with the advent of Murray New Town, the Monarto South site would be more appropriate?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not know of the approach but I will inquire. As the matter has not come to my desk, I really cannot comment on it at this stage.

UGANDAN TEACHERS

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Minister of Education say whether his department has made any moves to encourage any of the expelled Asians from Uganda who are teachers to settle in South Australia? In the *Sunday Mail* over the weekend, a report under the heading "South Australia May Get Some Ugandans" states, in part:

At least 90 per cent of the heads of families accepted from Uganda had professional qualifications. Most were of Indian origin and were doctors, engineers, teachers and accountants.

In view of this report, I ask the Minister whether any of these teachers are coming to South Australia.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Not that I know of. However, no doubt, should any come to South Australia and apply for a job with the Education Department, their application will receive the normal consideration.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Mr. CARNIE: Can the Minister of Works, representing the Minister of Lands, say whether it is true that an 18-hole golf course is being constructed at Lucindale with the use of funds provided for rural unemployment aid and whether it is intended that the funds required for maintaining such a course will be provided from Government sources, bearing in mind that undoubtedly this would involve a problem in small towns? If this is so, will the Government consider favourably applications for similar facilities to be provided in other areas?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member is correct in assuming that money was spent at Lucindale, under the rural unemployment relief scheme, on the development of an 18-hole golf course. This proposal, which was placed before the Lands Department by the Lucindale council, was considered to be of general benefit to the community and, therefore, in the first six-month period an initial grant of about \$20,000 was made for the project. The people concerned were delighted to receive this assistance because otherwise it would have been a considerable time before this necessary facility would have been available.

Mr. Carnie: I was told it was for a new course.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: My information was that the existing course was being upgraded, but I will check on that point for the honourable member. I see nothing untoward about this; it is competent for any

rural council to apply to the Lands Department for a grant the same as the Lucindale council has done in this case. I will refer the matter to the Minister of Lands and ascertain whether he has anything further to add.

Mr. EVANS: Can the Premier say whether the whole of the \$2,000,000 made available to relieve unemployment in this State has been allocated and, if it has been, will he obtain the details of the allocations and ascertain in what areas they have been made?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The sum has been allocated but, as I do not yet have the details, I will obtain them for the honourable member.

CLARE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Mr. VENNING: Can the Minister of Works say whether the Government intends to establish branches of any Government departments at Clare? Although I asked a similar question some time ago, I point out that when I was at Clare over the weekend I was again asked about this matter and, as I think something may have transpired in the meantime, I believe the reply that I receive this time may be different from the previous reply.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will check again with the department although, as far as I am aware, the situation has not changed since I replied to the honourable member's previous question. However, I will find out for him and let him know.

RAILWAY FOOD PRICES

Mr. BECKER: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport investigate the reason for the unusually high prices charged for certain food items in the Riverton railway station refreshment room? Recently, I passed through Riverton on my way back from Sydney—

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: On the free pass?

Mr. BECKER: Yes, and I appreciate that. Although I could not fault the refreshment service, I was most surprised to find that the price of pies and pasties was 19c, and that the little container of Kraft sauce that went with them cost 3c; coffee cost 14c, and a buttered bun cost 10c. I should therefore appreciate it if the Minister could give the reason for these unusually high charges. I point out that the people using this rail service are mainly from other States and, as we wish to encourage tourism and patronage of the railways, I am wondering whether the prices charged could not be more realistic.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I am amazed that the member for Hanson is complaining about

what he was charged for a pie or pasty, after having had a free ticket given him by the Railways Department, thus enabling him to travel by train to Sydney and return. However, I shall be happy to ask the Railways Commissioner to give me what information he can on the prices referred to; but I think I ought to point out that it is normal practice in situations such as this, involving railway refreshment rooms, to charge such prices. I wonder whether the honourable member complains when he has to pay 40c for a can of beer in an aircraft.

Mr. Venning: I don't.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The member for Rocky River is too lousy to drink; that is why. A person who goes into a refreshment room at an airport or at a sea terminal will find a similar situation; it is not the price paid in an ordinary shop. However, if the honourable member wishes, I shall be happy to obtain further information from the Railways Commissioner and to bring it down for him.

RAILWAY SIGNS

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport say what he intends to do, if anything, about the recommendation of the Committee on Environment that advertising signs on the property of the South Australian Railways should be removed?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: That matter is in the hands of my colleague the Minister for Environment and Conservation.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation say how the Government intends to implement that recommendation?

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: That's already been asked.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Minister will have heard the Minister of Roads and Transport say that this was not his business but that of the Minister of Environment and Conservation. In his somewhat inexplicable reply, the Minister puzzled me even more than he usually does. Therefore, I now ask the Minister of Environment and Conservation how the Government intends to proceed with this report, especially in the case of recommendations that deal with the departments of other Ministers. Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation have power to implement the recommendations himself, or what will the procedure be? In this respect a good example for the Minister to comment on would be the case which I raised with the Minister of Roads and Transport and which he chose to dodge.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: That's not fair.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I agree, because when the honourable member referred to the report of this committee he restricted his remarks to advertising signs at railway stations, whereas the committee dealt with these signs generally, drawing attention to their ugliness and their inconsistency in standard and size. This matter is causing some concern. As a result of my own observations and concern, some months ago I said that legislation would be prepared to deal with the matter. Work in this connection is being commenced by the State Planning Authority with the intention of amending the Control of Advertisements Act. In recent months the State Planning Authority has used powers under that Act to have removed several signs on country roads outside townships, as the Act currently deals with that situation. Next session, as Minister, I intend to introduce legislation to provide general standards for advertising throughout the State.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: The honourable member won't be here.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The member for Alexandra may not be here, but he will probably note with interest the passage of the legislation, which will also deal with advertising at railway stations.

AUSTRALIAN DENTAL PLANS

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Attorney-General obtained from the Chief Secretary a reply to my recent question about Australian Dental Plans?

The Hon. L. J. KING: My colleague states that, although arrangements exist for the provision of dental services to pensioners and other needy persons in both metropolitan and some country areas through the Dental Hospital, these services are limited by the inability to recruit sufficient qualified staff, and at present the waiting time before other than extremely urgent work can be dealt with is well in excess of 12 months for almost all types of such service. However, it is not considered to be a State matter to become involved in a considerable expenditure for the provision of a full pensioner dental scheme in South Australia as such a scheme should be the responsibility of the Commonwealth in much the same way as its pensioner medical service.

At 4 o'clock, the bells having been rung:

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

QUARRY CONTROL

Mr. Langley, for Mr. HOPGOOD (on notice): What controls are exercised by the State Planning Authority over the extension of quarries which are "existing non-conforming land uses" in the hills face zone?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: As the State Planning Authority currently has the Crown Law Department looking at this matter, a detailed reply cannot be given at this stage.

PESTICIDES

Mr. Langley, for Mr. HOPGOOD (on notice): What controls are exercised by the Central Board of Health over the use of pesticides for domestic, agricultural and horticultural purposes?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The controls exercised by the Central Board of Health over the use of pesticides for domestic, agricultural and horticultural purposes are those specified in the poison regulations and the food and drugs regulations. These regulations, which are made under the Food and Drugs Act, relate to the sale of food and to the sale of poisons for all purposes, including those referred to. The poison regulations provide for the licensing of manufacturers and of some classes of vendor, and prescribe the containers and labels to be used for poisons.

These regulations do not apply to the use of a pesticide by the purchaser, except such poisons as sodium fluoroacetate, which require a permit to purchase and which may only be used in accordance with the conditions of the permit. The food and drugs regulations control the use of pesticides on agricultural and horticultural crops for sale for human consumption by prescribing the permissible residues of pesticides that may be on the produce when sold. It is an offence to sell food containing more than the permitted amount of pesticide residue. These regulations also prohibit the use of pesticides in food premises in such a way that the food for sale is likely to be contaminated.

ARMY SERVICE

Dr. Eastick, for Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): Why has the Government not altered existing conditions relating to service in the Citizen Military Forces for Public Service officers and for other Government employees as well, so that they are uniform?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Because conditions of employment for Public Service officers and for other Government employees are not uniform.

TAX COLLECTIONS

Mr. BECKER (on notice): What is the cost of collecting each \$1 received as succession duties and gift tax?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Based on actual revenue and expenditure in 1971-72 the costs of collection a dollar are as follows: succession duties, 0.93c; gift duty, 3.23c. The combined cost a dollar is 1.09c.

CROWN LANDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1929-1971. Read a first time.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: 1 move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This short Bill is intended to provide some financial assistance in an amount not exceeding \$138,000 to the Lyrup Village Association which is continued in existence by Part VIII of the Crown Lands Act. The decision of the Government to make certain moneys available to the association arose from a submission by the association with regard to a programme of work involving the rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage works in the district in relation to which the association is established.

The salient points that emerge from the submission by the association are that the carrying out of the works proposed would be of great benefit to the settlers in the area and that irrigation water supplies would be used more economically. It is also clear that the carrying out of the work would be beyond the financial resources at present available to the association. The assistance that may be provided under the proposed amendments is a direct grant of an amount not exceeding \$55,000 with the balance of \$83,000 being provided by way of loan bearing interest at 5 per cent and repayable over 40 years.

Clauses 1 and 2 of the Bill are formal. Clause 3 amends section 107 of the principal Act which in its present form prevents the Minister having the administration of this Act from making advances to the association. Although strictly speaking the advances proposed will be made by the Treasurer, it is felt desirable that, from an abundance of caution, the proposed provision for these advances should be set out as an exception to this provision.

Clause 4 is the principal operative clause of the Bill and sets out in some detail the

conditions under which grants or loans may be made. It is felt that this clause is self-explanatory. This Bill is a hybrid Bill, and in the ordinary course of events will be referred to a Select Committee of this House.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN (Alexandra): I support the Bill, as it will be submitted to a Select Committee and scrutinized. I understand from reading the Bill and listening to the Minister's second reading explanation that the purpose of the Bill is to enable the Lyrup district to participate in the general upgrading of all irrigation works along the Murray River. This programme, which has been operating for many years, is necessary for the continued development of primary industries in these areas.

Mr. NANKIVELL (Mallee): I support the Bill and shall not delay it, because there is nothing I want more than for this amendment to the Crown Lands Act to be passed as speedily as possible. The Lyrup Village Association has been making representations to the Minister of Irrigation for the past two years, and I have taken part in most, if not all, of the deputations made to the Minister, first on the matter of assistance with drainage and, secondly, on the proposal for converting the present open-channel irrigation system to a pipe-water system, in order to enable more efficient and effective use to be made of water in that area and, more importantly, because of the present condition of the channel system which needs upgrading and which, if upgraded, would require a tremendous expenditure on a system of irrigation that is no longer accepted. I am pleased to see this legislation has been introduced in time, I hope, to be passed speedily by this House (although it must be referred to a Select Committee), so that the Lyrup Village Association can avail itself of the Government's offer and proceed with the work early next season.

Bill read a second time and referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. J. D. Corcoran, the Hon. D. N. Brookman, Messrs. Curren, Harrison and Nankivell; the committee to have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to adjourn from place to place; the committee to report on November 21.

CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (GENERAL)

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendment:

Page 3, lines 31 to 40 and page 4, lines 1 to 21 (clause 7)—Leave out the clause.

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General): I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment be agreed to.

This amendment, which is a Government amendment in the Legislative Council, deletes from the Bill the clause providing for the reference of points of law to the Supreme Court at the instance of the Attorney-General, where those points of law have arisen during a criminal trial. The purpose of the original clause was to enable the Crown to obtain a ruling of the Full Supreme Court on a question of law arising in a criminal trial where the accused had been acquitted. As the law stands, an accused person may appeal against a conviction, whereas the Crown may not appeal against an acquittal. Consequently, where a ruling is given adverse to the Crown's contention in a criminal trial and the accused is acquitted, there is no chance of a review by the Supreme Court. Therefore, there could be a situation in which a ruling, which may have been thought to be wrongly decided by a trial judge, could stand as the only ruling on that point for many years, because there was no chance of the Crown's obtaining a decision of the appellate court.

Various points have been raised in relation to the proposed procedure, suggestions have been made to improve it, and some criticisms have been made, but what really decided the Government to delete it from the Bill was the information that came to me after the Bill had passed the House of Assembly that a Bill had been introduced in the United Kingdom Parliament seeking to attain the same object. That Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Lords, where it was introduced, and, I understand, it has been referred to a committee of that Chamber. I think it is advisable that we should wait until we have further information about the outcome of the inquiries of that committee. The matter is not urgent, and, although I still adhere strongly to the opinion that some such procedure should be available, perhaps we can profit from the information that will emerge from, and the examination that will take place during the inquiries of the committee of the House of Lords. For that reason the Government moved in the Legislative Council to amend the Bill. The amendment was accepted by that Chamber, and I recommend that it be accepted by this Committee.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I support the Attorney-General. This is a remarkable example of the value of a second Chamber.

This is one of the few Bills the Attorney-General did not find necessary to amend himself after he had introduced it in this Chamber. When it left us it had a clean record but, since then, second thought has been applied and the Upper House has once again shown its usefulness in helping the Government.

Motion carried.

TORRENS COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from October 31. Page 2550.)

Mrs. STEELE (Daveport): I have been entrusted with replying on behalf of the Opposition in respect of this Bill, which was introduced last week. My first thought was to advise my Party to oppose it because it would mean the submerging of the South Australian School of Art within the Torrens College of Advanced Education. However, after reading the Bill carefully I realized that it would be almost impossible to amend it because the submerging of the School of Art is inextricably bound up with the establishment of Torrens college. I believe that this legislation should have been introduced 12 months ago; it is certainly very late in being introduced. The third report of the Australian Commission on Advanced Education, which was published on July 5, 1972, and which cover the triennium 1973-75, shows that submissions which were made to the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education contemplated exactly what would happen as a result of the passing of this Bill. But in the second report of the commission, published on June 27, 1969 and covering the triennium 1970-72, the South Australian School of Art was recognized as a viable institution, and that enabled it to attract Commonwealth funds and to be regarded as a college of advanced education. The funds that the college would attract were set out on page 34 of the second report, but in the third report it is obvious that the absorption of the School of Art within the Torrens College of Advanced Education was an accomplished fact, as the details are set out on page 36: for the first time, the South Australian School of Art does not appear under its own title, it being absorbed into the Torrens College of Advanced Education.

I believe that what I have said indicates that the Minister has shown discourtesy to this House, because it has been obvious for some time what the intention of the Government was in this regard. Clause 8 (4) of the Bill provides:

If before the commencement of this Act the Minister caused elections to be held—and it goes on to say how many persons may be elected to the council of the Torrens College of Advanced Education. In subclause (5) the words "If before the commencement of this Act" are used again. In fact, propositions were made and confirmed long before this Bill was introduced. The appointment of Dr. Gregor Ramsey as first Principal of the Torrens college was announced about the same time as the introduction of this Bill. In clause 16 power is given for such an appointment to be made. Parliament is being treated with some discourtesy in this matter.

My main protest is about the submergence of the School of Art within the Torrens college. I believe similar protests have been made by people interested in this field of education. Mr. Waller (President of the staff association) has made a public protest to the Minister of Education on behalf of the association. With the exception of the Principal and the Vice-Principal, the protest was signed by the entire staff, the members of which believe that the School of Art has been treated with discourtesy in the matters of the public statements by the Minister and the fact that the Bill is now before the House. These people are greatly concerned about the training of students at the School of Art and their future within the Torrens college. The President of the staff association told me that they did not object to the building of the Torrens college. No-one can object to that, because it has been long foreshadowed. Negotiations were taking place for the purchase of the land for the Torrens college (which was to be called Western Teachers College) when I was Minister of Education in 1968-69. These negotiations have considerably delayed the acquisition of the land and, only recently, in reply to the member for Torrens the Minister said about the land that negotiations were still continuing, so it is a very complex situation.

Members of the staff association have also told me that they do not object to Dr. Ramsey being appointed Director. Dr. Ramsey is a very suitable applicant and an ideal person to be Principal of the Torrens college. However, they have commented on the fact that he has been appointed in advance of the passing of the legislation, and that is how I see it, too. They believe that advertisements calling for applications for the position of Director of the college, which is to embody the School of Art should have been open.

The school has the longest continuous history of any School of Art in Australia and has been known by several names, namely, the School of Design; the School of Design, Painting and Technical Arts; and the South Australian School of Arts and Crafts. Under whatever name it has functioned, it has contributed to the cultural life of the State and numbers amongst its diplomates many distinguished artists whose names do honour to South Australia and whose work is to be found in Art Galleries in Australia and overseas. Perhaps this aspect of the School of Art is being lost sight of in its absorption into the Torrens College of Advanced Education.

I say this because it seems that the Government's policy is that teacher education is more important than visual art education at the professional level. The Government or the Minister claims that art teachers are being trained at present at Western Teachers College and, therefore, the college, the Education Department and the Government are concerned with the visual arts, but there is a considerable difference between professional visual art training and training teachers to teach art in secondary schools, the latter already being the function of Western Teachers College in this particular field of its activity.

I do not suppose for a moment that the Minister will be swayed by that kind of argument, but I wonder exactly when the idea of submerging the School of Art with the Torrens College of Advanced Education came into being. I understand the Minister has admitted it is his brainchild.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: 'Submerging' was your word, not mine.

Mrs. STEELE: I will go further to show how the School of Art is being submerged in the Torrens College of Advanced Education. One wonders (and perhaps the Minister will explain this) why it was considered necessary to amalgamate the two schools and to subliminate the School of Art within the Torrens College of Advanced Education. The Minister cannot claim that the amalgamation or, as I have said, the submergence of one within the other was necessary to attract funds from the Commonwealth Government, because I have already shown that in the past the South Australian School of Art has attracted its own financial assistance on the advice of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education.

This cannot be advanced as a reason, because, whatever happens, funds will still be provided for this purpose. It has occurred to

me to consider whether this is a wise amalgamation. As the Minister has pointed out, I have used the word submerged, so probably I had better stick with it. I wonder whether any consideration was given to amalgamating all other disciplines or aspects of cultural life in South Australia, rather than amalgamating the School of Art with what is purely a training school for teachers, as Western Teachers College really is. One is immediately aware that, probably, organizations that go more closely hand in hand with the School of Art are the Elder Conservatorium of Music and the drama and film-making section at Flinders University.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Are you willing to tell them to go out of the university?

Mrs. STEELE: I am only offering the suggestion as to whether this aspect could not have been examined. These people are perhaps allied more closely with the visual arts than are those engaged in actual teacher training.

There is no doubt at all that throughout its long history the South Australian School of Art has contributed much to the cultural life of South Australia. I think it is important that we see the School of Art in its proper context, especially now that it has been decided to amalgamate it with the Torrens College of Advanced Education. In October, 1856, the South Australian Society of Arts was formed, its aim being to promote the cultivation of the arts by means of lectures, together with the establishment of a School of Arts and Design and, among other things, a permanent gallery, etc. In February, 1861, the new institute was opened and in September of the same year the South Australian School of Art was established under the title of the School of Design. It was under various controls until 1909, when it was transferred from the control of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery Board to the Education Department.

The school was then renamed the South Australian School of Arts and Crafts and, under the new administration, Mr. Gill, who is well known as an artist in his own right, was appointed the first Principal, a position that he held until his retirement. The School of Art has had many notable directors or principals. During the Second World War, Mr. John Goodchild was appointed Principal and at that stage the school was transferred from the Exhibition Building and accommodated in various buildings and institutions, the Exhibition Building having been taken over by the Air Force. The School of Art eventually

returned to the Exhibition Building at the end of the war.

Until 1963, the School of Art, which, as I have said, has the longest continuous history of any art school in Australia, had never enjoyed the position of being housed in a building specifically designed for its purpose; for about 100 years it had had to adapt existing accommodation to its needs. However, in 1963 the School of Art was moved into a building designed specifically for its purpose and that building was opened by the then Governor (Sir Edric Bastyan) on November 15, 1963. At the time many people wondered whether that move was wise, because it became removed from its close proximity to the Adelaide University, the Art Gallery, and other places with which it had an affinity. Now it is suggested that the South Australian School of Art will become a part of the Torrens College of Advanced Education and will be even physically further out of touch with institutions that have meant something to it.

For instance, the South Australian Theatre Company plans to have within it a training school, and the visual arts and the performing arts are, I suggest, spiritually close. When the South Australian School of Art some years ago was planning to extend on its site at North Adelaide, for which, as we know, several properties would have had to be acquired, the School of Art intended to introduce courses in stage design and film and television design. Whilst these courses may be introduced at the Torrens College of Advanced Education they will be introduced within the scope of teacher training rather than at professional level. The Minister can correct me if this is wrong, and doubtless he may have much pleasure in doing so.

However, I am pointing out that these are various other aspects with which the South Australian School of Art is clearly closely allied. I wonder whether the points I have raised were considered by the Minister and his advisers and also whether the staff of the South Australian School of Art were brought into these discussions. Incidentally, yet another new venture comes to mind. We know that the Government is planning a film school and this is yet another aspect of culture in South Australia with which the South Australian School of Art is compatible. The School of Art embraces a wide range of disciplines that it teaches in the field of art. At present it awards diplomas in fine art (painting, sculpture and printmaking). A diploma is also awarded for design (graphics), design

(ceramics), and design (product). Perhaps the Minister can enlighten me as to what that actually is. A diploma course in the design of furniture has recently been instituted, but it will be some time before any diplomas are granted in this field. I understand, too, that a diploma is to be given in the design of glass.

In 1966, the school was accepted by the Commonwealth Government as a college of advanced education. A post-diploma course for art teachers in training was introduced in 1967 and a Diploma in Design (Ceramics) course in 1970. The school council was reconstituted in 1970, and various committees and advisory boards of the council were established.

A Diploma in Fine Art (Printmaking) course, and a Diploma in Design (Product) course, were introduced in 1971. That, of course, gives some background to the importance which the South Australian School of Art has enjoyed in South Australia. I well remember, when I was Minister of Education, having talks with Sir Ian Wark, who was then Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Advanced Education, on the future of the School of Art, and I remember his being concerned that we were at that time contemplating expanding the School of Art on the property which it was proposed to acquire at North Adelaide.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: The property had never been acquired; it was to be acquired. I was left to sign notices of intention.

Mrs. STEELE: The intention was that these properties should be acquired, and this raised much public protest, especially from people whose houses were to be acquired. I was concerned about this because, even with the property it was intended to acquire and with the facilities intended to be provided on the site, including parking facilities, it was felt it would not be sufficient to meet the growing needs. I recall discussing with Sir Ian Wark a proposition to build a second School of Art somewhere south of Adelaide whose activities would be complementary to those of Bedford Park Teachers College and the Flinders University. This was not long before I went out of office as Minister of Education, but obviously nothing came of the suggestion. It was visualized at that stage that probably the most satisfactory course would be to acquire land south of Adelaide and to build a second School of Art, leaving the original school where it is at present.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You never had Sir Ian Wark's agreement on that.

Mrs. STEELE: No, but we had long discussions about the matter. It was suggested in discussion with him that this

might be more desirable than trying to expand on the existing limited site at North Adelaide. Although the Minister said that the School of Art would retain its own character within the Torrens College of Advanced Education, nevertheless it is to be incorporated on the same campus, and it will be much more closely aligned with the teaching profession than it has been in the past.

Sir Robert Torrens, after whom the college is to be named, is quite famous in his own right. We know that his portrait hangs in this Chamber, and I point out that for a short period he was Premier of this State. He came to South Australia early in the State's history and, in fact, his father was one of the founders of the State. Sir Robert Torrens was educated in England and in 1841 he became the Collector of Customs at Adelaide; having probably received this position directly he arrived here, he must have had some influence. In the enlarged Legislative Council elected in July, 1851, Torrens was one of the four official nominees appointed by the Governor and when responsible Government came in October, 1856, he became Treasurer in the Ministry of B. T. Finnis. He was elected as one of the members of the House of Assembly for the City of Adelaide in the new Parliament and on September 1, 1857, became Premier, but his Government lasted less than a month.

In December of the same year he passed through the Assembly his celebrated Bill for the transfer of real property. The system was that property was transferred by registration of title instead of by deeds, and it has since been widely adopted throughout the world. Attempts have been made to minimize the credit due to Torrens for his great achievement and it has been stated that Anthony Forster, then editor of the *Adelaide Register*, made the original suggestion. I think there must have been a little feeling there.

In the preface to his *The South Australian System of Conveyancing by Registration of Title*, published at Adelaide in 1859, Torrens stated that his interest in the question had been aroused 22 years before through the misfortunes of a relation and friend, and that he had been working on the problem for many years. Whoever first suggested the present method which may have owed something to a report presented to the House of Commons on May 15, 1857, it was Torrens who put it into practicable shape and fought it through Parliament in spite of violent opposition from the legal profession. He later visited Victoria and assisted in bringing in the new system

in that colony. It may be considered that what I have been saying is irrelevant to the legislation before us, but we so often take for granted the reputation of great men (and I hope sometimes women) who have been associated with the history of South Australia. I do not think it does us any harm in this place, as members of the same profession that Torrens himself followed (and he had a distinguished career) to refresh our memories of just what did add glamour to the reputation of these people.

It is fitting that a college of advanced education, or some institution associated with education, should be named after a man who brought such lustre to the State. I do not know who was responsible for the name of Torrens being given to this college, but it was an inspiration to give it this name; I am glad that the name of Torrens has been honoured in this way. It is so much more imaginative to name colleges after people than to name them "Western" or "Eastern" college. I was pleased when it was decided to call what was then known as Eastern Teachers College the Murray Park Teachers College. Now this college of advanced education will be named after one of the most distinguished men in South Australia's history. As I do not think that we do this sort of thing often enough, I am glad we have done it in this case.

The Bill is largely modelled on legislation applying to the South Australian Institute of Technology. I was interested to see that, as provided in clause 5 (f), one of the functions of the college will be to provide post-graduate or practical courses for the benefit of those engaged in occupations for which the college provides training. Perhaps the Minister will say a little more about this later. The council of this college will be fairly large. I have worked out that it will have 26 members in all, so that it will certainly be a much larger council than that, for instance, of the South Australian Institute of Technology. It appears to me that only a few members will represent the South Australian School of Art on the council. We know that the Principal of the School of Art will be an *ex officio* member of the council. Clause 8 (2) (c) provides that three members of the academic staff of the college shall be elected to the council by the academic staff. I am not sure whether this refers to the newly amalgamated college. The wording is somewhat confusing. Paragraph (d) provides that three students of the college will be elected to the council by the students. Does that include students of the

School of Art who are at the college? Of course, other people who have no affinity with the School of Art can be appointed by the Governor. Subclause (4) (a) provides: . . . the academic staff of the South Australian School of Art constituted one electorate and elected one of their number to membership of the Council.

This provision caused me to wonder about the reference to the college in subclause (2) (c). Perhaps the Minister can explain whether that reference is to the academic staff of the whole college or just to that part which was once Western Teachers College, because subclause (4) (c) provides:

. . . the combined academic staff of the South Australian School of Art and the Western Teachers College constituted one electorate and elected one of their number to membership of the Council.

It will be a toss up under subclause (4) (c) whether the School of Art will get a member on the council. The preamble to subclauses (4) and (5) states, "If before the commencement of his Act the Minister caused elections to be held . . .", and this makes me wonder whether elections have been held. I should like the Minister to elucidate these points. Clause 14 provides for collaboration with other bodies, such as the Board of Advanced Education, the Education Department, the Further Education Department, the Australian Commission of Advanced Education, and so on. This clause is different from anything which applies to the Institute of Technology and appears to be a wise provision. Clause 16 provides:

(1) The Council shall from time to time, as occasion requires, appoint a suitable person to be Director of the College.

(2) The first Director of the College shall be a person nominated for the purpose by the Minister.

As we know, that person has already been named. In many other ways, the Bill follows closely the legislation applying to the Institute of Technology that was introduced last year. It is interesting to see that, by clause 22, the council can add to the statutes and by-laws of the college, with the approval of the Board of Advanced Education. There will be people in the community who will be sad at the passing of the South Australian School of Art in its own right. Although the Minister assures us that it will be an entity within the new college, nevertheless to a large degree it is being submerged in the new college. As I said earlier, I support the Bill with some reluctance, as I am sorry that it has been necessary to introduce it in a way which to

some extent sublimates the School of Art. However, little can be done, because the legislation is so worded that this school is inextricably bound up with the establishment of the Torrens College of Advanced Education.

Mr. COUNBE (Torrens): I support the Bill, and I am pleased that the Torrens college is being established. This legislation gives effect to part of the Karmel committee report, in which it was recommended that teachers colleges should be autonomous and separate from the Education Department. That is one aspect, but the other aspect, with which every member who knows anything about Western Teachers College would agree, is that it cannot occur too quickly. For many years we have had the problem of Western Teachers College, and those who have followed the operations of that college are well aware of the difficulties that have faced the staff, students, and the department in trying to operate a viable college. The college was situated on several sites (at Currie Street and at Thebarton), and the playing grounds are some distance from the college in the western park lands.

Dr. Tonkin: And excellent grounds they are, too.

Mr. COUNBE: Of course, but they are physically separated from the college. The member for Davenport, when Minister of Education, arranged for some long overdue and urgent work at the college in order to improve conditions for the students and staff. As Minister of Education I visited the college and spoke to the students and the staff, so I am aware of the problems that existed at the college. I was able to have special crossing lights installed on the South Road so that students could cross the road safely. Unfortunately, a well-known person connected with the college was badly injured at that crossing. All these measures were temporary, and we have been eagerly awaiting the day when the college would be established at Underdale.

The Minister of Education is aware from the questions I have asked that I have been interested in the problem of how far the negotiations have proceeded for the acquisition of the land at Underdale. I am aware of the agreement and I hope that the Minister will indicate to what stage (that is, if negotiations have proceeded no further) the negotiations on this land have proceeded since I asked a question about a month ago. I am aware that the department has the rights to the property and that the construction work will not be delayed, and I am aware also of some of the problems associated with the legal transfer. The Torrens

College of Advanced Education will be physically built, and this Bill authorizes its construction.

Mr. Jennings: It is to be physically built!

Mr. COUNBE: There has been much talk, but at last we are seeing something happen. Many castles have been built in this place, and I want to see something physical done with bricks and mortar. This college is a recommendation of the Karmel committee, and it will form one of the colleges of advanced education in this State that we will discuss in further detail when speaking to another Bill. As the member for Davenport has said, some regret has been expressed about the movement of the School of Art from North Adelaide, it being said that it may lose its separate identity. It was situated at Stanley Street, North Adelaide, but I recall, when a member of the Public Works Committee, a report that was published on the South Australian School of Art in 1961. At that time evidence was given by Mr. J. Walker, then Superintendent of Technical Schools and later to become Director-General of Education. Perhaps it is timely to quote a brief history of the School of Art. The institution now known as the South Australian School of Art was founded in 1861. Therefore, it is older than the Adelaide University, and one of the oldest of this type of institution in the State. It was then named the School of Design. The committee's report states:

The school, which was housed in the Institute Building, was under the direction of the South Australian Institutes Board. In 1891, the school was transferred to the Exhibition Building and renamed the School of Design, Painting and Technical Arts. In 1909, the school became a part of the Education Department, because by that time most of the student teachers in the department received some training at the school. At the same time the name was changed to the South Australian School of Arts and Crafts. In 1942, the Exhibition Building was taken over by the Royal Australian Air Force, and the school was moved firstly into premises at 28 Twin Street, as a temporary measure and later to 204 North Terrace. In 1946, the school returned to the Exhibition Building where it has remained. The school will thus be 100 years old this year.

That report was submitted in 1961, so it is now 111 years old. I draw members' attention to the evidence given to the Public Works Committee at that time, as follows:

Although the school has the longest continuous history of any art school in Australia, it has never been housed in a building specifically designed as an art school. Although several of the large rooms in the Exhibition Building have proved very suitable as art studios, the bulk of the accommodation has

been rather unsatisfactory and in some cases substandard.

The gem is to be found in the committee's report on the future development of the school. This report, which was made on June 2, 1961, states:

Mr. Walker told the committee that the proposed new building provided about 50 per cent more floor space than the existing building. He added that the real gain in accommodation would be greater than 50 per cent, because the new areas had been specially designed for the purpose they were to serve which was not the case with the existing accommodation, much of which was unsatisfactory. In reply to a question whether provision should be made for the proposed new building to be designed so as to make possible the addition of two extra floors at some future time, Mr. Walker said that although the new building should meet the requirements for the next 50 years, he considered it would be wise to provide for expansion.

At that time they were speaking about providing for a further 50 years. The report continues:

The committee is of the opinion that the desirability of providing for the subsequent addition of two floors (including the provision of lift wells) should receive consideration and that the design should be amended accordingly if the additional cost is not found to be excessive.

At that time the committee was considering the site as being suitable for the next 50 years. Time has proved that to be incorrect, and this was brought to my notice strikingly when I was Minister of Education. Consideration was given to leaving part of the college in North Adelaide and moving part of it somewhere else. Regret has been expressed that the School of Art will lose its separate identity, because it is a unique institution in South Australia. In his second reading explanation the Minister said that two mono-purpose institutions would be formed into one multi-purpose institution, and said that there was some merit in this. The move was mentioned in the second and third reports of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education.

I should have liked to see the School of Art established on a site away from Torrens college. The first public announcement of the establishment of Torrens college was made in August this year in an article in the *Advertiser* under the Premier's name. The Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education, in its report dated June 27, 1969, on the triennium 1969-72, listed the four institutions in South Australia which received capital and recurrent grants for education. They were the South Australian Institute of Technology, the School of Dental Therapy, Roseworthy Agri-

cultural College, and the School of Art. In its latest report, dated July 5, 1972, on the triennium 1973-75, the following South Australian colleges are listed: the South Australian Institute of Technology, the School of Dental Therapy and Roseworthy College. The School of Art is not listed in the schedule and in its place is listed the Torrens College of Advanced Education. The Government must have made a decision about this at the end of last year or very early this year for the submission to be included in the report, yet the first public announcement we heard was the press statement in August, 1972. We are being asked now to validate a decision made by the Government some months ago.

The Bill is closely parallel to the Institute of Technology Act, which was passed some time ago. The college can confer degrees, diplomas and other awards which are recognized and approved by the South Australian Board of Advanced Education. This is interesting, because I am aware of the Wiltshire committee's findings and recommendation on degrees and accreditation and of the recognition that must be given by the South Australian Board of Advanced Education, of which Mr. Braddock is Chairman.

It is interesting that, for the first time, we see appearing in relation to what will be a teachers college and also a school of art the word "degree", because only the universities have been the degree-conferring authorities. Students doing certain teaching work do part of their work through a university, but the university confers a degree. Diplomates are in a different category. I think the action being taken will be a step forward, and perhaps the Minister will say whether he contemplates that the college will be empowered, if a student qualifies and the qualification is recognized by the South Australian Board of Advanced Education, to confer a degree in teaching or the relevant accreditation award.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: The implication is that a degree would involve a course of a higher amount of difficulty and a longer time of study than a diploma.

Mr. CUMBE: I infer that there will be an upgrading of courses leading to the higher qualification. The qualification will be available, anyway. The minimum number from the School of Art that could be on the council would be five, but it is difficult to work out what the maximum would be, because we must consider clause 8 (2) in conjunction with clauses 8 (4) and 8 (5). The Minister has said in his explanation that he can set up

interim councils and, when these elections have been held, these people will be on the council. However, subclauses (4) and (5) provide interim measures, and we must look to the future in this regard. If we are to accept this college as one of multi-purpose facilities, we must make it work.

Would it not be better to provide in clause 8 (2) (c) that one of the members of the academic staff elected should be engaged in the teaching of fine arts and to provide in clause 8 (2) (d) that one of the students elected should be engaged in the study of fine arts? That would tie the matter up. This does not necessarily provide a minimum: there may be two, but it would ensure that at least one would be on the council. Subclauses (4) and (5) of clause 8 deal with a transitional period and I look to the future, when the college is established, to see whether we can get a viable proposition operating that will work to the benefit of all concerned. In other words, I look forward to seeing that the teaching disciplines and the fine arts disciplines receive the recognition and representation on the council that they deserve.

The Minister has referred in his explanation to the wise proposal that the statutes of the South Australian Institute of Technology will be adopted, to enable the college to become established. When the council is in the commencement stage, it will be able to operate under those statutes. Of course, this provision will not inhibit the council in making its own statutes as it desires when the college becomes established. I am pleased that at last we have reached the stage where, on paper, we are validating the setting up of the Torrens College of Advanced Education as a teachers college.

I support entirely giving autonomy to the college and I also support its being known as the "Torrens" College of Advanced Education. Further, I support the divorcing of the college from the Education Department. On behalf of those who have placed views before me, I have expressed some regrets that the School of Art, which is an older establishment than the Adelaide University, is perhaps losing its separate identity. If this college is to go ahead and be worth while, as we all hope, let us ensure that the liberal arts side (I use that term widely) is operated wisely.

Let us see not only that those in certain other disciplines can take advantage but also that the artistic worth of this State can use the facilities. I say that because there are various disciplines within the School of Art,

from the visual arts down to advertising and industrial design, that can be developed. I would not be a party to transferring some of these facilities from the School of Art to the Institute of Technology. I think that would be a retrograde step.

Mr. Evans: Do you think they are likely to become of secondary consideration?

Mr. CUMBE: I make the plea that the School of Art be not swamped. I also make the plea that, from the traditional teachers college side, as distinct from what we know the School of Art to be, the organization will operate harmoniously and the interests of anyone associated with art will not be sublimated.

Dr. TONKIN (Bragg): I am not sure that I support the Bill, although I suppose that I have not much option. I will make my position clear, and I think my opinion is shared by many other honourable members. I completely agree with everything the member for Torrens has said about Western Teachers College. It is a fine and necessary concept that we should have colleges of advanced education. I am also pleased for those associated with Western Teachers College, because they have had a thin time, all things considered, as the member for Torrens has also said. No-one could regard their present site and the position they are in as ideal. I said by interjection that the playing fields for Western Teachers College were extremely good. However, that college has not its own facilities, and it is time it had them. I support all those provisions which are purely and simply implementations in this regard of recommendations set out in the Karmel report. However, I have serious reservations regarding the amalgamation of the South Australian School of Art with Western Teachers College, the new institution to become the Torrens College of Advanced Education. This is certainly not recommended by the Karmel committee, and I am not sure why it should have been considered necessary. The Minister said:

Commencing with courses in fine art, applied art, design and teaching, the college will be well placed to provide South Australia with a liberal arts college, providing educational facilities which we have lacked. It is the Government's intention that this new college will not be restricted in its operations to the offering of courses in art and teaching, but that, with the approval of the Board of Advanced Education, the college will be able to expand its courses in other areas and become a truly multi-purpose college.

I believe that is the aim of all colleges of advanced education, but I cannot see why we

cannot achieve the same end in education, especially, through marrying fine arts with teaching, which I believe is obviously what the Minister has in mind, by implementing a policy of reciprocity and mutual recognition of standards between the colleges of advanced education (in this case, the teachers college and, I would hope, the South Australian School of Art). I cannot see why we need have an actual amalgamation and why the South Australian School of Art cannot be a college of advanced education in its own right. The member for Davenport having dealt fully with the history of the South Australian School of Art, I think we have much to be proud of in regard to this institution. If there is any need at all to move the School of Art because of a lack of facilities or space, by all means let us move it, but I strongly oppose submerging the identity of this institution which, in fact, has become famous and almost unique. The School of Art is referred to in the Bill once in the title (it is referred to there only incidentally) and in clauses 4, 8 and 15, but from then on it seems to be forgotten.

Mr. Evans: Once the Bill is passed it is entirely forgotten.

Dr. TONKIN: It could well be forgotten then. The council of the college is set out in clause 8 and it is reassuring to find in subclause (2) (b) that the principal of the school shall be a member of the council. However, under clause 15 the School of Art will be only one of the many "such schools, departments or divisions" referred to therein; otherwise, why have that provision?

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: How many faculties are there within the university? Have you bothered to count them up?

Dr. TONKIN: The Minister knows that that is not the same thing.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Do you think the Adelaide Medical School should be separate from the University of Adelaide altogether?

Dr. TONKIN: I do not think the Minister wants me to delve way back into the history of the Faculty of Medicine, which is one of the oldest branches of universities extant. We find that three members of the academic staff and three students of the college shall be members of the council, and I agree with the member for Tonsens that at least one of each of those three should be a member of the academic staff and a student of the South Australian School of Art within the college. I think that three representatives out of a total of 26 (or 28, if co-opted members are counted)

are insufficient to preserve the South Australian School of Art as an entity.

Even the Minister has agreed virtually that this is necessary, for we find that under subclauses (4) and (5) one member of the School of Art staff and one student from the School of Art shall become a member of the council. If the Minister thinks this is good enough for the transitional period, I believe that it should be good enough for all time, and that this should be written into clause 8 (1) (b), (c) and (d), especially if the South Australian School of Art is not to be submerged and finally forgotten. As it stands, there is not much indication of any sincere wish to maintain the identity of the School of Art. As previous speakers have said, the Minister has, in some respects, taken Parliament very much for granted in introducing this legislation.

The Hon. D. N. Brookman: That's no surprise.

Dr. TONKIN: True; it is typical of the rather cavalier treatment we get from the Government, with legislation being brought before us simply to regularize decisions and actions taken before Parliament has been allowed to debate issues. I support the second reading with regret, because I do not believe that there is sufficient provision within the Bill to maintain the identity of the School of Art. I could almost believe that the Minister, for some reason of his own, is trying deliberately to destroy the School of Art as such. I hope I am wrong.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Education): First, I will deal with the suggestion by the member for Davenport and the member for Bragg that Parliament has been treated in a cavalier fashion in relation to this matter. The member for Davenport said that this legislation could have been introduced 12 months ago. I suppose that members opposite are aware that, in these matters, we are no longer completely free agents, and that we have to co-operate with the Commonwealth Government.

The Hon. D. N. Brookman: You're not going to blame it!

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: As the honourable member has been away for a long time, there are many things he must catch up on. We are required to co-operate with the Commonwealth Government. The sums of money involved are of such magnitude that, whether anyone likes it or not, the decisions taken are consequently co-operative decisions for which everyone is in some sense responsible.

I emphasize that point because it is significant. The sums involved for the period 1973-75 for the Torrens College of Advanced Education total \$7,000,000 on capital, of which \$3,500,000 will be provided by the State Government and \$3,500,000 by the Commonwealth Government. Over the three-year period, more than \$6,000,000 will be needed for the recurrent costs of running the college, and of this sum \$2,300,000 will be provided by the Commonwealth.

Following a report of the Australian Commission of Advanced Education, the Commonwealth legislation was not passed until a few weeks ago. It would not have been possible to legislate effectively in this Parliament without knowing precisely the decisions that the Commonwealth Parliament and the Commission of Advanced Education would take on the matter. The suggestion of the member for Davenport and the member for Bragg that this Parliament has been treated with discourtesy is plainly incorrect and something they made up through their lack of anything else to say. I also throw back in the face of the member for Bragg his suggestion that I am interested in destroying the School of Art. I do not think the honourable member has thought about the subject for a moment. He is trying to put around that charge, which is completely untrue. I had thought better of him, but I am tending to revise my opinion.

I wish to deal with the history of this matter because it is of some relevance. I was interested to hear the member for Davenport say that she had had conversations with Sir Ian Wark when she was Minister of Education and that he had expressed doubt more than once about the proposal to expand the School of Art on its existing site. When I became Minister, I tried to proceed with that expansion. Previous Ministers had not bothered to commence the property acquisition that had to be undertaken. I was the bunny who was expected to do this, and that is what I proceeded to do. Members are aware of the opposition stirred up from the entire North Adelaide community as a result of that attempted acquisition. As a consequence of that, Sir Ian Wark, who was then Chairman of the Commonwealth committee, approached me again on the matter and said, "We think your decision to expand on this site is wrong; our view is that the School of Art should be shifted to The Levels and become part of the Institute of Technology."

At no stage was the proposition to which the member for Davenport referred (namely,

the establishment of the School of Art on a separate site independent of any other tertiary institution) given credence by Sir Ian Wark. He made it perfectly clear that the Commonwealth committee's attitude on this matter was that institutions at the tertiary level should, for a variety of reasons (some economic and some academic), be multi purpose to the extent that it was possible for them to be multi purpose. The economic reasons are obvious. Even the member for Fisher, with his great business background, can work them out. In this way, we provide for the sharing of administration facilities, library facilities, theatre facilities (which will be a feature of this new college), and various student union facilities. The expensive facilities which have to be provided in a tertiary college can be provided more adequately and on a larger scale, but at a lower cost a student, in an institution that is multi purpose in character and that is the basic economic reason that has caused the Commonwealth to adopt this attitude. From that point of view, I think the Commonwealth is correct.

The academic reason affects students and staff alike. The point is simply that students and staff benefit from coming into contact with people involved in different disciplines. How could we possibly civilize doctors in our community unless we had a medical school along with other faculties in the university? Surely, the member for Bragg is aware of the civilizing factor that is at work on medical students within the universities as a consequence of contact with Arts students and other students. However, joking aside—

Dr. Tonkin: Were you joking?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: —I make the general point that students within a multi-purpose institution come into contact in a variety of ways with students involved in other disciplines. The same point would apply to members of the academic staff, and in several ways, some intangible, staff and students alike benefit from a wide contact, and the multi-purpose institution is clearly developing a broader and more varied character and a higher standard in its separate parts as a result of that contact. It is the Commonwealth opinion, expressed through Sir Ian Wark (and a view that I share, I admit frankly), that multi-purpose institutions are better institutions. Sir Ian Wark first suggested that the School of Art should be attached to the Institute of Technology at The Levels. It is my opinion (although it may be incorrect)

that whatever the objection the people connected with the School of Art have to the Torrens project, their objection to shifting to The Levels and becoming part of the Institute of Technology would be greater. In one respect there is an element of logic in relation to that proposition, namely, that the industrial design diploma developments that will be taking place will fit more appropriately into the framework of the Institute of Technology than they will at Torrens college. Perhaps in future we may have an industrial design section in the Institute of Technology as well, but I do not know. With the opinion from the Commonwealth and the problems being associated with the expansion of the School of Art on its existing site, which included objections from local residents as to the nature of the appearance of a five-storey building (which we would not have been able to afford anyway and it would have been postponed even if we had decided to go ahead with it), the possibility of locating the School of Art at Underdale with Western Teachers College was canvassed. When that decision was made, it brought Commonwealth funds into the rebuilding and recurrent costs of Western Teachers College and, as a result, I believe that the decision of the Commonwealth Government to support teacher education in general flowed.

In addition, there are important academic advantages that will accrue to the School of Art as a consequence. First, the awards that it already gives will be subject to national recognition, first through the South Australian Board of Advanced Education and then through the National Council. Secondly, it will be able to award degrees, again subject to accreditation procedures. Thirdly (and this relates to a matter about which many of the staff have complained), most likely the staff will be able to attain C.A.E. salaries from July 1 next year, a condition that has not applied previously. As the member for Torrens would be aware, the Sweeney report in South Australia applies only to the Institute of Technology and not to any other college.

Mr. Evans: Is there any reason why that should not be altered?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: If the honourable member thought for a moment, he would appreciate the reason is that from July 1 next year an additional \$1,500,000 a year over and above any Commonwealth money that is coming to Torrens will be provided through the Australian Commission of Advanced Education to meet the recurrent costs of teachers colleges. Therefore, the

argument that, although we may have been able to afford C.A.E. salaries for the School of Art on its own or Roseworthy college on its own, if we could not treat them as being isolated we would have to apply the same salary levels at teachers colleges and we could not afford it across the board will no longer hold water. From the working party set up to cover the transfer of staff has come the recommendation that C.A.E. salaries be paid from July 1 next year for all colleges, and it is clear that the situation from July 1 next year is likely to be different. While I appreciate that people at the School of Art are concerned with several features of the amalgamation, I point out that substantial benefits will flow from it. I do not believe that their concern will turn out to be real concern when the amalgamation takes place and the colleges are amalgamated on one campus.

It has been my experience in the short time I have been Minister of Education that, whenever changes are proposed, people become fearful about what might happen, and that the further up the academic scale one goes the wilder people's imaginations become and the more they are dominated by their fears of what might happen. Even though things turn out to be all right and even though most of them think it will probably be all right, the existence of a lively imagination and a recognition that things have gone wrong in the past (and presumably can go wrong again) lead many people at the academic level to be overly concerned with the difficulties that may arise.

The Hon. D. N. Brookman: Why are you attacking the academics?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: As a former academic, I am conscious of what is involved and how often people can dream up possibilities of one sort or another.

Dr. Tonkin: You didn't stay too long as an academic, did you?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I was an academic for a considerable time: perhaps the honourable member thinks I should have stayed longer. I think that, when it comes to the point, the main objection of the School of Art people to the amalgamation relates, first, to some worries about the Underdale site. I believe that the problems of the site can be effectively coped with. The proposal is to create a lake out of that part of the Torrens creek, river, or stormwater drain. We have land on both sides of the Torrens, and it is intended that the area around the lake so created should be grassed and trees planted, and buildings erected on both sides of the lake.

I am confident that it can be made an attractive site. Another worry is the problem of aircraft noise, but the consultants involved have taken measurements of this, and they intend to provide double glazing and air-conditioning where it is deemed necessary. I do not think, however, that those problems represent the main concern of people from the School of Art.

I believe that the main concern at present relates to the extent to which those involved in the teaching of fine arts may be required to share the facilities with those involved in art teacher training, or that those involved in the design aspects of the activities of the School of Art may be required to share workshop facilities with those involved in craft teacher training at Western Teachers College. I consider that we can solve these problems and that much more discussion must take place. All we have in the proposals at present is a functional brief. We have not yet reached the stage of having detailed sketch plans, and I think that, with further discussion and a proper appreciation of the whole situation, the difficulties can be met to a significant extent.

Certainly, there is no intention on my part, or on the part of the board or the planners, to denigrate in any way the functions or activities of the School of Art or the need to have a lively and effective tertiary institution dealing with the visual arts. I make that statement as a direct contradiction of any statements made to the contrary by Opposition members. I think that the member for Davenport has misinterpreted the provisions of clause 8 regarding the council's position.

Mrs. Steele: Well, they're very vague.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Clause 8 is not vague. The proposal is that the council be constituted as set out in clause 8 (2). However, for the initial council, the provisions of subclauses (4) and (5) will apply, provided that the Minister has caused elections to be held before the commencement of the Act. The proposition is that, if within the next few weeks I request that elections be held within the two institutions to provide for staff representatives and student representatives to be elected as set out in subclauses (4) and (5), those elected representatives will then become the first representatives of the staff and students on the council of the new college.

I intend to ask the new council to draw up its statutes so that this form of election will continue until all involved are on the one campus. However, it is my firm view that,

once everyone involved is on the one campus, it will be inappropriate to single out one part of the activities of the college for special treatment. This special treatment should be avoided. After all, I have made clear to the South Australian School of Art that the future expansion of staff at the Torrens College of Advanced Education will be not on the teacher education side but on the art and design side (particularly the design side) of the activities of the existing School of Art.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that in eight years or 10 years the staff from the art and design side at the Torrens College of Advanced Education and the students will outnumber those involved in teacher education. That is probable, in my view, particularly when we consider that the previous situation of teacher shortage that we have been experiencing is disappearing rapidly.

It may well be that, within a few years, when both sections are on the one campus at the Torrens College of Advanced Education, the art and craft lecturers now at Western Teachers College, together with the art and design lecturers from the School of Art, will represent an important block at the Torrens College of Advanced Education and be able to secure two of the three staff places or two of the three student places on the council. One does not know that will happen, of course, because it depends on the personalities of the people involved and the kind of leadership that the staff and students can give. I think it would be wrong to single out one section for special treatment when everyone is involved on the one campus.

Regarding the appointment of Dr. Gregor Ramsey, I do not know how many people realize how much work must be done between now and the commencement of the Act and between the commencement of the Act and the end of the first four or five months of operation of the new college. A tremendous amount of work must be done in that time to establish procedures, to determine what rules and regulations shall apply in the college, to provide statutes so that the college courses will have proper recognition, and so on. It was my view that it was necessary to have someone as Acting Director before the Act commenced and that it was not tolerable to have a situation where a new college was established, a new council was created and, some months after that, a new Director was appointed.

It was vital to have the Director of the college available and involved in the decision-making process in the weeks before the commencement of the Act and in the first few months of the establishment of the new college. For that reason, Dr. Ramsey was appointed Director-designate. I again point out to the member for Davenport that Dr. Ramsey is not the Director at this stage: he cannot be until the Bill is passed. He is the Director-designate of the Torrens College of Advanced Education and Principal of Western Teachers College. When the Bill is passed he will cease to be Principal of Western Teachers College and will become Director of Torrens College of Advanced Education.

I consider Dr. Ramsey to be extremely able and well fitted to turn his mind effectively to all the problems that will be involved in establishing a thoroughly worthwhile institution, with all the various parts of it achieving first-rate standards. I point out to honourable members, because I think it relevant regarding the School of Art, that inquiries I have made about how Western Teachers College is operated have brought forward the comment that each individual department is expected to make its own decisions and its own recommendations.

In other words, autonomy of the individual parts of Western Teachers College has been fostered already, and I consider that, under Dr. Ramsey's leadership, the autonomy of the various parts of the Torrens College of Advanced Education will be fostered and encouraged. I also consider that the art school can thrive in this situation. The visual arts, in general, will receive more autonomy and more academic support in the Torrens College of Advanced Education framework than they have received in the past under a framework in which the school did not make its decisions and was subject to the machinery of the Technical Division of the Education Department. Strictly, at present the School of Art is under the control of the Further Education Department: that is, directly under my control.

Mr. Evans: Is it possible that, after they become part of Torrens, these sections may lose the autonomy they now have?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: If the honourable member cares to consider the Institute of Technology, the Adelaide University, or the Flinders University, or any other tertiary institution that has ambitions to function in a first-rate manner, he will realize that they operate on the basis of consultation, changes in organization within any part of the college

or university being determined in the first place as recommendations from the departments vitally concerned. This is how those organizations function and how teachers colleges function. I am confident that the Torrens College of Advanced Education will function in this way and I have no fears that the visual arts will suffer in this kind of environment, which will give them a much greater chance to be protected effectively than being in the departmental environment has given them in the past.

[Sitting suspended from 6 to 7.30 p.m.]

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Too many people have wanted to denigrate and pour cold water on the establishment of the Torrens College of Advanced Education and to suggest that all sorts of difficulty are associated with it, but those people have failed, largely through a lack of imagination, to appreciate the exciting prospects involved. Many benefits can arise for this State through having a college that has the capacity to cope with the prospective expansion in the field of design and various diplomas in design, at the same time having a college where, from its inception, the nature of teacher education is broadened in a way that could not otherwise be achieved in order to produce a college background, which for the teacher trainee will be so much more beneficial.

Every member has no doubt heard of situations where it is alleged that the prospective teacher goes straight from school to teachers college and then back to school to teach. Concerning teacher training in this State, it is vital to develop multi-purpose tertiary institutions, and this can be done at Torrens. The prospects, therefore, are rosy and exciting. Everyone associated with this project is enthusiastic, apart from one or two people associated with the School of Art, and apart from a few members of the Opposition who sought to gain some cheap political advantage—

The Hon. D. N. Brookman: Don't be childish.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I am not being childish. The member for Alexandra heard what his colleague said; he heard the remarks by that leading member of the Liberal Movement, the member for Bragg. I am not being childish.

The Hon. D. N. Brookman: You think any criticism is childish.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I do not. I am happy to have a legitimate criticism, but I did not get one legitimate criticism this afternoon. The prospect of the Torrens

College of Advanced Education is an exciting one, one that will be of benefit to the State, one that will advance tertiary education in this State, and one that will enhance visual arts training and teacher education. I am pleased that the opposition to this proposal saddles the responsibility for the decision on the Minister and on the Government.

The Hon. D. N. Brookman: You sound like Colonel Light.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I do not care whom I sound like. I should have thought that the member for Alexandra, who has had a couple of months overseas, would come back in a reasonable frame of mind.

Mr. Harrison: I don't think he's back at all. *Members interjecting:*

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Minister must address the Chair.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: Order! I am not saying whether the Minister is in order or out of order, but I would like him to address the Chair.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I am terribly sorry, Mr. Speaker. One would have thought that the member for Alexandra, after spending a few months overseas, would come back into this Parliament relaxed and contented, but he is in the same mood as he was in when he left. The Government is pleased to accept the responsibility for the decision, if there is opposition to it, because it is firmly convinced that it is the right decision, that it will be of benefit to the State, and that in the years ahead the people in this State, recognizing that it was the right decision, will give credit where it is due.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 7 passed.

Clause 8—"The Council of the College."

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Education): I move:

In subclause (2) (b), after "school" first occurring, to insert ", department or division". The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that we are not forcing the college to describe the divisions within it as schools. If it wishes to describe the various sections as departments, faculties or divisions, it will be able to do so.

Amendment carried.

Dr. TONKIN: I move:

In subclause (2) (c), after "College", to insert "(of whom at least one shall be a member of the academic staff of the school, department or division known as the 'South Australian School of Art')".

The Minister said earlier that it was inappropriate to single out one section of the college

for specific representation. Normally we would all agree that this was correct: this would apply to a normal faculty within a university. However, the circumstances are unique: we have an old established School of Art which has been in existence as a separate entity for many years but which is now being amalgamated into a new college of advanced education. We should try to preserve the entity of the college, at least in representation.

The Minister has also said that when this college of advanced education expands it may well be on the fine arts side, not on the teaching side. I believe, therefore, that it is necessary to include a provision that the School of Art should be represented because, if the department of fine arts expands, undoubtedly it will be possible that it might get two or three representatives under the provisions of each of subclauses (c) and (d). This provision will not affect the remainder of the college adversely if most of the people within the college are associated with the School of Art. The amendment will help to maintain the entity and tradition of the School of Art and ensure that initially there will be at least a representation of five on the council; this is the least we can do for the School of Art.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I cannot accept the amendment. The Bill ensures that at least five members associated with the School of Art will be on the initial council prior to the establishment of the School of Art and the Western Teachers College on the one campus. Once the two bodies are combined on the one campus it is important so far as is possible to have provisions in the Bill that will make for unity rather than for division. What the honourable member is seeking to do could conceivably help to promote permanent division within the Torrens College of Advanced Education, and that would be bad. We start off a little behind scratch, because of the opposition of the School of Art to the proposal. Let us not make that a permanent feature which would prevent a united college and a united attitude.

In the development of the new college over a period of time, there might be a school of teacher education, a school of business studies, and a school of design and art. In those circumstances it would look incongruous if, as well as having the principal of the School of Art (for whom we have already provided), we have permanently a staff member from the School of Art and a student from the School of Art on the council. I should not like to prejudge the kind of future development that

might take place and I would not in any circumstances agree to a situation that might encourage permanent division within the new college.

Mr. CUMBE: What the Minister has just said seems to contradict his remarks in the second reading debate, when he made the strong point that he believed that the School of Art should have adequate representation on the council and stressed the importance of the fine arts and the subjects taught thereunder that will be incorporated in this new college. All the amendment seeks to do is ensure that, when the new composite college is established (which will have the effect of taking an old-established institute into the Torrens complex), certain representation will be ensured and preserved on the council. The amendment provides that, of the three academic staff to be appointed, one should come from the fine arts section. At the universities, various faculties are represented on councils and committees. If the Minister's argument is correct, why is he, in paragraph (j), providing that at least two of the eight persons shall be persons of established competence in fine arts?

Mrs. STEELE: I support the amendment. We have already passed the Minister's amendment, which refers to a department or division. By this amendment, we are only trying to ensure that this fine old institution will be adequately represented on the council of the new college. In the case of the Flinders University, the Adelaide University and the Institute of Technology, proper emphasis is made in this regard.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Whereabouts?

Mr. Coumbe: In the case of Flinders.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: That's only with regard to outside representation on the council.

Mrs. STEELE: I would like to check that. I urge the Minister to accept the amendment.

Dr. TONKIN: I am most disappointed that the Minister is so adamant about refusing to accept this reasonable amendment, and I hope his refusal has nothing to do with my earlier remarks, which I did not mean to be personal. The Minister has said that we are already starting behind scratch because of the opposition exhibited by the School of Art and that he hopes this will not lead to a permanent division. If there is any doubt about the possible co-operation of these two divisions in the new college, it is the responsibility of the Government to give tangible reassurance to the School of Art in this regard. If that is done, it will add to the spirit of co-operation. As the Minister has said, it may not be neces-

sary to have this provision in future, but I believe it will help now. I point out to the Minister that we are not dealing with a newly developed department. The School of Art is the reverse of that, as it has been long established and has a long history of success. I agree that the whole concept of this new college is exciting and unique, since it combines a teachers college with the School of Art, but its future success will depend on the contribution made by the School of Art. The amendment will not weaken the council or change its representation significantly. However, it will be evidence to those concerned with the School of Art that they are being listened to and being given a say in the management of the new college.

The Committee divided on the amendment:

Ayes (18)—Messrs. Allen, Becker, Brockman, Carnie, Coumbe, Evans, Ferguson, Goldsworthy, Gann, Mathwin, McAnaney, Millhouse, Nankivell, and Rodda, Mrs. Steele, Messrs. Tonkin (teller), Venning, and Wardle.

Noes (24)—Messrs. Broomhill, Brown, and Burdon, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Corcoran, Crimes, Curren, Dunstan, Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson (teller), Jennings, Keneally, King, Langley, McKee, McRae, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, and Wright.

Majority of 6 for the Noes.

Amendment thus negatived; clause as amended passed.

Clause 9—"President and Vice-President."

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I move:

In subclause (3), after "staff", to insert "or the ancillary staff"; and to strike out "or of any other college of advanced education" and insert "and no student of the college".

The original wording excluded academic staff only from being President or Vice-President, and this exclusion applied also to any college of advanced education. The present Vice-Chairman of the Western Teachers College Council is Dr. Culver of the Institute of Technology, and he has given valuable service, but under the provision as drafted he would be prohibited from being Vice-President of the new college. I do not know whether he will be or not, because that is up to the council. We should exclude only people who are directly involved as a staff member or a student member of the college.

Amendments carried; clause as amended passed.

Clauses 10 to 14 passed.

Clause 15—"Internal organization of the College."

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I move:

In subclause (2), after "school" first occurring, to insert "department or division".

This is a consequential amendment.

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Clauses 16 to 19 passed.

Clause 20—"Power to make statutes."

Mr. SIMMONS: Does the wording of subclause (1) (o) permit a research institute to affiliate to the college? I have the honour to be Chairman of the Executive Board of the Institute for Fitness Research and Training, which has close links with the Adelaide Teachers College. Affiliation of such an organization could be an advantage to colleges of advanced education.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Having checked this point, I believe the matter is covered by the term "educational institute". It is typical of educational institutes that research work is undertaken in them, and that is part of their general characteristic. Consequently, I do not believe that the provision would preclude the possibility suggested by the honourable member. Also, I believe clause 5 would also cover this matter.

Clause passed.

Clause 21—"By-laws."

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I move to insert the following new subclause:

(9) Where it is alleged that a person has committed an offence against a by-law of the college relating to vehicular traffic or the parking of motor vehicles the college may cause to be served personally or by post upon that person a notice to the effect that he may expiate the offence by payment to the college of an amount specified in the notice, being an amount fixed by by-law, within a time fixed in the notice, and if the offence is so expiated no proceedings shall be commenced in any court in respect of the alleged offence.

Although the new council is given power to regulate such matters as traffic, the use of alcohol, and parking, and to prescribe fines for contravention of any by-law, there is no provision for the expiation of any offence. The amendment is a normal provision and we should give the council power to expiate such an offence without requiring the person to go court.

Dr. TONKIN: I ask the Minister whether this is a workable provision at other institutions, such as Flinders University.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I understand that the Adelaide University has such a provision. I imagine that the provision will cover many cases and will avoid a serious problem for the person charged. A person charged

with, say, a parking offence who wishes to defend his innocence may be involved in twice or three times the normal cost. A person who tries to "buck" a council can be taken to court. I imagine that the member for Bragg occasionally pays the Adelaide City Council \$2 for parking illegally, saying, "If I get caught I will pay the \$2. Most of the members of the Adelaide City Council are members of the Liberal and Country League anyway."

The CHAIRMAN: There is nothing in the amendment about the L.C.L.

Dr. TONKIN: I do not park illegally around the city of Adelaide, engaging in a game of chance.

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Remaining clauses (22 to 28) and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from October 31. Page 2552.)

Mr. CUMBE (Torrens): I support this measure.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Hear, hear!

Mr. CUMBE: I am pleased I have got off to a good start by getting the Minister's approbation.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: If you sat down now, that would be one of the best speeches of the session.

Mr. CUMBE: Even if I did that, the Minister would still reply for half an hour. I intend to examine the Bill, because I do not believe in casting a silent vote. The Bill establishes the teachers' colleges as autonomous colleges in their own right and they will come under the general umbrella of colleges of advanced education. The new names will be Adelaide College of Advanced Education, Sturt College of Advanced Education, Murray Park College of Advanced Education, and Salisbury College of Advanced Education. We have dealt with the Torrens college already. With the Institute of Technology, the School of Dental Therapy, and Roseworthy college, we will have a total of eight of these colleges of advanced education.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: The School of Dental Therapy will go in with one of the other ones.

Mr. CUMBE: Having attended discussions about the School of Dental Therapy, I know what its future is, but that school has been mentioned in this context. We will then have

probably seven such institutions in future. I believe that this will strengthen the South Australian system of colleges of advanced education as we know it. Until now, we have had fewer institutions than have most of the other States except Western Australia and Tasmania. I know of the strength especially of the New South Wales and Victorian systems, involving a plethora of colleges of advanced education.

The concept of autonomy for teachers colleges, that is, separating them from the Education Department, was recommended by the Karmel committee, which was set up by my colleague the member for Davenport who preceded me as Minister of Education when our Party was in Government. The Karmel committee recommended strongly on this aspect. The autonomy of teachers colleges was a matter put to me when I was Minister, but at that time it was not appropriate to consider the matter, first, because we had not received the report of the Karmel committee, and there were several other reasons. However, I support this move.

But I recall vividly the former Labor Minister of Education (Hon. Mr. Loveday) bitterly opposing that section of the Martin committee's report recommending that teacher training be separate from the Education Department. I believe that times have changed considerably, and we now have to look only at the various committees set up in recent years to realize the amount of work, study and deep thought that have gone into the matter of tertiary education and to realize that there is a much broader aspect of non-university education. Quite apart from the Australian Universities Commission, it is seven or eight years since Sir Robert Menzies, as Prime Minister, and the then Senator Gorton, as Minister of Education and Science, set up certain committees, and investigations into this matter have been taking place. For instance, the first *magnum opus* on this matter was the report of the Martin committee which represented a break-through and which was, as far as I know, the result of the first thoroughly-researched investigation into non-university tertiary education.

From the Martin report flowed a whole host of recommendations, not all of which were accepted, one recommendation having the unfortunate result of removing from the Institute of Technology its power to award degrees, but that power has since been restored to the institute. Following that, work was carried out by the South Australian Simpson com-

mittee, then by the Wiltshire committee on accreditation, the Sweeney committee on salaries, and the Karmel committee. Following the Karmel committee report, three reports of the Advisory Committee on Advanced Education (or, as it is now known, the Australian Commission on Advanced Education) have been received. The Australian Commission on Advanced Education in its last report, referring to some of its investigations, at page 5 states:

The commission notes the far-reaching implications of the Senate Report on Teacher Education.

The Senate report is of fairly recent origin and the Senate committee went thoroughly into this matter. The commission's report also states:

We are, of course, already assisting teacher education. More teacher education courses are expected to be established in the next triennium.

That refers to the 1976-78 triennium. Obviously, in the 1973-75 triennium much teacher education work will be undertaken in Australia, and I believe that the South Australian Board of Advanced Education, which was the subject of earlier legislation, has already paved the way for much of this work. Mr. Braddock, who for many years was associated with the South Australian Institute of Technology, is the Chairman of that board, which does extremely valuable work. No doubt when the teachers colleges of this State become autonomous and eligible to attract Commonwealth funds, it will be a great advantage to the Minister of Education and certainly to the Treasurer. Those colleges will qualify for capital grants the same as do other colleges of advanced education, namely, on a \$1 for \$1 basis and, for recurrent expenditure, on the basis of \$1.85 contributed by the State and \$1 by the Commonwealth Government.

This is most helpful and we hope that the funds which otherwise would have to be found for these colleges will be used to meet other educational needs. Significant developments are occurring in non-university tertiary education, one being in relation to the nature of courses. Many more courses are now available than were available as recently as five years ago, and new courses are being considered year by year. One of the most significant studies occurring within colleges at present relates to the school year. In Australia, as well as in many other countries, we seem to be bound completely to the three-term academic year, but there has been much experimentation overseas, as well as in one or two places in Australia, with a view to introducing the

semester type of academic year. Indeed, within a few years we may have semesters in South Australia in relation to tertiary education. There are benefits resulting from this system.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: We have something close to it at Salisbury.

Mr. CUMBE: Yes, I am aware of that. This development may come, although it may not be universal. However, it is the type of new thinking taking place at present. The provision in the Bill for future colleges to be proclaimed is very wise. Nursing is one field that comes to mind readily in this regard. I know that members of the nursing profession have advocated that a college be formed. If there are sufficient numbers and the required status is established, a college could be formed readily in this field. There may be another type of agricultural college needed one day, so that this provision in the Bill is wise indeed.

As in the case of the Torrens College of Advanced Education Bill, this Bill follows closely the Institute of Technology legislation. Its provisions are similar to those of the Torrens Bill except in so far as that Bill refers to the School of Art. The ability to confer degrees, diplomas and other awards recognized and approved by the South Australian Board of Advanced Education is provided. The provisions for the council under this Bill are a little different from those in the Torrens Bill mainly because of the School of Art provisions in that Bill. In this Bill, the council will comprise at least 21 members, and possibly 23 with the two co-opted members. The council shall be constituted by the Director, who shall be a member *ex officio*; three members of the academic staff of the college; three students of the college; one member of the ancillary staff; two officers of the Education Department (the officer of the Further Education Department is missing in this case); three persons with extensive experience in education, two representing the Institute of Teachers, and one representing the independent schools (and I think this provision is most important in relation to a teachers college); two persons employed on the academic staff of any other college of advanced education; six other persons appointed by the Minister; and provision is made for two persons to be co-opted.

The six other members are not categorized at all, so that it is open to the Minister to appoint people with an academic background, people from industry or commerce or, in fact, people from any walk of life. No members of Parliament are to be members of this council, nor were members of Parliament pro-

vided for in the Torrens Bill, and I do not suggest that they should be represented. With members having representation on the councils of the two universities and of the Institute of Technology and on various committees, there are hardly enough members to go around. I find it difficult to attend all the committee meetings I am supposed to attend.

I understand from the Minister that, when the Bill is passed, he intends that these colleges shall operate from January 1, 1973. As I have discussed in the debate on the Torrens Bill several aspects that occur in this Bill, I need not deal with them again.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY (Kavel): I support the Bill, which includes the types of provision one would expect. It confers on these colleges autonomy, especially from the Education Department. This has some overtones. It is a fairly radical severance from what has been past practice, for the Education Department has had fairly logical connections with teachers colleges since the function of those colleges has been to train people to enter the teaching profession. One cannot just shrug off this point. In his second reading explanation of the Torrens Bill, the Minister said that many of his remarks applied to this Bill as well. From his remarks, it appears that these colleges are expected to have broader significance than have present teachers colleges. I point out that it is vitally important that an adequate supply of trained teachers be available in South Australia. That is one of the basic reasons why these colleges exist. The institutions concerned desire to have autonomy, as people like to run their own affairs. We cannot give unbridled autonomy, but in any case these people will be answerable in the long run to the Government of South Australia. I do not think we could reasonably have denied autonomy to these colleges.

One of the greatest benefits that will flow to the Government in this connection is the financial benefit. One major function of the Government is to finance the institutions for which it is responsible. The Commonwealth Government will provide considerable funds for these institutions. From the Minister's point of view, this is probably the most significant feature in this move and, from the look on his face, he does not seem to disagree. Significantly for the Government, the Commonwealth Government will underwrite heavily the financial provisions required to establish and run these colleges effectively. It seems to me that this would be the major motivating force with regard to the Minister's

rapid implementation of the Karmel report. The emphasis of the report lies on the autonomous establishment of the operation, but the Minister's enthusiasm for it would be basically financial. The Commonwealth Government will make the same sort of contribution as it makes to the South Australian Institute of Technology and the universities, and unless I have been misled it would be on a \$1 for \$1 basis for capital costs and \$1 for \$1.85 for recurrent costs including salaries. This is a reasonable fillip to finances for education in this State, and no doubt it has been of considerable significance and a fair spur for the Minister's introduction of this measure.

The Minister suggests that these colleges will have a wider educational scope than the present teachers colleges have. I do not know what the extensions will be, but it is reasonable to expect that, if people are to be adequately equipped to be future teachers, it is necessary for them to have a broad education. Obviously, the Minister expects these colleges to give them this education. Colleges, in conjunction with the universities, have provided the necessary courses in the past, and some prospective teachers now spend most of their time at the university with a brush-up at a college in their final year. I do not think that this practice has been particularly successful in many cases, because contact with schools in which they will be involved has been too limited. I hope that the colleges of advanced education will realize that they have to be heavily involved with schools in the training of future teachers. I shall be interested to see how the multi-purpose function of the colleges develops. It is clear how it will develop at the Torrens college.

Colleges will be given extensive powers to confer degrees and awards, so one would expect that the standards to be prescribed will be fairly high. Colleges will establish their reputations from the graduates of that college. Australian university degrees seem to enjoy a much higher reputation overseas than do the degrees obtained in some American universities. The colleges will set standards that will become recognized fairly widely, and their reputations will be established and their graduates assessed by the examinations, the syllabuses and the courses. If people think that it will be easy to obtain a degree and to increase the number of graduates by lowering the standards, that indicates shallow thinking. The Bill provides that colleges shall co-operate with the Board of Advanced Education and that council shall number 21

members, although others may be co-opted. Obviously, the council will be democratic in its structure.

However, from my experience since becoming a member of Parliament and a member of the Adelaide University Council, I know that the structure of that council has changed significantly, largely because of pressures emanating from within the university by which people clamour for a voice on the governing body. This democratic process cannot be ignored, but I recall vividly the demonstration at a University Council meeting by a group of students who wanted representation on the council. They were eventually given representation, and I believe that this decision was in the best interests of the university. However, when councils become a place in which various groups have an axe to grind, difficulties become apparent. The price being paid because the University Council has become so large is that meetings are interminably long and discussion drags on. The meetings start at 2.20 p.m., but invariably they have to be adjourned. Many members give their time voluntarily in the service of the university, but they are also busy people. The Chief Justice is Chancellor; Justice Mitchell is Deputy Chancellor; Mr. Jacobs, Q.C., is Chairman of the Finance Committee; and Professor Lloyd Cox is Chairman of the Education Committee.

These remarks also apply to Parliamentary members of the council, and I try to attend meetings regularly. Generally, the same decision is reached as would have been reached by a smaller council, but the discussions are longer, the meetings become cumbersome, and members of the council sometimes become frustrated. One must balance the two viewpoints: it is valuable to include students and staff members on the council so that they know what is going on and do not feel forgotten, but in the long term the council is answerable not only to the students and staff of the institution but also to the taxpayers of South Australia.

I deplore the tendency for people with an axe to grind to seek membership of such bodies. That tendency is evident to some extent in connection with the Council of the Adelaide University. Actually, people should be willing to debate issues on their merits and to make responsible decisions in the light of what is best for all concerned. However, the tendency I have referred to is the price we sometimes have to pay for trying to be democratic and including on councils as wide a representation

as possible. The Minister of Education recently said that students were being included on councils because of modern thinking, and I have no complaint about their being included, but I hope that the number of council members does not become unwieldy.

I believe that the Council of the Adelaide University, with about 30 members, is large enough. I have no complaint about the people who have been elected to that council, but the council's proceedings sometimes become lengthy. Further, I believe that the council probably reaches the same conclusions as those that would be reached if it had fewer members. I realize that the viewpoint of those within the institution should be given, but the majority view should be a detached judgment, given by people from outside the institution who do not have a specific axe to grind. The Bill provides that the President and the Vice-President of the college council shall not come from within the institution; for the kind of reason I have already advanced, I believe that that is a wise provision.

The member for Torrens said that the accreditation of degrees would no doubt be done in conjunction with the Board of Advanced Education. The Bill provides for consultation between the various bodies. If there is to be an adequate supply of teachers for our schools, there must be close liaison between the colleges of advanced education and the Education Department. Although the financing of the institutions will be fairly heavily underwritten by the Commonwealth Government, nevertheless the South Australian Government will provide a considerable portion of the necessary funds. Consequently, I believe that, largely through the Minister of Education, there will be fairly close collaboration between the Education Department and the colleges of advanced education. The Bill provides that people at present employed by the Education Department in teachers colleges will remain in employment in the colleges of advanced education.

In future the Director of a college will be appointed by the college council. In the past, Principals of teachers colleges, with one exception I believe, have come through the Education Department and have proved themselves to be effective teachers and administrators before joining the staff of a teachers college. This system may be changed in future, particularly if the colleges become autonomous. In future, it is possible that the Director of a college will come from another State or from another country. At present, teachers colleges recruit

some lecturers from outside South Australia, and this policy may be followed to a greater extent in the future. In these circumstances, college councils are being charged with a very great responsibility. In the case of universities, appointments committees are set up, the personnel of which are carefully chosen. Before an appointment is made, the applications for a position are considered very carefully. After a recommendation has been made, the university council makes the final decision. I expect that a similar procedure will be followed in the colleges of advanced education. The position is not clear, because we do not know how the colleges will develop regarding broadening the scope of their educational activities. The sort of activity undertaken would determine the sort of applicant for the position of Director. In future, people from outside South Australia may be appointed to these positions.

Clause 18 seems to spell out what is expected of these colleges and the Bill lays down guidelines as to how the council will operate, although it does not prescribe dogmatically. Reference is made to the fact that student bodies are to be encouraged. I have already referred to clause 20, which deals with the transfer of the staff of present teachers colleges automatically to the colleges of advanced education. Clause 21 sets out clearly the guidelines for any statutes expected in a college of this kind.

It is interesting that power is given in clause 21 for a college to establish a board of discipline. We cannot close our mind to the fact that, from time to time, people are disturbed at the behaviour of some students at tertiary institutions. I consider that most students are interested in getting the qualifications that they go to the institution to obtain, but in any large number of students a few will cause disruption and trouble. I may be mistaken, but I think the trend towards this disruption and trouble seems to have diminished recently. However, some students in an institution will espouse causes and this gets publicity. It is interesting that the board of discipline will be able to deal with these problems.

The Statutes are to be laid before Parliament, as they should be and as is the case with other institutions. The by-laws about parking, roadways, unlawful consumption of alcohol, and the many other activities that must be controlled in any institution are provided for. I cannot conceive of any member's opposing the Bill. It reflects much credit on former Ministers of Education. I

think the present Minister has accused some of us of having become clucky about the Karmel report, but I do not think we have. That report has become the basis of most of the policy decisions made by the present Government and I daresay it would become the basis of a Liberal and Country League Government's decisions.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: In which decade will that be?

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I think the Minister missed my point, which was that, if the Labor Party was not successful at an election and an L.C.L. Government was in office, the Karmel report would be the basis of many policy decisions by that L.C.L. Government. When the member for Davenport leaves this place and history gets matters in their proper perspective, it will be acknowledged that probably two of the most significant happenings in education in Australia occurred when she was Minister of Education. This was not recognized at the time.

The Karmel report has been a historic document in education in Australia and I pay a tribute to the member for Davenport, who commissioned it. I think the present Minister, in his more charitable moments, would say that it has been a most useful document to him and his Government, as it would be to any other Government in Australia. We are not becoming clucky in giving due recognition to such a document. The Bill has been introduced at an opportune time and we look forward to the implementation of further recommendations in this significant report.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Education): I want to make only two points. First, the Karmel report was presented in February, 1971, and the decision to grant autonomy to teachers colleges had been made early in December, 1970, so that the decision was made before the report was presented. Secondly, it has been a long battle to get the Commonwealth Government to agree to support teachers colleges on the same basis as that on which universities and institutions of technology are supported. I should like to get the history right about this.

When I became Minister of Education, all State Education Departments supported the proposition that, rather than have support for teachers colleges on the same basis as support for universities, it was better to have the Commonwealth Government paying the full cost of building the teachers colleges and not meeting any running costs. At the first conference, in 1970, I was a minority of one in

arguing for a basis of subsidies on \$1 for \$1 on capital and \$1 for \$1.85 on recurrent costs.

In Brisbane, at the end of May, 1971, I got an even split amongst the Ministers. In Sydney, in May this year, the Ministers were unanimous about subsidies of \$1 for \$1 and \$1 for \$1.85. Of course, the logic of it is clear, although it took an awful long time for the other Ministers to do their homework. This triennium we received \$3,600,000 for the building of Murray Park Teachers College and nothing in relation to recurrent expenditure. Next triennium we receive \$3,500,000 from the Commonwealth Government for the building of the Torrens College of Advanced Education, probably \$2,300,000 over the triennium for recurrent expenditure in relation to Torrens and about another \$4,500,000 for recurrent expenditure in connection with the other colleges. The arithmetic of that exercise is clear: it took an awful long time to persuade the other State Ministers of Education and the Commonwealth Government. I point out to the member for Kavel that South Australia was the only State that made an official submission to the Senate committee on this point and the committee accepted our submission. Good luck to it.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 9 passed.

Clause 10—"President and Vice-President."

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Education): I move:

In subclause (3) to strike out "or of any other college of advanced education,"; and to strike out "a college under this section" and insert "that college".

The purpose of the amendments is exactly the same as that of amendments moved in relation to the Torrens College of Advanced Education Bill.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Will the Minister spell out just what is the purpose of the amendments?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: For election as President of, say, Adelaide College of Advanced Education, the academic staff members of the council, the student members of the council and the ancillary staff member of the council are not eligible, but everyone else is.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Therefore, the people concerned could conceivably be the President or the Vice-President of the council of a college other than the one in which they are employed?

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Yes.

Amendments carried; clause as amended passed.

Clauses 11 to 21 passed.

Clause 22—"By-laws."

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I move to insert the following new subclause:

(9) Where it is alleged that a person has committed an offence against a by-law of a college relating to vehicular traffic or the parking of motor vehicles, the college may cause to be served personally or by post upon that person a notice to the effect that he may expiate the offence by payment to the college of an amount specified in the notice, being an amount fixed by by-law, within a time fixed in the notice, and if the offence is so expiated no proceedings shall be commenced in any court in respect of the alleged offence.

This is the same provision as that inserted in the Torrens College of Advanced Education Bill and it seeks to provide a by-law-making power for a college so that it can provide for the expiation of a parking offence, rather than taking the individual to court.

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Remaining clauses (23 to 29) and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from October 25. Page 2443.)

Mr. EVANS (Fisher): I support the Bill. The Minister of Works commenced the second reading explanation by stating:

It represents a major advance in the law governing the acquisition of land by public authorities.

I believe that is true. This is the second major advance that has occurred in the last three years in this regard. In November, 1969, the then Liberal and Country League Government implemented the present Act, relating to the acquisition of land by Government instrumentalities. I do not believe that we are going sufficiently far even under this Bill. When the original Bill was introduced in another place in November, 1969, the then Minister of Local Government (Hon. Mr. Hill) stated:

One last general comment should be made. This Bill deals, and is intended to deal, only with procedures and compensation for taking land. The Land Acquisition (Legislation Review) Committee, which recommended this Bill, had before it some submissions relating to the need to provide compensation for losses suffered by persons whose land had not been taken for announced public works projects, but who, in some way (often indirectly), had suffered other losses or disadvantageous con-

sequences either as the result of the announcement of a project or as the result of its execution. Those other losses or consequences are not, in the opinion of the committee and of the Government, susceptible of legislative cure of the kind embodied in land acquisition legislation.

Both the committee and the Government are firmly of the opinion that the solution to the problem of the special sort of losses referred to must be found either in administrative action or in legislation of a social nature specifically directed to the social problems involved, of which monetary compensation is only one. Whether administrative action is taken or social legislation is introduced, the adequacy of the solutions attempted will best be debated as separate issues in Parliament.

On December 2, at page 3455 of *Hansard*, the then Attorney-General (the member for Mitcham) made the same comments when giving the second reading explanation of the Bill in this Chamber. On December 4 (page 3645 of *Hansard*), the then member for Barossa (the present member for Tea Tree Gully) said:

In his second reading explanation the Minister referred to the committee having before it submissions relating to compensation for losses suffered by landowners, perhaps indirectly, but nothing has been included in the Bill to this effect, because it is considered that such compensation should be made by administrative action or in further legislation of a social nature. I am not sure what that means, and I am not sure whether this is the correct approach. I should like the Attorney-General to give some assurance that the Government will not let the matter rest here; otherwise, persons in this position could receive no extra compensation for this disability.

In closing the second reading debate (page 3646 of *Hansard*), the then Attorney-General said:

All I can do at present (perhaps I did it in a rather roundabout way in my second reading explanation) is to say that the Government has not lost sight of this but is still looking to see whether it is possible to do anything about it, but so far there is no solution. The solution is not vital to the passing of this Bill. If the Government can find a way of doing it and, if it believes that it is financially practicable, legislation will be introduced next session.

No legislation was ever introduced by my Party while it was in Government and no legislation on the matter has been introduced by this Government. In that debate in 1969, only two Labor Party members spoke, and they supported the legislation. However, at that time all members who spoke were concerned that the legislation did not go far enough in relation to the indirect effect that the acquisition of land could have on property owners. With regard to injuries that a person

may suffer through the acquisition of land by a Government instrumentality, I will quote the following part of a letter written to the Attorney-General by a constituent:

The law provides no compensation for persons whose property is adversely affected by a public undertaking unless some portion of the person's land is being compulsorily acquired for the purposes of the undertaking.

In reply, the Attorney-General wrote:

While it is correct that the law provides no compensation for persons whose property is adversely affected by the construction of an authorized undertaking, there is no distinction in this respect between persons from whom a portion of land is acquired and those from whom no land is taken. Section 25 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1969, provides:

The compensation payable under this Act in respect of the acquisition of land shall be determined according to the following principles:

- (a) the compensation payable to a claimant shall be such as adequately to compensate him for any loss that he has suffered by reason of the acquisition of the land;
- (b) in assessing the amount referred to in paragraph (a) of this section consideration may be given to—
 - (i) the actual value of the subject land; and
 - (ii) the loss occasioned by reason of severance, disturbance or injurious affection.

When this matter was being dealt with previously, I thought that a person could claim if his property was indirectly affected by acquisition. However, that is not the case, as the Attorney-General does not interpret the Act that way. His reply continues:

A claim for injurious affection to the balance of the land arises only from the taking of portion of it. There is no provision that an owner may claim for any damage arising from the execution of the authorized undertaking. In other words, the Attorney-General is saying that, although the building by a Government instrumentality of a high school, sewage treatment works, or some other project may affect the value of a person's property or his way of life, he has no legal claim in respect of that. He must either sell his property at a loss or suffer the consequences of the acquisition. The Attorney-General's reply continues:

It is suggested that the reason behind the provision was to place all owners of land affected by the execution of works on an equal footing and, because there would be no limit to the persons from whom no land was taken who might claim once the way was open, to exclude such claims in the public interest. It must be remembered that in the great majority of cases persons from whom no land is taken benefit from the execution of works and their property is enhanced in value. There is no provision in either Act that the authority can claim against such persons in respect of enhancement to their property.

We know that is true. The Government does not have the power to ask for any payment where the value of a property may be enhanced by the building of a school, railway, or sewage treatment plant nearby. However, I do not think that the value of a property close to these Government instrumentalities increases, except perhaps in the case of a park or garden being placed near a property. It is no benefit to live next door to a school or some other similar Government instrumentality: it is a disadvantage. I do not think this present legislation goes far enough in this regard. We should allow a person the opportunity to claim compensation from the Government if he can prove that his property has lost value because a Government instrumentality has established some building or other project in the near vicinity. I would define "in the near vicinity" as being the property owned by the person being separated from land owned by the Government instrumentality by the width of a road, by a right of way, or by a railway, or if the two properties had a common boundary.

I can see no reason why a person should not be paid compensation for such inconvenience. The Government should accept this responsibility. If we say we cannot afford to pay compensation to these people, we are saying, in effect, that a minority in the community is affected adversely but that we do not believe the majority can afford to pay them. I think in the past it has been said that this is an open-ended offer by the Government. If the Government cannot afford to pay this type of compensation, how can a minority afford to suffer this loss? If the minority suffers that loss, why should it have to carry the loss for the benefit of the majority? This has happened in the past because Governments have not been willing to recognize minorities, but every care must be taken to protect the rights and interests of minorities at all times.

This is a rehousing Bill: it gives the Government power to set up a committee of five members, and the person who believes that he has been affected adversely by acquisition may appeal to that committee. I believe there is a distinct possibility that the committee may consist entirely of public servants, and this would be a disadvantage. New section 26a (2) provides:

The committee shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor of whom—

- (a) one, who shall be chairman, shall be a person nominated by the Minister of Community Welfare;
 - (b) one shall be a person nominated by the Treasurer;
 - (c) one shall be a person nominated by the Minister of Roads and Transport;
 - (d) one shall be a person nominated by the Minister of Lands;
- and
- (e) one shall be a person who has, in the opinion of the Governor, extensive knowledge of, and experience in matters of housing.

If every member of the committee was a public servant, it would be detrimental to the objectives of the committee and to the benefit it could offer. When the person who believes he has been affected adversely or has not received satisfactory compensation applies to that committee, the provisions of the Bill do not clearly define the Minister's original intention, because new section 26g (2) provides:

A person to whom that dwellinghouse was, at the time of the service of the notice of intention to acquire the land, his usual place of residence shall be entitled to make application to the committee at any time before or within three months after the date of the acquisition for assistance under this section.

New section 26g should be considered closely, because I believe it refers specifically to the person living in the home: it may mean the tenant in some cases and not the owner, but in other cases it refers to the owner. If a person who had lived in the home for 15 years went overseas or to another State for two years and let the house to a tenant, can both persons claim compensation? In his second reading explanation the Minister said:

There may also be other social problems arising from the acquisition. For example, a resident may be subject to some kind of disability and his present place of residence may be very suitable for a person subject to that disability.

I agree that this is the case that should be covered, but how far is the committee allowed to go in granting compensation? A person living at Brompton may pay \$16 a week in a home that is 200 yards from his place of employment, but he is rehoused at Elizabeth. Do we then allow compensation for fares for perhaps 15 years whilst he is travelling from Elizabeth to his occupation at Brompton? I believe that the Bill gives that power. I believe that the Bill is intended to provide compensation for a person to enable him to acquire a freehold house in another area, and I congratulate the Government on that aspect. However, I ask the Minister to consider new section 26g in order to ascertain whether it provides what

he intended it should provide. The Minister has said that the Land Acquisition Act provides in general terms for the acquisition of property upon just terms. However, I do not think that all aspects have been covered.

The Minister has also said that where a landholder is dispossessed of property the law requires that he should receive fair compensation for the value of that property and also compensation for any disturbance that he has suffered as a result of the acquisition, but these principles do not, however, cover one very important aspect of land acquisition. The Minister should have said "several aspects" rather than "one aspect" of land acquisition. We are dealing with a minority and, as political Parties, we generally ignore the situation of that minority. That is one of the greatest problems of land acquisition, because we consider the financial side affecting Government departments when we should be considering the finances of the community. In his second reading explanation the Minister said:

The committee is vested with the duty of investigating the application and, after it has done so, it is empowered to make arrangements with any department or instrumentality of the State, or with any other person or body of persons . . .

Does the Minister include in that category a company, whether limited or not? It may be that no Government department has a suitable house available, and it may be necessary to negotiate with a private company to acquire a property. The powers of the committee concerning the granting of compensation for social benefit are satisfactory, but the Minister should spell out whether he believes compensation should cover the cost of travelling to the person's place of employment after he has been moved. A thought in my mind is that I can see tied up with the Planning and Development Act Amendment Bill, which is before the House but which I cannot discuss now, the possibility that the Government could move several hundred people from the area of a major project, such as Hackney, to another area. That would be detrimental if the people were moved to an area to which they were not accustomed, but the State Planning Authority might say that houses were already available in that new area.

I support the Bill and congratulate the Government on introducing it. It follows on from what the L.C.L. was doing when it went out of Government, but I do not think that either Party has gone far enough. My special concern is that a property owner may be forced

to live near a freeway, school, sewage treatment plant, or some high-rise building. Many of us would not want that, but such a person has no right to compensation and the legislation ignores him.

Society gains the benefit in some cases, in improved value of property, savings in transport and cartage costs, availability of schools for better education, and availability of railway facilities, but in each case legislation forgets a small minority. Government and Opposition members alike would be sympathetic to this minority and I should hope that, in future, we and the community would accept the responsibility for preserving the interests of people who otherwise would be affected adversely.

Mr. McANANEY (Heysen): I support the Bill, in general. It is a step in the right direction, but how far one should go is difficult to determine. Many people suffer from the legislation. A man with a property in a watershed area just outside a town is not allowed to subdivide his property to give his son a block, so the son has to purchase a block for about \$2,000 on a site 200 yards inside the town.

These injustices occur through actions that we take in the interests of all the people. A house near Mount Barker was knocked down when the freeway was built, but the Government would not give the owner even what he had paid for the house 10 or 15 years earlier, even though the value had increased considerably in the meantime. Although that man was compensated for some disturbance, he was told that he could obtain a similar house elsewhere, but it was a long way away. We should not expect a man born and bred in Mount Barker to move so far so that a freeway can be built.

I do not like the general sort of committee that comprises members appointed by the Government. All the members of such a committee may be public servants and, although I have a great admiration for public servants, I believe that such committees should comprise a mixed group of people so that some members might be able to look at matters from the outside, as against those members who look from the inside and do not realize the injustices that occur. I agree with the member for Fisher that the provisions of the Bill are vague. Will we give someone better conditions than he has had previously, or will he be given something equivalent to what he has had? This should be set out in more definite terms.

The payment to be made will be difficult to assess, and anything vague makes a Bill bad. The provision would be better if the meaning was spelt out in plain English. We are making these changes so that the whole community can obtain the benefit, but those who are pushed around in the process should be given the same conditions as they had had previously. How will we overcome all the disadvantages incurred indirectly and in other ways? If a farmer changes to another form of business, his rates and taxes may increase considerably. We may argue that a man can be told he must make a living somewhere else in South Australia, but that man should be given a property somewhere else in which conditions are similar, even though this would involve the State in heavy expenditure.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY (Kavel): Although I support the Bill, I think that some of its provisions are too wide and too vague. One cannot quibble with the basic aim to re-establish people in satisfactory housing conditions if they have been forced out of their original houses through Government acquisition of their property. Although the Government claims that it is breaking new ground, I wonder what will be the general reaction to these vague provisions. Members of the committee to be established, as in the case of all committees, will be paid, and remuneration will be fixed. Like the member for Heysen, I wonder just how many committees, authorities or boards this Government has set up to protect the consumer and to look after its various legislative measures. That is the price the community is paying, although that is not my basic complaint here.

New section 26a (2) designates who shall comprise the committee, one member to be a nominee of the Minister of Community Welfare, one to be a nominee of the Treasurer, and so on. Why does the Bill not simply provide that the Government shall appoint the committee? If it is meant that the Treasurer is to appoint someone from his department and that the other Ministers designated shall appoint persons from their departments, why does the Bill not say so? Or is this to be a way of conferring some sort of patronage on a friend of a Minister? I would not think that ill even of this Ministry. Having seen, in my district, the effect on landholders whose property has been acquired, especially in the Chain of Ponds area, I think that the present situation leaves something to be desired. Reading the Bill, one just is not sure what the Government means by "social

environment" and "ameliorating any other social problems". New section 26g (4) provides:

The committee may, after consideration of an application under this section and after making such inquiries and obtaining such reports as it considers necessary—

(a) make arrangements with any department or instrumentality of the Government of the State, or with any other person or body of persons, by means of which the applicant will be re-housed in a satisfactory social environment or any other social problems arising from the acquisition . . .

A man's wife who does not like the new accommodation provided may clear out. What sum will ameliorate that situation? This provision is too wide, and the committee is given an impossible task. New section 26g (6) provides that the committee "may rescind any arrangement . . . if the authority does not proceed with the acquisition . . .". A notice having been served, a problem may arise and may continue to exist even though the Government decides not to acquire the property in question. That provision seems to be unrealistic. One cannot escape the fact that money that is granted to people is public money, and people in the community have a right to know where it is spent. Therefore, I believe that members of Parliament should have before them a report on the decisions of the committee so that they can satisfy themselves that this money is being wisely spent. I support the second reading.

Dr. TONKIN (Bragg): I, too, support the Bill, which I think is most important, as it is introduced at a time when rehousing is becoming more and more prevalent. Not only in the watershed areas but in the inner suburbs as well projects involving acquisition and rehousing are taking place. I agree with the member for Fisher that, if anything, we should err on the side of generosity, because so many intangible things go towards making up a person's home. It is not merely a question of relocating members of a family and buying them another house. If the community wants people to change their home and way of life, it must be willing to compensate them for this.

I can recall the case of a house in Hackney that had been occupied by the same couple for many years. They had a delightful garden which they had tended lovingly every day. Because of the Hackney redevelopment scheme, they have had to move. However, I understand that they have been re-established, with assistance being given them to put their garden into much the same order as it was originally planted

by them. That is the sort of attention that is vitally necessary if we are to uphold the rights of individual citizens. I hope that the member for Kavel was being a little too gloomy and over-cautious in some of the points he made. I believe that it is impossible to spell out in legislation all that may have to be done. Therefore, the legislation must be wide enough to allow for every possible social contingency that may arise. One has only to think of the effect of age on resettlement. Undoubtedly, the older one becomes the more difficult it is to change, especially when this applies to one's way of life at home.

The member for Heysen posed the rhetorical question of how the committee would decide every problem brought before it. I believe that it will try to do its best, and that is all it can do. I have every confidence in the committee. If the Government goes about its task properly, the committee should be appointed in such a way that it will do its best for every individual. I agree with the member for Kavel that a report should be made available. Nothing in the legislation suggests that such a report will not be made available. However, if Labor Ministers are involved in administering this legislation, I hope they will not withhold reports in this case as they have been known to withhold them in various other cases.

I am pleased that a social worker has been appointed to the committee, as it would be entirely wrong if a social worker had not been appointed to it. I agree with remarks that have been made about the preponderance of Government Department representation on the committee. However, I must agree that officers from the Treasury, the Department of the Minister of Roads and Transport, and the Lands Department, and a housing expert are the people most concerned with these problems. I would also like to see on the committee a representative of local government and of the community involved in a specific resettlement. Such representatives would vary according to the area being considered. Perhaps the legislation could have been improved by allowing for such temporary membership on the committee.

The Bill can do nothing but good. Its provisions must be wide enough to allow all possibilities to be covered. It is not always best for an individual to do what an authority may decide is best. Each case of this type must be treated individually, with solutions being found to individual problems.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 3 passed.

Clause 4—"Enactment of Part IVA of principal Act."

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: The composition of the committee is unusual, but it seems that the Governor makes the appointments on the recommendation of several Ministers. Are members of the committee to be officers of various departments or are they to be appointments at large from the community? I do not oppose the spirit of this Bill, because there are valid cases that must be considered. This Bill is a genuine attempt to overcome a situation that cannot be satisfactorily ameliorated by the compensation clauses in the present legislation. However, members should be given information about how Government moneys are to be spent. Large sums will be involved, particularly when one considers the Hackney redevelopment scheme. A multitude of social problems could arise that would involve the committee in dealing with many applications, and some guide lines should be announced about the uniformity of grounds on which an application can be made. No doubt any proposed expenditure will be scrutinized by the Auditor-General. I have dealt with this matter because an amendment is being drafted.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: You should seek leave to continue.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I move to insert the following new section:

26h. (1) The committee shall as soon as practicable after the thirtieth day of June in each year present a report upon the applications considered by the committee in the period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth day of June and of the nature and extent of the assistance arranged or recommended by the committee in respect of those applications.

(2) The Minister shall, as soon as practicable after receiving the report under subsection (1) of this section, cause a copy of the report to be laid before each House of Parliament.

We are dealing with special circumstances where moneys are to be spent in connection with procedures other than the normal procedures for the acquisition of property; the details of such expenditure should be made available to Parliament. Further, where payments are made to solve social problems, the details of those payments should also be made available to Parliament.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo (Minister of Roads and Transport): The honourable member has suddenly thrust an amendment on the Committee, and my immediate reaction is that the amendment is not acceptable. What the member for Kavel is trying to do is have a little

stickybeak into the unfortunate affairs of some people in this community, and I will not be in that.

Mr. McAnaney: What about—

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The honourable member for Heysen will suffer the consequences if he does not abide by Standing Orders. The honourable Minister will be out of order in replying to anything that the honourable member for Heysen may say while that member is sitting where he is now sitting. The honourable Minister of Roads and Transport.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: For reasons best known to themselves, Opposition members now seem to want everything laid before Parliament. However, when those Opposition members who were members of the previous Parliament were in Government, we did not get many reports presented. I have not heard any Opposition member ask for a report to be tabled in this Parliament about the disturbance money that is being paid to some members of the rural community. However, the inquisitive member for Kavel wants to find out about unfortunate people who are not as well endowed as he and some of his Liberal colleagues are. We must remember that when a report is laid before Parliament it is public property.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: The Minister's comments are singularly inappropriate and offensive. He suggested earlier that, as I was moving this amendment at short notice, I should seek leave to continue my remarks.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: I offered that, and you would not take it.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: If that was a genuine offer, it did not come over to me as a genuine offer. The Minister said by way of interjection, "Why don't you seek leave to continue?" The reason why I did not seek leave to continue was that I did not think I would be granted leave. Perhaps I should ask that progress be reported so that the Minister can study the amendment.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: I have studied it.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: The Minister is really saying, through his opposition to my amendment, that details connected with a radical departure from normal acquisition processes will be kept secret. Payments are to be made from the public purse, but information about those payments is to be denied us.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: You don't know anything about it.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! Standing Orders apply to every member of this Committee, including Ministers.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: If the Minister thinks that he can judge my motives in the terms that he has used, he is willing to sink lower than I think he is, and that is fairly low. Taxpayers' money will be spent in a wide-open situation and Parliament will not know how it is being spent. From what the Minister has said, the way will be open for hand-outs on an arbitrary basis and in an arbitrary area. I do not think the Minister was genuine in suggesting that I ask leave to continue my remarks.

Dr. TONKIN: I ask the Minister whether reports on individual cases, in response to questions at Question Time, would give the information that the member for Kavel desires.

Mr. Payne: If it was a hand-out for the cockies, we wouldn't hear about it.

Mr. Mathwin: The Minister cannot hear.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The honourable member for Bragg is addressing the Committee and I warn any member who deprives him of that right. Honourable members will abide by Standing Orders.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: If I am asked about the financial arrangement of any property, whether under this Bill or the present Act, and the reply will not in any way damage the standing of the person concerned, the information will be given in its entirety.

Mr. EVANS: I accept the Minister's argument that, perhaps, by asking questions in Parliament, most of the detail can be given without mention of individual names or properties. The Ombudsman will have power to act in some cases and, if insufficient information is being given in Parliament, Parliament can debate that matter.

Amendment negated.

Mr. EVANS: Under new section 26g, I take it that we give the tenant of the house the opportunity to claim compensation. I read the provision as meaning that a person who claims that the house is his dwellinghouse at the time of acquisition may claim compensation. Is only the person living in the house entitled to compensation?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The intention of the legislation is to provide compensation for the resident-owner of a property, and it does not provide for compensation for a person renting the property.

Clause passed.

Title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

OMBUDSMAN BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with amendments.

UNFAIR ADVERTISING ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT AMENDMENT BILL (ALCOHOL)

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from October 25. Page 2445.)

Dr. TONKIN (Bragg): I support the Bill. I think everyone in the community is well aware of the interrelation between alcohol and road traffic accidents. Studies have been performed throughout the world and on average more than 50 per cent of road fatalities in each case involves a blood alcohol level above the legal limit. I do not intend to canvass deeply the reasons for my support of this Bill and the reasons underlying its introduction because I believe much of this has already been said. I refer to the remarks made when the Bill was introduced in a slightly different form and lapsed earlier this year. However, the arguments advanced then are still valid. Alcoholism is a widespread condition; it is far more common than we realize, and it is one of the major problems of drug dependence in the Western world. It is not treated so frequently, because it is so often unrecognized. There are many more chronic alcoholics in our community than we would ever imagine.

In addition, alcoholism is not recognized as a major problem, because it is tolerated as a way of life. There is relatively little stigma attached to the condition of being under the influence of alcohol; as a general rule, the drunk is a figure of fun more often than a subject of disgust, and this is highlighted in cinema and television roles. The whole problem of alcoholism must be examined in order to understand adequately the effect it has on driving ability and the relationship it bears to road safety. The person acutely affected by alcohol is obviously incapable. All members will have read an article recently describing the effect on a driver's judgment of certain graduated quantities of alcohol and how a skilled bus driver, after two or three drinks, was unable adequately to judge whether or not his bus could pass between two poles.

The person who is acutely under the influence of alcohol is likely to be apprehended: his car will weave; he will be unable to control it adequately, and he will be patently under

the influence of alcohol although, of course, one of the side effects of the condition is that he does not always realize that he is under the influence of alcohol. Indeed, it has been said that someone who has been drinking and does not believe he is affected in any way is well on the way to becoming an alcoholic.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Is that a fact?

Dr. TONKIN: Yes. I am tempted to answer that interjection, but—

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Why don't you?

Dr. TONKIN: It is so. The chronic alcoholic is an even greater danger: he does not realize just what a danger he is, and it is said of him (and he himself says) that apparently he is able to tolerate much alcohol, and drinking does not affect his driving. He is the true drug dependant: he is the man so dependent on alcohol that he cannot function adequately without a certain blood alcohol level being present. He becomes so physically dependent, in fact, that his normal behaviour and, therefore, his routine driving ability are not affected by average quantities of alcohol. Where this man gets into trouble and why so many accidents occur in such odd places (on the open road, for instance) is that, whereas he responds normally and can drive adequately and perform routine functions, when he is faced with a driving emergency he cannot react normally. In other words, he can deal with every-day activities of driving as long as there is no emergency; as soon as an emergency arises, he is unable to cope.

Even after a chronic alcoholic has been involved in an accident, he can exhibit behaviour indicating stress that would be normal, but he is still frequently not obviously under the influence of alcohol; in other words, he has a high tolerance to alcohol. As I said previously, this is typical of the drug dependant; it is, in fact, only when some people are taken away from alcohol (for example, admitted to hospital or put in gaol) and cannot get alcohol that they begin to develop the signs and symptoms of withdrawal, that is, the "d.t.s.," and one realizes that they are chronic alcoholics. Events sadly and often permanently prove that the apparent ability to drive that is exhibited by the chronic alcoholic who is, in fact, under the influence of alcohol will lead to accidents, because this impairment of ability is not recognized.

I thoroughly approve of the general principles set out in the Bill. I think we will find that after this measure has been operating for a year or two the things that we believe now about alcohol and driving will be more than

adequately proved; in fact, I believe we will find some results that may well surprise us. The whole basis of the alcotest and the breathalyser is the measurement of the alcohol content of the alveolar air trapped in the fine interchange areas of a person's lungs, and the alcohol level there is a surprisingly accurate pointer to the alcohol level of the blood. It is not perfect; it is not as accurate as a blood alcohol analysis itself, but it is still an accurate test. Although the alcotest is not as accurate as a breathalyser, it is sufficiently close to the mark to be admissible in a court.

I believe that the time limit of five years before an offence should be taken into account as a previous offence under clause 4 is right and proper, because we are here looking for the chronic alcoholic. If it were not for the fact that chronic alcoholics cannot be easily detected, we would not have to go to the length of providing breath and blood tests. Therefore, five years is fair, because in that time a man will have become a chronic alcoholic. Clause 5 (5) simply provides that, if anyone gives a police officer cause to suspect on reasonable grounds that his ability to drive a motor vehicle is impaired (the person concerned may have been involved in an accident), the officer has every right to ask that the alcohol level be estimated.

Once again, I point out that it is a matter of great regret that frequently the chronic alcoholic's accident is fatal and causes serious damage. Failure to agree to take a breathalyser or alcotest suggests that the person has something to fear. There is the possibility that he cannot blow into the breathalyser; I suppose that, if a person has fractured ribs or some other serious condition, this is sufficient reason, but that is covered by sub-clause (4) (b). I also agree that the refusal to blow into the machine should be regarded with the same gravity as an actual offence. By clause 6, section 47f is amended so that anyone who wishes to quarrel with the reading of the breathalyser will be able to have a blood test taken.

Under clause 8, the Governor may by notice published in the *Gazette* approve apparatus of a specified kind for the purpose of conducting alcotests. I point out that the time may well come when we will have to consider machines for conducting tests for other drugs. In the United States of America I understand there is the prototype of a machine that will measure the blood-marihuana level.

Clause 9 is one of the contentious clauses in the Bill. I do not think that any doctor really likes this provision. However, the effect of alcohol on the road toll is such that most doctors will agree to participate. Within eight hours after an accident a person who attends at or is admitted to a hospital shall have a blood test taken, and the onus is on the medical practitioner attending him to take that test.

Mr. Wardle: What about after the eight hours?

Dr. TONKIN: I think that it is unlikely that anyone would be admitted to hospital later than eight hours after an accident. Although that could happen, I believe that the limit in the Bill is sufficient. New section 47i (3) provides:

A medical practitioner shall not be obliged to take a sample of blood under this section where the patient objects to the taking of the sample of blood and persists in that objection after the medical practitioner has informed him that unless his objection is made upon genuine medical grounds, it may constitute an offence against this section.

This sounds very much like the warning given by a police officer on arrest. I wonder whether medical practitioners can adequately explain the legal situation to a patient; I wonder whether they should be expected to do so. There has been a suggestion that a police officer should be required to explain to the patient that he can commit an offence by refusing to undergo a blood test. However, I do not intend to move an amendment along those lines. I think most doctors will do the best they can, although I do not know whether they will be able to explain this fully. If the person involved says that the doctor has not explained this properly, it could be a defence to a prosecution. I shall be interested to hear the Minister explain the position of doctors in these circumstances.

Another point that will be difficult to deal with is the case of a patient who is admitted to hospital in a disorientated state. Although he is conscious, he is not sensible and continually moves his arms and legs about, refusing to allow the taking of a blood sample. The doctor can explain to him that he may be committing an offence, but the patient may continue to refuse to allow the blood sample to be taken. On the following day, or eight hours after his admission to hospital, the patient can then suddenly recover his senses and say that he has no recollection whatever of refusing permission for a blood test. If he has been genuinely disorientated following concussion, I do not think he can be convicted, as I think this would be a defence against the prosecution. As I think this is an important

matter, I shall be interested to hear whether the Minister has taken expert advice on it. I am afraid that this could be done deliberately. A person could refuse to have a blood sample taken well knowing what he was doing. He could then say eight hours later that he had not known what he was doing.

New section 47i (4) deals with the taking of blood samples from people who are apparently over the age of 14 years and are dead on arrival at hospital. This matter was covered well by the *ad hoc* committee, and I intend to take steps in Committee to change this provision. It is impracticable for a busy house surgeon on an accident night (usually late on a Saturday) to be fooling around in the back of an ambulance under fairly adverse conditions trying to take blood from a person who has been dead for some time. Indeed, the blood alcohol reading obtained in those circumstances is frequently unsatisfactory and not a true reading. Someone said to me the other day that the provision that the practitioner shall cause another container to be delivered to the relatives of the deceased is rather grisly. I have to agree, but I cannot see any other way out. I trust the good sense of the nurses and doctors to see that this is done in the best possible way and with the least amount of shock.

I think that the problems involved in this legislation are both surmountable and insurmountable. The question of taking blood from a dead person is a surmountable problem, whereas the case of a person who is in a post-concussional state and can say he does not know what he is doing when he refuses a blood test may be an insurmountable problem. I believe that there are other problems as well. This legislation will cover patients who attend the hospital. In the past, people have been able to avoid having a blood test taken simply because they have been able to fake an injury and have been admitted to hospital. There is still a gap, as people can still attend a private practitioner following an accident. The report of the committee deals with this matter in detail. I do not intend to read this, but I commend page 4 of the report to members because it sums up the situation very well indeed.

I believe that the provisions of the Bill will add to the work load of doctors. However, I think that most doctors are sufficiently concerned about the road toll and the blood alcohol level associated with it to co-operate wholeheartedly in this scheme. I think that

the *ad hoc* committee is to be commended for the work it has done in looking at this matter and in coming up with what I believe are improvements to the original legislation. The committee rightly states that the present measures are only a beginning. The matter of random breathalyser tests will have to be faced sooner or later by this Parliament. I do not like this idea, as I did not like the provision that the use of seat belts be compulsory. I sincerely hope it will not be necessary to provide for random breath tests. Although such tests will be considered unfair, just as speed traps were at first considered unfair and radar tests are still considered unfair by most people, I believe that if they are introduced it will be only for the protection of the motoring public.

As I believe it is fundamental to understanding all this legislation, I remind members

again that the behaviour of a chronic alcoholic is normal, provided that he has his alcohol. He is unable to give reactions in an emergency, and will give no cause to indicate that he needs testing for blood alcoholism before being involved in a serious accident. I support the legislation, and hope sincerely that it will bring results both as a deterrent (as shown in a lowering of the road toll in our community) and in helping to bring to the medical profession and road safety experts a greater understanding of the problems of road safety and chronic alcoholism.

Mr. CARNIE secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT

At 11.1 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday, November 8, at 2 p.m.