

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, November 23, 1972

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

ASSENT TO BILLS

His Excellency the Governor, by message, intimated his assent to the following Bills:

- Appropriation (No. 3),
- Bush Fires Act Amendment,
- Criminal Law Consolidation Act Amendment (Mining),
- Crown Lands Act Amendment,
- Dairy Cattle Improvement Act Amendment,
- Listening Devices,
- Local Government Act Amendment (Consolidation),
- Long Service Leave Act Amendment,
- Ombudsman,
- Real Property Act Amendment (Fees),
- Rural Industry Assistance (Special Provisions) Act Amendment.

QUESTIONS

LAW AND ORDER

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Premier say when he and his Government will take practical and realistic action to protect the rights and interests of all people in the community? The Government has promoted an overall attitude of disrespect for the law throughout its office that has led to the disgraceful and barbaric new form of terrorism about which we read in the press this afternoon, the abduction of a young girl at Mitchell Park.

Members interjecting:

Dr. EASTICK: It is commonly believed and stated that this Government has nurtured criminal protection throughout the whole course of its office. It gives sanction to the illegal entry of persons into a factory at Whyalla; we have the situation that the Government's actions have done nothing to enforce respect for the law throughout the term of its office; and again I find out that it has broken down the respect for those people in whose hands we place the direct administration of the law, the Police Force.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Who was the author of this?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have rarely heard a more disgraceful and disgusting statement, from someone who suggests to the people of South Australia that he is in any

way responsible in the politics of this State, than the one the Leader of the Opposition has just made.

Members interjecting:

Mr. Venning: Rubbish!

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: It doesn't even sound like him.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Leader of the Opposition has charged this Government with encouraging kidnap, rape, and torture.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: That's what he said.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Not one thing that the Leader has said is true, that the action of this Government has encouraged an action that is reported in a newspaper of kidnap, rape, and torture.

Dr. Eastick: Where is the word "rape" in the newspaper?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Obviously, the Leader has not read it.

Mr. Millhouse: Aren't you a bit sensitive?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Would not the honourable member be sensitive to such a charge, which is utterly baseless, as he knows? What, in the administration of the law in South Australia, has this Government done to justify such a charge? Nothing.

Mr. Gunn: Yes, it's done nothing.

Mr. Millhouse: Your attitude has done nothing to help.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: This is a disgrace.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The honourable Leader's charge is baseless and disgraceful, and an attempt to introduce into this House (without the slightest grounds) the kind of extravagant statement at present being made by his Prime Minister in the desperation that he at present is experiencing.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Why should it not get under my skin that a statement of that kind should be made by anyone who proposes, and even suggests, to the people of South Australia that he is a responsible politician in this House? I cannot, of course, extend that particular appellation to the honourable Deputy Leader: no-one would, not even members of his Party.

Mr. Millhouse: Oh now, come on!

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The position in South Australia is that the law has been respected by this Government; its nominations

to the bench in South Australia have won wide acclaim throughout the community and the legal profession; and its reform of the Police Force has had the entire accord of the Police Association and criminologists in this country.

Mr. Millhouse: What reform of the Police Force?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The introduction of the new Commissioner and the appointment of Assistant Commissioners, together with the alteration in administration within the Police Force that has been recommended.

Mr. Millhouse: Oh, I see: that is your reform, is it?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Well, the honourable member did not do it: it was done by this Government. In addition, this Government has carried out the report of the Royal Commission into the September, 1970, moratorium, and the legislation has been passed in this House. Also, the report of the Royal Commission in relation to civil liberties has now become a widely used textbook not only in Australia but also elsewhere, as the basis on which civil liberties should be observed.

Mr. Millhouse: That is absolutely fatuous.

Mr. McRae: It was a disgraceful question, and you know it.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not make any apologies for being angry at the way in which the Leader has posed this matter to the House.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: It was an inexperienced question.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Leader's action is disgraceful, and he should not proceed in this way. If this is the way in which he is going to proceed, then in due course the public will be able to judge him.

INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I shall try again with a question to the Premier on another topic and see how we get on this time.

Mr. Crimes: Get on with the business, for a change.

The SPEAKER: Order! What is the question?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The question is: who is to calculate the cost of the gloves to be bought by the Government from James Noth (Australia) Proprietary Limited at Whyalla, and how will the calculation be made? It has been reported that the Government is to pay to the company the cost involved in producing gloves between now and Christmas time.

Mr. Venning: Oh, no!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: That is what has been reported as part of the agreement between the Government and the company to keep the factory open until, I think, December 23.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: You would like them to be out of work.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: However, no information has been given about how this calculation will be made, by whom it will be made, and whether the Government has given an open-ended commitment in this matter, nor has the question of the accounting propriety from the Government's point of view of paying what, apparently, will be a substantially higher price than would be paid to obtain gloves from other sources been canvassed. I do not know whether the Premier can give this information. It certainly is information that is widely sought and being asked for.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: By whom?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: It seems that it would have been far cheaper to make an outright grant—

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: —to the company—

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: —at Whyalla—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Mitcham sought leave to explain his question, not to debate it. The honourable Premier.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is quite obvious that whatever the Government does in this House will be attacked by the honourable member, however inconsistent his attack is with his statements of the previous day.

Mr. Millhouse: Oh!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yesterday the honourable member questioned the Government about why it had not undertaken some purchases from this company. Now that we have undertaken the purchases from the company he says we should not have done so.

Mr. Millhouse: I didn't say that, and you know it.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The honourable member, in the course of his closing remarks as he was trying to dash them in despite your calling him to order, Mr. Speaker, made plain that he thought we should have done something else.

Mr. Millhouse: I said it might have been cheaper—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Mitcham has said enough. He sought leave of the House to explain his question, and he exceeded his explanation. I

told him to resume his seat. The honourable Premier will be given the right to reply, and I will not tolerate any further interjections from the honourable member for Mitcham. The honourable Premier.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: This factory was built with Government finance. It was of assistance to the company to establish an industry in Whyalla. The Government is naturally financially interested in the continuance of work in the factory. The undertaking that has been given to the company is that we will purchase our forward requirements of industrial gloves from the company at cost.

Mr. Millhouse: To be calculated—

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The cost will be an audited statement of cost that will be examined by the Government before it is settled. We have specified the type of gloves required and we have further specified that we will require an audited statement of costs, which we will examine before making payment. That is a perfectly fair basis on which to proceed.

Dr. Eastick: Will this make any difference to other suppliers?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No, this will not change the Government's commitment to other suppliers. Indeed, another supplier has approached the Government on this subject this morning because he is in some difficulty, and the Industrial Development Division has indicated that it will be happy to talk to him on the matter to see whether we can help. As I explained to the House earlier this week, all industry reliant on tanning in Australia is in difficulty, and the Government is negotiating with the remaining tanning industries in Australia to ensure their continued viability and central organization within this State for the whole of Australia. In this way we are acting to help industry in this State in a perfectly proper way. There is nothing improper about the proposal. We are trying to help industry where we can, not only to maintain it but to expand it. Discussions are proceeding for the continuance of employment in this factory on a different basis from that which previously obtained.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Will the Premier say whether the Government intends to help other industries which are in difficulties in various ways commercially and which employ persons? I am aware of several industries that are in considerable difficulty at present.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: What are they?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: There is one I could name, but I will not, at Williams-town.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: Is that the only one?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: No.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: Well, what are the others?

The SPEAKER: Order! Honourable Ministers on the front bench must learn to contain themselves. I am trying to maintain order in this House and I should like a little co-operation. Honourable Ministers must not provoke a debate when questions are being asked. If an honourable Minister does it again, I will name him.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: This is a happy opportunity for me to be able to thank you for your assistance, Mr. Speaker, especially as it is unlikely that I shall be asking you for much more help. Will the Premier consider other industries which employ labour and which are in commercial difficulties? If he will do so, I shall see that they approach him. I am referring to the sort of assistance that has been given in the case of the Whyalla glove factory.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am certainly willing to try to help industries. In fact, this has often been done under my Government. We gave considerable help to an engineering industry in Ardrossan in order to try to keep it viable. We not only gave it specific Government orders but in addition sent an operative and an example of the industry's production to Cuba to try to get orders for it.

Dr. Eastick: Could we release extra timber supplies to allow industries to continue working?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: We will certainly examine anything that the Government can do in this area.

Mr. Millhouse: That's new.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is not new. Many industries in South Australia have approached the Government and have received signal assistance from it in many ways, and since we have been in office we have markedly expanded the forms of industrial assistance given in South Australia. Not only the widening of provisions for the building of factories by the Housing Trust has taken place: in addition, the Industries Assistance Corporation has been created and has helped several South Australian industries that were in difficulties because they were under-capitalized. If an industry is in financial difficulties but does not intend to expand, we shall

examine the matter to see whether a specific grant to country industries, for example, may be made by the Industries Assistance Corporation within the provisions of the appropriate Act. Great assistance was given to the David Shearer company in an endeavour to ensure that it could continue at Mannum, and great assistance was given finally in the consolidation of the Horwood Bagshaw and David Shearer organizations so as to ensure that that industry not only remained viable but also was expanded at Mannum. We have done this in respect of many industries in South Australia, and we are willing to be flexible. We examine the matter of existing finance, through the State banking institutions; we examine expansion, through the Industries Assistance Corporation; and, regarding the provision of new premises, we use the measures involving the Housing Trust.

Dr. Eastick: What about supplying resources such as lumber instead of finance?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: We would look at the provision of supplies if that were necessary.

Mr. Millhouse: I think it is.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I should think that, to the honourable member's mind, the supply of lumber was a superfluity; I should not think it was necessary at all. We are willing to talk to those involved in any industry about their difficulties and to see how the State can help. In fact, in a district not far from that of the honourable member, several industries have been specifically assisted, and marked assistance has been given certain country mining undertakings. Indeed, the involvement of the State in helping mining industries generally has been marked. We do not place limitations on our flexibility but try to help industry where we can. If the member for Alexandra has specific examples, we shall be glad to have the people concerned talk to the Industrial Development Division, which refers specific proposals to me. I have documented proposals on my desk at present for the use of Government ordering procedures and for help by Government through concessions and providing finance.

The Hon. D. N. Brookman: Could any company having to contemplate standing down employees ask the Government for assistance?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes, we would be glad to discuss its difficulties with its officers. We cannot undertake that we shall be able to cover everyone in these circumstances, but we would naturally like to know about a company's difficulties in order to see

whether there was any way in which we could help. In many cases we have been able to help. For instance, we were able to help the David Shearer company. Further, we were able to give direct help in order to maintain a transport industry within the Mannum area and to prevent putting off workers within the industry. We have placed numbers of Government orders through instrumentalities as well as directly through the Supply and Tender Board in order to help industry in this State.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Will the Premier say what are the various proposals being considered on a different basis from that which previously obtained at the Whyalla glove factory? I took down the last few words of the Premier's reply to me and, although my note-taking is probably not as accurate as that of *Hansard*, I have incorporated the Premier's words in my question. As I understand that several suggestions have been made, I should like to know whether they are being considered, and whether consideration has been given to the unions running this factory on a communal or co-operative basis. Is that one of the proposals being discussed? Does the Government intend to support such a move financially? I am sure that the South Australian public would like to know what proposals are being discussed, because a decision will have to be made before Christmas.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It would be inappropriate for me to outline the specific proposals being discussed until they have been investigated and decisions made.

Mr. Millhouse: But you have already expressed an opinion on economic viability.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The continuance of industrial glove manufacture is not one of the possibilities being discussed, nor is the continuance of glove manufacturing by a union commune being discussed. The fact is that such an undertaking is not economic in the long term.

Mr. Millhouse: That—

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am glad that the honourable member agrees with me on something. When we have investigated the proposals and come up with a viable proposition, a decision will be made. In the meantime it would not be appropriate to foreshadow something that might not come to pass. All I can say is that several propositions are being discussed.

STURT HIGHWAY ACCIDENT

Mr. CURREN: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to a question I asked on

November 8 regarding an accident on Sturt Highway?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: A full report on the accident that occurred at the junction of the Lyrup road and Sturt Highway, between Berri and Renmark, cannot be provided at this stage, as all the facts concerning the accident are not yet known. On Monday, November 6, 1972, a Highways Department officer made an inspection of the scene of the accident with the police. The police were able to obtain a statement from the driver of the semi-trailer, but had not been able to obtain a statement from the female occupant of the car involved. Until the facts are all known it is not possible to comment on whether the width of sealed road available at the time of the accident was a major contributory cause of the accident. Up to this time the junction had been operating satisfactorily. The Highways Department will be considering the ultimate design of this junction before undertaking the sealing of the road to the Lyrup ferry.

MOUNT GAMBIER INTERSECTION

Mr. BURDON: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question concerning the intersection of the Casterton and Portland roads?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Intersections on roads such as Princes Highway, and especially where such roads are divided highways, always constitute an element of danger. To reduce the number of possible conflicts the Highways Department is examining the possibility of converting intersections (which have an accident history) to T junctions. Examination of the accidents at the intersection of the Casterton and Portland roads, east of Mount Gambier, over the last three-year period, indicates that all occurred as a result of through traffic in conflict with vehicles crossing the intersection rather than vehicles executing a turn. The Highways Department has had verbal discussions with officers of the District Council of Mount Gambier with a view to closing the southern arm of the intersection (that is, the road alongside the racecourse), but no resolution has been reached.

The signposting of the intersection has been checked and is to the appropriate standard and there is no reason why a motorist could not appreciate the location of the intersection. The existing visibility is sufficient if motorists take note of the advance signing indicating the existence of the intersection. There is no doubt that visibility could be improved but this would involve the reconstruction of the

Kromelite-Glenburnie section of the old South-eastern Main Road No. 1 (Casterton road). The reconstruction of this road cannot be undertaken for some time based on the priority for allocation of funds. It is questionable whether improvement of sight distance would have an appreciable effect on accident reduction at this intersection, in view of the speed of traffic along South-eastern Main Road No. 1 (Princes Highway) and the cross movement involved, unless the southern road adjacent to the racecourse was blocked off. It is intended that discussions with the District Council of Mount Gambier will be re-opened concerning this and other problems of a similar nature. With one exception the accidents reported occurred at times which could not involve the afternoon sun.

NORTH ADELAIDE TRAFFIC

Mr. CUMBE: Before asking my question may I have your indulgence to thank you, Mr. Speaker, the honourable Premier, the honourable Leader of the Opposition and other honourable members who expressed very kind sentiments yesterday in memory of my late wife. May I also thank them personally, as well as on behalf of my family, for the signal honour shown to me by the suspension of the sitting of the House.

Has the Minister of Roads and Transport information on the discussions he has had with the Adelaide City Council regarding the flow of traffic through North Adelaide into the city of Adelaide proper? This matter has become more urgent because of the heavy increase in traffic, the discussions which I believe have been held between members of his department and the Adelaide City Council, and the publicity given not only to O'Connell Street, Margaret Street and LeFevre Terrace but also to the increased use of Memorial Drive. If the Minister cannot give me a reply today, will he let me have the information as soon as possible?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I regret that I cannot give the honourable member any information at this moment other than that discussions are proceeding. As I appreciate the difficulties and the urgency of the problem outlined by the member for Torrens, I will ask my officers to expedite the resolution of the matter as quickly as possible. I will certainly keep the honourable member informed by letter.

ROAD SAFETY CENTRE

Mr. CLARK: When the time comes for a second road safety instruction centre to be built in South Australia, will the Minister of

Roads and Transport consider establishing it in the Elizabeth area? With other members I have had the opportunity to inspect the new centre at Oaklands Park. In addition, as Chairman of the Public Works Committee, before reporting on that project, with other members of the committee I inspected the centre in Perth. Both centres have impressed me greatly as important adjuncts to our efforts to improve road safety. It appears to me that before long another centre will have to be built. Moreover, a site in the Elizabeth area would be ideal because it would be able to serve the rapidly growing areas north of the city, extending as far as Gawler. Therefore, this would be an ideal situation for such a centre.

As this is the last question I will ask in the House, I want to offer my sincere thanks to all Ministers of this Government and of former Governments who, over the last 21 years, have given me courteous and accurate replies to the many questions I have asked.

Honourable members: Hear, hear!

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: As much as I would like to give an affirmative reply to the honourable member (especially in view of the significance of the question for him), I think it would be rather unwise to give an unqualified assurance that the next centre will be at Elizabeth. I realize that many districts will put in a claim to have this centre in their area. I am delighted that there has been such a ready acceptance by, I think, all members of the House and certainly by the public generally of the concept that we have had the honour to launch at Oaklands Park. I think that it is almost a foregone conclusion that another centre will be required and that it will be constructed in the northern districts. How far north we will go will have to be determined after the matter has been fully investigated. However, I can certainly assure the honourable member that the comments he has made will not be forgotten after he has left this House, and that they will certainly be considered before a decision is taken.

PUMPING

Mrs. STEELE: The Minister of Works has graciously informed me that he has a reply to my recent question about the nuisance caused to people living near the water tank at Leabrook by the pumping that takes place at that installation. Will he now give me that reply?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: One could not but be gracious to such a gracious lady. The tank referred to by the honourable member is the Leabrook tank. There are no

pumps located at this tank and the noise complained of can come only from the operation of the three inlet valves. During the winter these valves were closed but early in October, as the demand for water increased, the valves had to be brought into operation to maintain the storage in the tank at a safe operating level. The tank plays a vital part in the provision of a satisfactory supply to the important and large R.L. 446 zone during the summer months, and it will have to be kept in operation in this manner until next autumn. When the water level in the tank is down and water is flowing freely through all three valves, the operation is considered to be very quiet, but the valves are float-operated and make a little more noise in the closing stage as the tank fills. Arrangements were made for the valves to be inspected yesterday to see whether any adjustments could be made which would have the effect of reducing the noise.

MODELLING

Mr. JENNINGS: Can the member for Glenelg say whether the fact that he was not invited to appear yesterday, in his own district, as a model with three of his Liberal Movement colleagues presages a further split in the Liberal Movement, or was it merely that, with his well-known trade union principles, he refused to appear with three people who were not members of the Models and Mannequins Guild of Australia?

Mr. MATHWIN: May I thank the honourable member for his question. To satisfy his curiosity, I can tell him that I asked my colleagues whether they were members of the guild. When they informed me that they were not, I said that it did not matter to me, because I did not believe in enforcing union membership on anyone. I can recommend the services of these gentlemen which were given to me freely. All the people who attended greatly enjoyed the occasion.

DUST

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about the dust nuisance caused to householders when the aggregate from Mount Monster is unloaded at the Keith railway station?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The loading, at Keith, of rail ballast from Mount Monster is in fact not carried out using a Chinaman as has been suggested by the honourable member. The method used is that road vehicles deliver from the quarry to either a stock pile or an elevator bin. When delivered to the stock pile,

the ballast is subsequently handled by a front-end loader to the elevator bin. From this bin it is elevated and transported on a conveyor belt to overhead holding bins, whence it is dispatched into rail ballast hoppers. There is no doubt that this material handling does create a dust nuisance and this problem will, unfortunately, be difficult to solve. However, investigations are currently being carried out in order to find a solution.

ADVERTISEMENT

Dr. TONKIN: Will the Attorney-General investigate the terms of an advertisement that appears in yesterday's newspaper to see whether or not it constitutes unfair advertising, and will he ask the person responsible for inserting the advertisement to demonstrate the validity of the claim made? This advertisement is headed "Don't pollute: commute". The advertisement notes an extract from the *Advertiser* stating that pollution may bar Rundle Street to traffic, and suggests that people should take the train, which is cleaner and more convenient. Then there is a statement that the station is just a couple of stone throws from Rundle Street. As I do not think that anyone could really imagine that it was a couple of stone throws from Rundle Street, I suggest that the Attorney-General ask the Minister of Roads and Transport to give a demonstration. If he does that, I suggest that the first throw should be made from the Beehive Corner so that the Minister can have the benefit of a downhill throw.

The Hon. L. J. KING: Although I have not seen the advertisement to which the honourable member has referred, I have not the slightest doubt that, if it was inserted with the authority of my colleague or by any officer responsible to him, it would be a most accurate advertisement.

KINDERGARTEN SUBSIDIES

Mrs. BYRNE: Will the Minister of Education obtain for me a report on the allocation of subsidy payments for the construction of 22 metropolitan and country kindergartens, the priorities for these projects being established by the Kindergarten Union in consultation with the Minister? On September 12, the Minister announced the first subsidies to be paid under the Government's new policy of providing capital assistance for kindergartens, and this was very much appreciated by my constituents. Subsidies of up to \$8,000 are to be paid on a \$1 for \$1 basis. Subsidies will also be paid on the sums raised by local committees or con-

tributed towards building costs by local councils. Included in the list of 22 kindergartens are three in my district, namely, in Dernancourt and Highbury, Hope Valley, and Fairview Park. This may be caused because of the Government's policy to give priority to projects in areas that are poorly served with kindergarten facilities, and I fully support that policy. Although I should like an overall report, I am especially interested in the stage reached in the construction programme of these three kindergartens and, if the Minister cannot give me a report now, I shall be pleased to have one later in writing.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I shall inquire into the progress of the three kindergartens in the honourable member's area and will write to her about that matter. On the question of determining overall priorities, I was slightly surprised to find that all applications for subsidy were in the category of high or medium priorities. Consequently, all projects that were either just completed, about to be commenced, or likely to commence within the next year or so were approved. That position arises largely because, in the better-off areas of our community, kindergartens are already established, and it is in the relatively less affluent areas that the great shortage of kindergartens exists. At present, the projects under way or contemplated seem to be confined exclusively to areas that need pre-school education facilities. I suspect that that state of affairs has produced the situation in which no project had to be excluded when allocating the subsidy.

ROAD SAFETY SIGNS

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question of November 9 about a report on road safety signs on the road between Summertown and Crafers?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: A recent survey of Crafers-Summertown Main Road No. 79 has shown that "curve" warning signs with advisory speed indicators have been erected at those locations that meet the requirements for erection of such signs. Other locations, including the one referred to by the honourable member, are complicated because, associated with a curve in the main road is also a junction of a minor road. Simple "curve" warning signs cannot be used in these instances, and directional hazard boards have been installed to delineate the main road curvature. In addition, linemarking on the entire length

of this road has been revised to incorporate "no overtaking zones", and it is now considered that all the necessary safety measures have been used to improve this section of roadway, consistent with its usage.

HAPPY VALLEY SCHOOL

Mr. EVANS: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of November 16 about conditions at Happy Valley Primary School and can he say whether another portable classroom will be available at the beginning of next school year?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Public Buildings Department has stated that, if present plans are maintained, the erection of an additional timber classroom at Happy Valley Primary School will begin on January 29, 1973. The room would then be expected to be ready for occupation shortly after school resumes. The erection of this room will free the library for its proper purpose. The Public Buildings Department is at present planning the replacement of the toilets, including staff facilities, and it is expected that tenders will be called shortly.

HIGHWAY GANGS

Mr. ALLEN: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question of November 8 about the number of Highways Department gangs operating outside the metropolitan area?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: In the last five years, the number of Highways Department gangs operating outside the metropolitan area has been reduced by 11. This has been brought about by changes in conditions and the location of works over the years that have resulted in the amalgamation of personnel and the termination of some functions. In the five-year period the total Highways Department work force in the rural area has increased by 149 personnel.

MATHEMATICS COURSE

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of October 25 about whether the new primary school mathematics course is achieving what it set out to achieve?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Basically, Mr. Murrie's article rejects the idea of mathematics replacing arithmetic, and pleads for a return to the days when children were drilled in a limited range of material and could obtain reasonably accurate solutions by following mechanical procedures. Mr. Murrie implies that the new courses are inappropriate because

they include material needed only by an intellectual elite. When the honourable member asks whether the mathematics courses have achieved what they set out to achieve, it should be made clear that they set out to achieve substantially more than drilling children in a limited range of material, and more than obtaining from them reasonably accurate responses by the following of mechanical procedures. These things should be noted:

- (1) Arithmetic courses were confined to the four operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Mathematics means more subject matter.
- (2) Teaching tended to be mechanical. Children were taught how to perform operations without having the vaguest idea of why things were done in that way.
- (3) The fact that the secondary school existed was ignored in primary arithmetic courses. No attempt was made to make a transition from primary arithmetic to secondary mathematics. May I add that all primary schoolchildren now proceed to secondary school, whereas 30 years ago that was not the case.
- (4) Analysis of the way children learn mathematics showed that there was a need for different methods, if children were to be able to understand what they were doing.
- (5) There was, and still is, a world-wide curriculum change in the teaching of mathematics, from primary school to university levels. In one form or another mathematics rather than simple arithmetic has entered into every primary school curriculum.
- (6) The real difficulty in making the transition from arithmetic to mathematics in the primary school lies in the capacity of the teacher to adapt. This adaptation has been more successful with some teachers than with others.
- (7) Computational skills and basic arithmetical knowledge certainly remain part of the courses. Less time is devoted to them, and there are different grade placements for them. In general, they are not considered to be of such fundamental importance as they were previously, although they are obviously still important.

The basic questions are whether it is considered important or not for children (in addition to developing computational skills) to understand why they do things, to make a smoother transition from primary to secondary mathematics, to develop an adequate mathematical vocabulary, and to feel that mathematics is interesting. The Education Department believes that this is important and, that being so, is satisfied, subject to the usual variation in teaching ability, that the new mathematics courses are achieving what they set out to achieve.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Minister of Education provide a bus for the use of children attending Ashford House, Somerton Home for Crippled Children, and Townsend House from the areas of Elizabeth, Para Hills, Salisbury, Gepps Cross, and certain inner suburban areas? Recently, I asked a Question on Notice of the Minister about the number of children in these areas and, apparently, 17 children from Elizabeth, Para Hills, and Salisbury are involved, although there must be others who live nearer the city. On October 31, I asked a Question on Notice of the Minister of Roads and Transport about the Municipal Tramways Trust buses which have not been sold but which have been stored at the Electricity Trust depot at Angle Park. In his reply the Minister said that 146 buses were stored at this depot. Can the Minister say why one of these buses cannot be used to transport handicapped children to and from their schools?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will investigate the matter.

MURRAY NEW TOWN

Mr. WARDLE: Will the Premier say why the Government chose the name Murray for the new town in my district? There was much disappointment in the area when it was found that the name of the new town was to be Murray. I consider that most people believe that the name is fairly colourless, fairly unattractive, fairly dull, fairly flat, perhaps uninteresting, and uninspiring. Doubtless, the Premier has a reason for having chosen that name.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: As the honourable member represents the town of Murray Bridge, I should not have thought he would describe the name Murray as dull, flat, unattractive and uninspiring.

Mr. Millhouse: Why not?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Because the Murray Valley development area is a most

important area to the State. The Murray River is our largest river and Murray, as the largest city in the Murray Valley development area, will be central and important to it. The new town was already being called Murray New Town by most people who referred to the area. The term "new town" seemed to be inappropriate, because it was normally associated with the kind of new town development undertaken in England and we planned to do something different. Then we considered alternatives. One alternative was that we should use an Aboriginal name. True, there are Aboriginal names associated with the area, such as Monarto and Monarto South, but it was considered that those names should be kept to designate the parts of the area of the new city that they at present designate and that those names should be retained within the city area. Alternative Aboriginal names suggested to us seemed unappealing. Another alternative was that we should name the town after a pioneering family. I made suggestions, which were only my own suggestions, and I should not have thought—

Mr. Gunn: Dunstan?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No, I suggested other names. I should not have thought those names were any more inspiring than Murray. Regarding choosing the name of one of the many pioneers of the district, if we had done that we might have satisfied one family but upset many others. No pioneer family in the area had been so outstanding that it seemed to us appropriate to name the town after that family rather than adopt any other name. After considering all these matters, the name that had most general approval was Murray. As to the name being dull, flat, unattractive and uninspiring, I am sure anyone who has lived near the Murray River would not find that to be so. I think the name is euphonious, inspiring, and evocative of very pleasant associations.

Mr. BECKER: Will the Premier say what is the estimated total cost of the Government's commitment in establishing Murray? Will Murray be a self-contained and self-supporting city? As the Government intends to help establish this new town, I should like to know what Government departments will be transferred to the new town and whether the first department to be transferred will be the Agriculture Department.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: All those questions are too early to answer.

Mr. Gunn: Haven't you done any long-term planning?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes. In fact, I had on my desk only this morning five pages of a report on the details of work undertaken by the steering committee and the State Planning Authority regarding various aspects of the establishment of the new town. Of course we have been involved in long-term planning. In fact, Sir John Overall will be here on Monday to discuss with my officers any form of Commonwealth involvement in the planning for the new town and its costing. However, every one of the planning procedures takes time. If the member for Hanson or the member for Eyre had bothered to look back at the process that was undertaken in the preparation of the development plan for the city of Adelaide and the metropolitan development area, they would know how long it took. If they examine the working of the National Capital Development Commission, they will see what time was taken in the original planning and in the latter-day planning of areas such as Belconnen. Every one of these necessarily takes time and involves the establishment of the proper working bodies to ensure that every aspect is properly covered. When I can reply to the honourable member's question, I shall do so. However, the honourable member is asking for something that simply cannot be given to him at present.

Mr. Becker: What about costs?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: At this stage of proceedings there is no idea of costs. Obviously, as we have not yet appointed the consultant planner who will be responsible for the overall planning, we do not even know the physical dimensions of the work involved, so how can we possibly cost it?

Mr. WARDLE: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation or officers of his department within the next few weeks visit the area to be used for the establishment of Murray to answer questions concerning the purchase of land in the area and its promotion? Many people in the area wish to ask questions about matters relating to their businesses and properties. To save all these people from having to come to the State Planning Office in Adelaide, I wonder whether it would be possible for the Minister and his officers to attend a meeting in the area.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I agree that urgent problems exist concerning people living in or near the designated site, and I also agree that there is an urgent need for officers of the State Planning Office to visit the area to explain in some detail the intentions

of the Government and the way it will handle acquisitions, lease-backs and other matters concerning land in the area. One or two minor decisions still have to be made in relation to Government policy, and these should be made during the next week. After that has been done, I believe, a meeting such as the honourable member suggests is important to people in the area, and arrangements will be made for me, officers of the State Planning Office and perhaps officers of the Lands Department to attend a meeting in the area. I will inform the honourable member of our intentions, as no doubt he will wish to attend the meeting himself.

MINING ACT

Mr. GUNN: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation receive and consider the submissions of the Coober Pedy Progress Association subcommittee on mining? I have been approached by constituents involved in this organization who are concerned lest the Government enforce the backfilling provisions of the Mining Act, because that could have a detrimental effect on the general mining operations at Coober Pedy. These people are concerned lest the Government be not fully aware of the consequences of this decision. Therefore, they have requested me to ask the Minister whether he will receive their submissions before he takes final action to enforce this decision. I shall be pleased if the Minister will consider the matter, because these submissions will be made soon.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I shall be pleased to receive a deputation from the miners, although I point out that I cannot receive submissions from them in relation to backfilling, because that decision has been made already. When it amended the Mining Act about six months ago, Parliament decided that opal miners operating bulldozers would be required to backfill. However, I know that some bulldozer operators doubt whether they are required to backfill when they are placing their spoil on other than virgin ground and, from that point of view, it may be useful for a deputation to speak to officers of the Mines Department. The Director of Mines will go to Coober Pedy next week and, doubtless, he will have arranged to discuss the problems of backfilling with the operators there. As the honourable member knows, there are now more than 100 bulldozer operators operating on a full-time basis in the area, and I leave to the imagination of the honourable member and other honourable

members the extent of damage that will be caused by this if there is no requirement for these people to backfill and contour the areas that they work. However, I shall be pleased to receive the deputation and discuss the general policy.

CIGARETTE LABELLING

Mr. VENNING: Can the Premier say when we in South Australia can expect a health hazard warning to be placed on cigarette packets? It has come to my knowledge recently that in Victoria and in the Australian Capital Territory cigarette packets now have a warning on them.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: As soon as the conditions of the legislation have been met, and so far they have not been met. All States must agree on the matter. That was the basis of the legislation that was passed and the Government has no power to do more than that.

GOVERNMENT PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. CARNIE: In the temporary absence of the Minister of Works, will the Premier ask the Minister of Agriculture when it is intended to commence the upgrading of the Government Produce Department works at Port Lincoln and also when each of the projects in the plan will be completed, as well as when the entire project will be completed? The big concern at present is the lapse of time between the expiry of the export licence on December 31 and the completion of the announced works. In reply to a question that I asked about a fortnight ago, the Minister of Works said he understood that the Department of Primary Industry would allow the licence to continue, provided that there was a firm assurance from the Government that the work would be done. I imagine that the Commonwealth department would require such an undertaking from the Government, and I should like the Minister to say whether a firm programme has been worked out and, if it has been, what it is. I realize that a reply to this question will have to be by letter, and I should appreciate a reply as soon as possible.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will get a reply for the honourable member.

MAIN SOUTH ROAD

Mr. HOPGOOD: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question concerning the access road to the Victoria Hotel, off Main South Road, at O'Halloran Hill?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Investigations into the improvement of traffic channelization on Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill, near the Victoria Hotel, have now been completed, and detailed drawings are being prepared. Control of ingress to and egress from the Victoria Hotel will be effected by the installation of suitable kerbing, but due to heavy demands for this type of work installation will not be possible until 1973-74.

COUNTRY SEWERAGE

Dr. EASTICK: Has the Minister of Local Government a reply to my recent question about subsidies for common effluent schemes under the control of his department?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Approval has been given for subsidies to be made available to all councils for effluent drainage scheme purposes. These subsidies are payable to councils where a scheme provides for the levying of annual charges which exceed \$30 a unit. The subsidies provided are determined in accordance with the unit system of charging which is laid down by the Public Health Department. Since the introduction of the subsidy system, approvals under this scheme have been given to the District Councils of Mount Pleasant, Meningie and Clare.

NORTH HOUGHTON WATER SUPPLY

Mrs. BYRNE: In the absence of the Minister of Works, I ask the Premier whether his colleague will refer to the Engineering and Water Supply Department the need to extend the water main beyond the present terminal on Range Road, North Houghton. At present, people living in houses facing Range Road in the area beyond the present water main terminal at the Upper Hermitage tennis courts have paid for their own water pipes and placed them in the ground at the roadside. This has involved them in considerable cost because of the distance involved, the distance for some people being about half a mile. The people concerned have experienced problems and inconvenience, and pipes, which are the responsibility of the owners, have been damaged in various ways. In addition, there is no practicable alternative route.

Mr. Gunn: Many people in my district are suffering greater inconvenience.

Mrs. BYRNE: That is possibly because they do not have such an effective member for the district. This matter, which has previously been brought to the department's attention, dates back to 1965.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will get a report for the honourable member.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

Mr. CUMBE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the cost in respect of a primary student undertaking a course through the Correspondence School, North Adelaide?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: As the same staff and equipment are used in the production of both primary and secondary courses it would be difficult to calculate, with accuracy, the average cost for each primary student taking a course through the Correspondence School. However, the following comments may be found useful by the honourable member. Of the 1,065 effective full-time students enrolled at the Correspondence School in 1971, 820 were full-time primary students. The average cost for each primary student would be less than the average cost for a secondary student. The main contributing factors to the higher cost for secondary students are the provision of text books on loan in isolated areas, the supply of science kits, a lower teacher/pupil ratio at the secondary level because of the range of courses offered, and the employment of three senior masters at secondary level with no comparative positions at primary level.

Correspondence School expenditure on equipment and material in 1971 totalled \$20,899. This money was spent mainly on the purchase of equipment, paper and stationery for the production of both primary and secondary courses. In ordinary schools, expenditure by the department in this area would not be of this magnitude. For example, a school with the same secondary and primary enrolments as those of the Correspondence School would receive a grant of \$3,514 from the Education Department for the purchase of equipment and other material of this nature. In 1971, the Correspondence School spent \$10,072 on postage, carriage and telephones. In comparison, a typical expenditure for the same items in an ordinary primary school with similar enrolments to those of the Correspondence School is \$200.

NURSES MEMORIAL CENTRE

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Premier now contacted the Nurses Memorial Centre Committee, as he said on November 15 that he immediately would do, and, if he has, what is the result of his contact with that committee?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: In the time between the honourable member's question and my giving instructions to the department next morning, I had a communication from the committee, as well as a report from the

Director of Planning, who had been in contact with the committee. Negotiations with the centre are proceeding.

KIMBA MAIN

Mr. GUNN: In the absence of the Minister of Works, I ask the Premier, in view of the Commonwealth Government's generous assistance to South Australia by way of a grant of \$2,100,000, under the national water resources development scheme, to be spent on the Poldo-Kimba main project, when does the Government intend to use these funds to expedite the construction of this urgent project. It was with pleasure that we learned that the Commonwealth Government had decided to help the State in connection with this vital project, and the people in the area are now wondering how long it will be before they receive any benefit from this scheme. Could the Premier report to the House or give a written reply on the matter as soon as possible?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: From memory, the Government has already undertaken the work, and the grant from the Commonwealth Government would only be a subvention to what we have already committed. Regarding the suggestion that the Commonwealth Government has been generous in providing us with this money, I point out that it has provided less for South Australia for major dam construction and water conservation or reticulation projects than has been provided in any other part of the Commonwealth. The provision of \$2,100,000 and the moneys given in relation to the Tailem Bend to Keith main are in contrast to the extraordinarily large grant made to New South Wales, the grant of \$28,000,000 made to Queensland in relation to the North Queensland dam construction and water conservation project, and the \$40,000,000 given for the Ord River project, these grants affecting far smaller populations in each case than does the water conservation project proposed by South Australia. Therefore, I cannot agree with the honourable member that we have been treated generously by the Commonwealth Government. I think we have had a lousy deal.

ILLEGAL PARKING

Mr. EVANS: Can the Minister of Roads and Transport say whether a complaint against the Municipal Tramways Trust involving illegal parking in Victor Richardson Road, Adelaide, was found proved late yesterday afternoon in magistrates court No. 26? I recently asked

the Minister whether details of the owners of vehicles could, if needed for legitimate purposes, be obtained from the Motor Vehicles Department more easily than has been the case in the past, and I referred to the alleged illegal parking of M.T.T. buses at that time. The Minister reprimanded me somewhat by saying that if a legitimate purpose were not involved any action taken would be futile. Was the case to which I have referred proved in court yesterday afternoon?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I suggest that that question ought to be directed to whichever magistrate presided in the court yesterday. I know nothing of the case and, furthermore, as I said previously, I will do nothing, either in this House or outside in my capacity as a member, to assist in regard to frivolous and unimportant matters such as the matter raised by the honourable member. If the honourable member wants to associate himself with a certain character merely for the sake of getting a vote from him, the honourable member sinks as low as the person concerned.

CUMMINS HOSPITAL

Mr. CARNIE: Has the Attorney-General received from the Chief Secretary a reply to my recent question about granting a subsidy for the purchase of heart-monitoring equipment at Cummins Hospital?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The Chief Secretary states that the issue of coronary care equipment at Cummins Hospital and the long-awaited site works proposals at Port Lincoln Hospital are unrelated projects. As the honourable member should be aware, capital works at Port Lincoln Hospital are funded in full as a result of the allocation of Loan funds for Government hospitals through the Public Buildings Department, while approved capital items at the Cummins Hospital are subsidized on a \$2 for \$1 basis by the Chief Secretary's Department. The decision to subsidize only short-term coronary care facilities at Cummins Hospital, such as a defibrillator, was made after careful consideration of the information provided to the Coronary Care Advisory Committee of the Hospitals Department. The Chairman of this committee has had very extensive experience in country general practice and its members are senior clinicians in active cardiological practice.

It has been noted that the authorities at Cummins Hospital have accepted the need for specially trained and qualified staff to be available at all times for the successful operation of any new coronary care equipment. The

nursing sister nominated by the Cummins Hospital on November 8, 1972, to attend such a six-week training course has sought to attend the September, 1973, course in preference to the March, 1973, course. Sufficient time is therefore available for the Coronary Care Advisory Committee to re-examine the situation at Cummins Hospital in respect of additional coronary care equipment. The Chief Secretary is always prepared to reconsider subsidy payments for this type of equipment in the event of circumstances changing in a hospital from time to time.

SIGNPOSTS

Mr. ALLEN: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question concerning road signposts in the north-eastern part of the State?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The far northern district of the Highways Department is at present investigating the need for additional signposting of the roads in the area. The route mentioned from Mingary to Curnamona *via* Kalabity is maintained in part by the Highways Department. However, that department does not maintain the road between Kalabity and Strathearn.

The best route for tourists wishing to travel to Flinders Range from the Eastern States would be *via* the sealed main road (Terowie to Broken Hill Main Road No. 442) to Yunta and thence northward to Curnamona and thence Erudina or Frome Downs. Signposts are erected along this route, which is a main feeder route to Flinders Range. Although the general sign situation is being examined, there is always doubt whether signs should be erected on roads which are not for general use but which are simply access roads for station properties.

SOUTH-EAST HIGHWAY

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about the South-East highway?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The completion of Lucindale-Furner Main Road No. 298 is entirely dependent on priority for allocation of funds. The road in question is considered to be of low priority in relation to other rural road projects. At this stage it cannot be stated when this road will be completed. This year the District Council of Lucindale has been allocated some funds to bring up to open-surface standard a section south of the existing seal. It is also likely that some finance will be

made available to the District Council of Beachport at the latter end of 1973-74 to carry out some open-surface construction northward from Furner, but at this stage it is unlikely that the bituminous seal will be extended for some time.

HALLETT COVE CLIFF

Mr. BECKER: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation investigate the feasibility of having erected a safety fence or hand-rail, together with suitable warning signs, along the western boundary of the walkway at black cliff, Hallett Cove? I have been informed by a constituent who is a secondary school teacher that some female teachers are worried about the safety of pupils in their care when visiting the black cliff locality during study tours of the area of geological interest at Hallett Cove. I understand also that no public telephones are easily available to the public should help be required. Will the Minister have these matters investigated in the interests of public safety and have remedial action taken?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Yes. I could hardly say "No", as this may be the last question the honourable member asks in this Chamber.

Mr. Becker: That is wishful thinking.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Occasionally, fears have been expressed by many people who visit the area that, because of the abrupt drop over the edge of the cliff, problems could arise, particularly because more and more primary schoolchildren are visiting the area. I will see whether something should be done in the short term. When the area has been purchased, steps will be taken to determine whether there is a need to establish a permanent information box on the site and whether the area should be completely fenced. At that time the question of fencing around the face of the cliff will be considered.

MAIN NORTH ROAD

Dr. EASTICK: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about the construction of the new entrance to the Freeling-Kapunda main road?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: It is expected that work on the new junction of Main North Road and the Freeling-Kapunda road will commence late in 1973, following completion of design and land acquisition. Construction should be completed in three months thereafter. Statistics presently available show that three accidents were reported at the existing

junction between February 25, 1969, and December 31, 1970. No accidents have been reported from January, 1971, to May, 1972, and the Highways Department is not aware of any accidents since May, 1972.

POLICEWOMEN

Mr. MATHWIN: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Chief Secretary to my recent question about the possible use of policewomen on traffic duty in the city of Adelaide?

The Hon. L. J. KING: My colleague states that consideration is being given to the employment of uniformed policewomen in several areas in the Police Department, but at this stage it is not thought necessary to employ them for the purpose of directing traffic.

MODBURY HOSPITAL

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Chief Secretary about establishing a Meals on Wheels scheme in conjunction with Modbury Hospital?

The Hon. L. J. KING: My colleague states that there is close co-ordination between Meals on Wheels Incorporated and the Hospitals Department in cases where there is a demand for home-delivered meals in an area, and Meals on Wheels has no local kitchen. The arrangement is that the hospital will supply the meal and Meals on Wheels will organize its normal delivery service to the home. It is expected that Modbury Hospital will open early in 1973, and arrangements could be made to supply meals to Meals on Wheels on request.

COURT REHEARING

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Can the Attorney-General say whether there has yet been a rehearing of a case as ordered by Mr. Justice Wells on August 17 and, if there has not, why not? The Attorney-General may remember the matter to which I refer. As the name of the defendant is suppressed, I cannot give it. In the appeal on this matter, His Honour had some very severe things to say about the findings of Mr. Gun, S.M., in the Glenelg magistrates court. In fact, His Honour went so far as to say (and this appeared on the front page of the *Advertiser*):

I have an uncomfortable feeling that the learned S.M. in effect abdicated his judicial responsibility.

He then said that the order for dismissal would be quashed and the complaint heard by another magistrate. I understand the case has not been reheard. If the Attorney does

not have this information in his head, will he promptly reply to me by letter?

The Hon. L. J. KING: As I do not know the details about the rehearing of the case, I shall make inquiries and write to the honourable member.

PORT ROAD BRIDGE

Mr. CUMBE: In the temporary absence of the Minister of Roads and Transport, has the Attorney-General a reply to the question I asked on November 15 about roadworks being carried out by the Highways Department, in conjunction with the Adelaide City Council, on Port Road near the West Terrace and North Terrace corner and also at the corner?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The work in progress on the Port Road between West Terrace and the railway bridge is the first stage towards the ultimate widening of Port Road between West Terrace, Adelaide, and East Terrace, Thebarton. During the second stage it will be necessary to reconstruct and widen the existing bridge to accommodate the ultimate cross-section of three lanes in each direction. This section of Port Road is the responsibility of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide. Government assistance has been made available for the work in progress, and consideration will be given to further aid in due course, subject to an application from the council. I understand that the council is planning to reconstruct the bridge in question in two to three years time, provided finance is available.

TABLET CONTAINERS

Mr. BECKER: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Chief Secretary to my recent question about the use of child-resistant tablet containers?

The Hon. L. J. KING: My colleague states that the National Health and Medical Research Council has, on a number of occasions, examined child-resistant containers and has endorsed the principle of their use. The council has not as yet recommended that their use should be mandatory or that any particular type is satisfactory and should be used. The Poisons Schedules Subcommittee of the council is currently examining the problem. The subcommittee has affirmed its support of such containers, including strip packaging. In the absence of Australian standards for these containers, the subcommittee has approached the National Council of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries regarding the preparation of a standard and a schedule of drugs and other

substances which could be packed in such containers. The subcommittee is also reviewing other forms of safety packaging for such things as furniture polish, liniments, and lotions. When suitable performance standards have been agreed upon for child-resistant containers, it is likely that consideration will be given to their use in hospitals and to compulsory use for some medicines and other preparations.

MURRAY BRIDGE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. WARDLE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the replacement of Murray Bridge Primary School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: In reply to the honourable member, who represents a bright, hilly, attractive, and inspirational district, but the name of which (according to him) is dull, flat, unattractive, and uninspiring, I can say that the tender call for the upgrading of the Murray Bridge Primary School is scheduled for November, 1973, and if present plans are maintained the school should be ready for occupation in the latter half of 1975. The honourable member will appreciate that building schedules may always be subject to unexpected variations.

ROYAL ADELAIDE HOSPITAL

Mr. MATHWIN: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Chief Secretary to my recent question about the waiting time of people attending the outpatient section of the Royal Adelaide Hospital?

The Hon. L. J. KING: My colleague states that the patient concerned and his condition were known to the staff of the hospital and he was, in fact, seen on two recent occasions within 15 to 30 minutes of his arrival at the hospital by the casualty resident staff. The patient was conscious on each occasion and was considered to have no serious symptoms, having recovered spontaneously from his attack at the time of first examination. On the question of waiting time for people attending the outpatient section of the hospital (when attendance is by appointment), an operational research project is currently being undertaken which appears, in the preliminary stages, to indicate that, while the system of appointments is basically sound, some improvement could be effected in details of precision. When the results of this investigation have been assessed, it is expected that the outpatient service at the hospital will be further improved.

BROKEN WINDSCREENS

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

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The honourable member will be pleased to know that this is the last reply I have for him. The loose stones on the sealed pavement of the Broken Hill road near Yunta are caused by vehicles slewing off the sealed surface and returning again after travelling on the shoulders of the road. When this occurs, the chances of broken windscreens are substantially increased, and regrettably there is no simple solution to this problem. Terowie to Broken Hill Main Road No. 442 is sealed to a width of 20ft. and is in excellent condition. The shoulders of the road are generally well maintained. The problem referred to is general, and is liable to occur on any road throughout the State in dry periods where gravel shoulders exist, and where motorists do not drive on the sealed section of the road.

EYRE HIGHWAY

Mr. GUNN: Can the Minister of Roads and Transport say how long it will be before the sealing of Eyre Highway will be completed to the Western Australian border, and whether any decision has been made about the new route of this highway? I understand that the problem of rerouting the highway has been further considered. The Commonwealth Government announced in its recent Budget that it would help the State Government so that the construction of this important road could be expedited. Can the Minister enlighten the House and the people of South Australia as to how long it will be before this important road will be completed?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I thank the honourable member for the question, because I think it is an important road; the Government thinks it is important; the Premier thinks it is important; the member for Eyre thinks it is important; but it took nearly three years to convince the Prime Minister that it was an important road and, apparently, he was convinced only before a pending election.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The Commonwealth Government finally reversed its decision after, I think, eight complete refusals to acknowledge the need for Commonwealth finance to assist in the construction of this road. I suppose one must be fair (and I try to be fair at all times) and say that

the Prime Minister of Australia and the Minister for Shipping and Transport (who is the Minister responsible for the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act) both acknowledged that they had been wrong on eight previous occasions. The Prime Minister told the Premier that money would be made available under certain terms and conditions, one being that the money had to be spent in a four-year period (that is from memory). However, the worst feature was that the annual allocation had to be spent in that year, or it was lost. That was a most restrictive condition to place on an allocation of money. However, we are doing our best to speed up the design and planning work associated with this project in an attempt to meet the very stringent terms and conditions laid down. I am equally certain that we can, in 1973 if necessary, renegotiate these terms and conditions if we are unable to meet them because of their stringency and because of the fact that from State funds we must spend an equal amount. This means that to gain the Commonwealth allocation we must spend less money on other rural roads. I do not want to do this, and I hope the present Commonwealth Government will accept the responsibility for this having to be done. If we cannot meet these stringent conditions, we shall be able to renegotiate the terms satisfactorily, because after December 2 we will have someone reasonable with whom to negotiate.

MOTOR CYCLES

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question of November 8 about the relative incidence of accidents involving motor cycles with high, so-called "ape-hanger" handle bars?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Details of the design of motor cycles are not supplied to the Road Traffic Board on the accident report forms received from the Police Department. No cases of injury as a result of operating motor cycles with "ape-hanger" handle bars have been brought to the attention of the board. The number of motor cycles with these handle bars is minimal in South Australia, and it is not thought to constitute any problem at this stage.

SAFETY HELMETS

Mr. MILLHOUSE: For several days I have been looking for the chance to ask the Minister of Roads and Transport for a reply to my question about safety helmets. I did receive a reply from him after I had asked him a

question, but he has assured me that he has another reply. I ask him if he will be kind enough to give it to me.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: If my memory serves me correctly, I tried to give the honourable member this reply previously but, because of his behaviour, you, Sir, ruled that the reply should not be given, and that is why I still have it.

Mr. Millhouse: You said—

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Perhaps the honourable member will behave better today so that I shall be able to give him a reply. Field officers from the Road Safety Instruction Centre do, as part of the instruction given by them, encourage the taking of all safety precautions by pedestrians, cyclists, motor cyclists, and other vehicle drivers and passengers. I have asked the Road Safety Council to give added emphasis to this aspect, pointing out the advantages of the wearing of safety helmets by bicycle riders. There is no suggestion that it be compulsory for these helmets to be worn, but they would be an added safety measure.

BANKSIA PARK HIGH SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Will the Minister of Education discuss with the appropriate authorities a dust hazard emanating from the Banksia Park High School site works, in an endeavour to find a solution to the problem? In the 1972-73 Loan Estimates, Banksia Park High School (then to be known as the Tea Tree Gully High School) was shown as a major work to be commenced this financial year, and \$1,600,000 was listed as the estimated cost of this project. The work has now begun, but dust coming from the land that has been cleared for the erection of the buildings is causing a nuisance to some of the property owners nearby, especially to those in houses facing Elizabeth Street, and School Drive and Oleander Drive, Banksia Park.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will discuss this matter with the Minister of Works.

Mrs. BYRNE: Will the Minister say what is intended regarding the major works for which planning and design is proposed on stage 2 of construction of Banksia Park High School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The staging of Banksia Park High School involves sufficient buildings to accommodate the first-year and second-year students at the school from the beginning of the 1974 school year, and stage 2 is concerned with the additional science and craft facilities that would complete the school

building. The school comprises the library resource centre, the first-year and second-year classroom block, the science block, the administration and staff block, and a multi-purpose hall, having associated with it change-rooms, music rooms, lecture theatre, physical education centres, and a drama workshop. I think the honourable member realizes that all these facilities are not needed immediately the school opens and takes in only first-year and second-year students, so it is possible to stage the construction of such a school. The initial planning of the school provided for stage 1 to be available from the beginning of the 1974 school year, with stage 2 being available some months after that, certainly from the beginning of the following year. However, I understand that the successful contractor for this school and for Morphett Vale High School considers that he can complete stages 1 and 2 of both schools before September, 1973.

It is too early to judge whether that will be the case, but it seems certain that the schools will be completed much earlier than was originally expected. This is heartening to the Government, because it has not always been possible to get school construction completed by the time the school has been required. I think the main reason why the atmosphere has changed has been the rate at which construction of Para Vista High School and Para Hills High School has been completed. I am sure honourable members will be pleased to know that both those schools will be available for occupation at the beginning of next year. I assure the honourable member that the Banksia Park High School construction is proceeding more rapidly than was expected. Indeed, we plan now to have holding classes for Banksia Park High School at Modbury High School from the beginning of next year, so that, if the Banksia Park school becomes available for occupation in September, the children at that school could be transferred from Modbury.

CHEST CLINIC

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Minister of Health to my question of November 9 about the calling of tenders to erect a new chest clinic?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The Minister of Health states that tenders for the erection of the new chest clinic on North Terrace have closed, and a recommendation will be placed before Cabinet shortly. Regular maintenance has been undertaken at the present chest

clinic, and an inspection of the premises at 21 Pulteney Street was undertaken by the Public Buildings Department on November 13, 1972.

RACING DATES

Mr. WARDLE: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Chief Secretary to my question on November 8, in which I asked for details of the racing dates of the South Australian Jockey Club for 1973?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I have a list of racing dates for 1973, and I seek leave to have it inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

RACING DATES, 1973

January

- Mon. 1 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Mon. 1 Naracoorte Racing Club.
- Mon. 1 Renmark Racing Club (at Berri).
- Mon. 1 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Wed. 3 Gawler and Barossa Jockey Club.
- Sat. 6 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 6 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Wed. 10 Strathalbyn Racing Club.
- Sat. 13 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 13 Penola Racing Club.
- Sat. 13 Berri-Barmera Racing Club.
- Wed. 17 Murray Bridge Racing Club.
- Sat. 20 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 20 Naracoorte Racing Club.
- Sat. 20 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Wed. 24 Balaklava Racing Club.
- Sat. 27 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 27 Tumby Bay Jockey Club.
- Mon. 29 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Mon. 29 Tumby Bay Jockey Club.
- Mon. 29 Kalangadoo Racing Club (at Penola).
- Wed. 31 Murray Bridge Racing Club.

February

- Sat. 3 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 3 Berri-Barmera Racing Club.
- Wed. 7 Balaklava Racing Club.
- Sat. 10 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 10 Mount Gambier Racing Club.
- Sat. 10 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Wed. 14 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 17 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 17 Bordertown Racing Club.
- Wed. 21 Murray Bridge Racing Club.
- Sat. 24 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 24 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Sat. 24 Renmark Racing Club (at Berri).
- Wed. 28 Naracoorte Racing Club.

March

- Thu. 1 Naracoorte Racing Club.
- Sat. 3 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 3 Port Pirie Racing and Trotting Club.
- Sat. 3 Lock Racing Club.
- Wed. 7 Strathalbyn Racing Club.
- Sat. 10 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 10 Renmark Racing Club (at Berri).

March

- Sat. 10 Penong Racing Club.
- Sat. 10 Kingscote Racing Club.
- Mon. 12 Gawler and Barossa Jockey Club.
- Mon. 12 Kingscote Racing Club.
- Mon. 12 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Wed. 14 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Sat. 17 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 17 Berri-Barmera Racing Club.
- Sat. 17 Port Pirie Racing and Trotting Club.
- Sat. 17 Murat Bay Jockey Club.
- Wed. 21 Murray Bridge Racing Club.
- Sat. 24 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 24 Millicent Racing Club (at Mount Gambier).
- Sat. 24 Cungena Racing Club.
- Wed. 28 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 31 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 31 Naracoorte Racing Club.
- Sat. 31 Streaky Bay Racing Club.

April

- Wed. 4 Balaklava Racing Club.
- Sat. 7 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 7 Kalangadoo Racing Club (at Penola).
- Sat. 7 Kimba Racing Club.
- Wed. 11 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 14 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 14 Port Pirie Racing and Trotting Club.
- Wed. 18 Gawler and Barossa Jockey Club.
- Sat. 21 Onkaparinga Racing Club.
- Sat. 21 Penola Racing Club.
- Sat. 21 Renmark Racing Club (at Berri).
- Sat. 21 Iron Knob Racing Club.
- Sat. 21 Clare Racing Club.
- Mon. 23 Onkaparinga Racing Club.
- Mon. 23 Penola Racing Club.
- Mon. 23 Renmark Racing Club (at Berri).
- Mon. 23 Iron Knob Racing Club.
- Mon. 23 Clare Racing Club.
- Wed. 25 Anzac Charity Meeting (at Morphettville).
- Wed. 25 Mount Gambier Racing Club.
- Wed. 25 Laura Racing and Trotting Club.
- Sat. 28 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 28 Whyalla Racing and Trotting Club.
- Sat. 28 Bordertown Racing Club.

May

- Wed. 2 Strathalbyn Racing Club.
- Sat. 5 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 5 Port Pirie Racing and Trotting Club.
- Sat. 5 Penola Racing Club.
- Wed. 9 Kadina and Wallaroo Jockey Club (at Balaklava).
- Sat. 12 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 12 Port Augusta Racing Club.
- Wed. 16 Murray Bridge Racing Club.
- Sat. 19 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Mon. 21 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Mon. 21 Naracoorte Racing Club.
- Mon. 21 Port Augusta Racing Club.
- Mon. 21 Berri-Barmera Racing Club.
- Wed. 23 Balaklava Racing Club.
- Sat. 26 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 26 Hawker Racing Club.
- Wed. 30 Gawler and Barossa Jockey Club.

June

- Sat. 2 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 2 Port Augusta Racing Club.
- Wed. 6 Mount Gambier Racing Club.
- Thu. 7 Mount Gambier Racing Club.
- Sat. 9 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 9 Berri-Barmera Racing Club.
- Mon. 11 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Wed. 13 Gawler and Barossa Jockey Club.
- Sat. 16 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Wed. 20 Balaklava Racing Club.
- Sat. 20 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 23 Iron Knob Racing Club.
- Sat. 23 Renmark Racing Club (at Berri).
- Wed. 27 Strathalbyn Racing Club.
- Sat. 30 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 30 Quorn Jockey Club.

July

- Wed. 4 Port Augusta Racing Club.
- Thu. 5 Port Augusta Racing Club.
- Sat. 7 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 7 Renmark Racing Club (at Berri).
- Wed. 11 Balaklava Racing Club.
- Sat. 14 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 14 Whyalla Racing and Trotting Club.
- Wed. 18 Gawler and Barossa Jockey Club.
- Sat. 21 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 21 Mount Gambier Racing Club.
- Sat. 21 Berri-Barmera Racing Club.
- Wed. 25 Murray Bridge Racing Club.
- Sat. 28 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 28 Port Augusta Racing Club.

August

- Wed. 1 Kadina and Wallaroo Jockey Club (at Balaklava).
- Sat. 4 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Wed. 8 Gawler and Barossa Jockey Club.
- Sat. 11 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 11 Renmark Racing Club (at Berri).
- Wed. 15 Murray Bridge Racing Club.
- Sat. 18 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 18 Port Augusta Racing Club.
- Wed. 22 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 25 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 25 Port Pirie Racing and Trotting Club.
- Sat. 25 Mount Gambier Hunt Club.
- Wed. 29 Balaklava Racing Club.

September

- Sat. 1 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 1 Port Augusta Racing Club.
- Wed. 5 Gawler and Barossa Jockey Club.
- Sat. 8 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 8 Mount Gambier Racing Club.
- Sat. 8 Whyalla Racing and Trotting Club.
- Wed. 12 South Australian Jockey Club (Charity Meeting).
- Sat. 15 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 15 Port Pirie Racing and Trotting Club.
- Sat. 15 Renmark Racing Club (at Berri).
- Wed. 19 Kadina and Wallaroo Jockey Club (at Balaklava).
- Sat. 22 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 22 Mindarie-Halidon Racing Club.
- Thu. 27 Strathalbyn Racing Club.
- Thu. 27 Jamestown Racing Club.
- Sat. 29 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 29 Port Pirie Racing and Trotting Club.

October

- Wed. 3 Balaklava Racing Club.
- Sat. 6 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 6 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Sat. 6 Naracoorte Racing Club.
- Sat. 6 Berri-Barmera Racing Club.
- Mon. 8 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Wed. 10 Strathalbyn Racing Club.
- Sat. 13 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 13 Mount Gambier Racing Club.
- Wed. 17 Gawler and Barossa Jockey Club.
- Sat. 20 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 20 Renmark Racing Club (at Berri).
- Sat. 20 Port Pirie Racing and Trotting Club.
- Sat. 20 Kalangadoo Racing Club (at Penola).
- Sat. 20 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Wed. 24 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 27 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 27 Whyalla Racing and Trotting Club.
- Sat. 27 Renmark Racing Club (at Berri).
- Wed. 31 Murray Bridge Racing Club.

November

- Sat. 3 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 3 Naracoorte Racing Club.
- Sat. 3 Berri-Barmera Racing Club.
- Tues. 6 Gawler and Barossa Jockey Club.
- Tues. 6 Mount Gambier Racing Club.
- Tues. 6 Berri-Barmera Racing Club.
- Tues. 6 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Thu. 8 Laura Racing and Trotting Club.
- Sat. 10 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Wed. 14 Strathalbyn Racing Club.
- Sat. 17 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 17 Bordertown Racing Club.
- Sat. 17 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Wed. 21 Kadina and Wallaroo Jockey Club (at Balaklava).
- Sat. 24 South Australian Jockey Club.
- Sat. 24 Penola Racing Club.
- Wed. 28 South Australian Jockey Club.

December

- Sat. 1 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 1 Naracoorte Racing Club.
- Sat. 1 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Wed. 5 Strathalbyn Racing Club.
- Sat. 8 Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 8 Whyalla Racing and Trotting Club.
- Wed. 12 Gawler and Barossa Jockey Club.
- Sat. 15 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Sat. 15 Penola Racing Club.
- Sat. 15 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Sat. 22 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Fri. 28 Port Adelaide Racing Club.
- Fri. 28 Mount Gambier Racing Club.
- Fri. 28 Port Lincoln and North Shields Racing Club.
- Fri. 28 Berri-Barmera Racing Club.
- Sat. 29 South Australian Jockey Club.

OFF-STREET PARKING

Mr. BECKER: Can the Attorney-General say whether the Government intends to provide sufficient off-street parking near the Supreme Court and other courts adjacent to Victoria Square for use by magistrates, solicitors, and other persons who must use the courts? I understand that some magistrates who park in streets near the courts have received several parking stickers a week, although the fine is subsequently waived by the Adelaide City Council. As magistrates have to adjudicate in respect of persons who do not pay their parking fines, I ask whether the Government has plans to provide adequate parking facilities for magistrates and others using the courts. I understand that many solicitors and barristers with offices outside the city have extreme difficulty in obtaining parking accommodation near the court. They receive several parking stickers each week.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I have no such plans, but I will examine the matter.

TELEVISION ADVERTISING

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Attorney-General inquire into advertising on television by an Adelaide firm that deals in electrical goods, to find out whether this could be regarded as unfair advertising? I will give the Attorney the name of the firm. A friend of mine has told me that the firm offers cleaners at half price (\$12) if a person will telephone straight away. This woman did that to get one of these cleaners and, when it arrived, she found that it was a poor model, not the one advertised. The cleaner, which was not working, did not have a cord with it. Those who brought the cleaner did, of course, have a new model. I suggest that this would be unfair advertising.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I shall inquire into the matter.

SOUTH TERRACE BUILDING

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I wanted to ask the Premier a question, but he has not been here for half an hour or more. Perhaps I should ask it of him who is leading the House at the moment, although the matter is peculiarly within the Premier's province. There are only four Ministers here.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: Question!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I have just started, as a matter of fact. Has the Government yet made up its mind whether it will take any action to have an inquiry into the permission given by the Adelaide City Council concerning the property at 142 South Terrace, Adelaide?

I think it was last week that the member for Adelaide presented to the House two petitions containing prayers that there should be an inquiry into the matter. Yesterday I asked the member for Adelaide whether he intended to support the prayers, and he gave me a discourteous reply. I had asked the Premier earlier whether action would be taken and he asserted that the alleged facts were wildly wrong, but he declined to say how they were wrong. Therefore, as a week has passed, I desire to follow this matter up with the Premier and the Government to find out whether a decision has been made.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I always thought that dog would not bite dog, but apparently when it comes to lawyers, or at least to a certain lawyer, it is *carte blanche* and anything goes. As far as I know, no question of an inquiry has been considered at any stage.

Mr. Millhouse: You're just brushing the petitioners off.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I did not say that at all. If the honourable member wants a reply—

The SPEAKER: If the honourable member interjects, the honourable Minister may refrain from replying to the question.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: If that is your ruling, Mr. Speaker, I will not reply further.

GRASSHOPPERS

Mr. VENNING: In the temporary absence of the Minister of Works, will the Minister of Education ask the Minister of Agriculture to ensure that sufficient supplies of grasshopper spray are available at all times to councils in the areas affected by grasshoppers or locusts? It has come to my notice that at times supplies in council areas have run low. As sufficient supplies are available, it would be much better if supplies were on hand all the time. It is extremely important that, when landholders discover an outbreak of grasshoppers, this spray be available immediately so that they can spray that patch and treat the grasshoppers immediately.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will refer the matter to my colleague.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Dr. EASTICK: Will the Attorney-General, representing the Minister of Health, please report on the circumstances surrounding the payment, in the current pay period, of hours of pay which had previously been deducted—

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: How do you pay hours of pay?

Dr. EASTICK: —in respect of time lost as a result of strike action? People recently stood down—

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: How can you—

Dr. EASTICK: Keep your mouth closed and I shall be able to explain to the House—

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

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

CITRUS INDUSTRY ORGANIZATION BILL

The Legislative Council intimated that it had agreed to the House of Assembly's amendment.

CONSUMER CREDIT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 1 (clause 3)—After line 19 insert—"PART IVA—CHARGES FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF CREDIT."

No. 2. Page 3, line 27 (clause 5)—Leave out "solicitor" and insert "legal practitioner".

No. 3. Page 4, line 12 (clause 5)—After "a person who" insert "gives any such guarantee or".

No. 4. Page 5, line 34 (clause 6)—After "except" insert "Part IVA and".

No. 5. Page 9, line 6 (clause 13)—Leave out "appointed to" and insert "holding".

No. 6. Page 18, line 26 (clause 38)—After "business" insert "as a credit provider".

No. 7. Page 18, line 30 (clause 39)—After "licence" insert "in this State".

No. 8. Page 19, line 34 (clause 40)—Leave out "solicitor" and insert "legal practitioner".

No. 9. Page 19, line 36 (clause 40)—Leave out "changes" and insert "charges".

No. 10. Page 20, line 22 (clause 40)—Leave out "in the contract".

No. 11. Page 21, line 16 (clause 40)—Leave out "excess".

No. 12. Page 21, line 17 (clause 40)—After "consumer" insert "in respect of a credit charge".

No. 13. Page 21, lines 17 and 18 (clause 40)—Leave out "principal or interest" and insert "amount".

No. 14. Page 23, line 2 (clause 41)—Leave out "in the contract".

No. 15. Page 25, lines 1 to 10 (clause 45)—Leave out the clause and insert new clause 45 as follows:

PART IVA. CHARGES FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF CREDIT

45. (1) Any person who recovers or seeks to recover any fee or other consideration in respect of the procurement from any licensed credit provider of credit shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars.

(2) Where a scale of procurement charges has been fixed by regulation and any person recovers or seeks to recover any fee or other consideration in respect of the procurement from any credit provider or other person of credit in excess of the amount allowed in that scale of procurement charges, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars.

(3) The Governor may, by regulation, fix a scale of procurement charges for the purposes of this section.

(4) A person from whom any amount has been recovered in contravention of this section may recover back that amount from the person to whom, or to whose benefit it was paid, as a debt, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) For the purposes of this section, a person recovers a fee or other consideration in respect of the procurement of credit where he receives any fee, commission, or other consideration or benefit from a credit provider, consumer or other person—

(a) for procurement of credit;

(b) for the negotiation of a contract for the provision of credit between a person who seeks to obtain, and a person who is prepared to provide, credit;

or

(c) for the referral of a person who seeks to obtain credit to a person who is prepared to provide credit.

(6) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, where the vendor under a contract for the sale of chattels (not being a contract that includes provision for the sale of land), or any person who has negotiated any such contract, has referred to a credit provider a person who seeks credit in order to discharge his obligations under that contract, it shall be lawful for the credit provider to pay or provide a fee or other consideration to the person by whom the applicant for credit was so referred not exceeding in amount or value ten per centum of the total credit charge or interest to which the credit provider is entitled under a contract for the provision of that credit.

No. 16. Page 28, line 27 (clause 51)—Leave out "solicitor" and insert "legal practitioner".

No. 17. Page 28, line 31 (clause 51)—Leave out "solicitor" and insert "legal practitioner".

No. 18. Page 29, line 24 (clause 53)—Leave out "solicitor" and insert "legal practitioner".

No. 19. Page 30, lines 1 to 12 (clause 55)—Leave out subclauses (1) and (2) and insert new subclause (1) as follows:

(1) Where a credit provider canvasses, or employs any person for the purpose of canvassing at the place of dwelling or business of any person with a view to inducing that person to apply for or obtain credit, the credit provider and the canvasser shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars.

No. 20. Page 32 (clause 61)—After line 17, insert new paragraph (*ga*) as follows:

(*ga*) provide that charges that are made of a consumer under a credit contract upon default by the consumer in due compliance with the terms of the contract are not to be taken into account in determining rates of interest for the purposes of this Act;

Consideration in Committee.

Amendment No. 1:

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

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 1 be agreed to.

This amendment inserts in the arrangement clause a new Part IVA—Charges for the procurement of credit. It is related to amendment No. 15, which inserts new Part IVA, and it relates to the charging of a procurement fee. As the Consumer Transactions Bill left this House, it contained clause 20, which dealt with the question of charging commissions for credit. It limited the amount of commission that might be provided by a credit provider to a person who had referred the business to him. The Consumer Transactions Bill, which will be dealt with shortly, as it now stands having left another place, deletes clause 20, and the whole of the provisions applying to commissions are now included in new clause 45 of the Consumer Credit Bill, as set out in Legislative Council's amendment No. 15.

Mr. Millhouse: Are these Government amendments?

The Hon. L. J. KING: This one is. The general effect is that the Bill in its amended form provides that any person who recovers or seeks to recover any fee or other consideration in respect of the procurement from any licensed credit provider of credit shall be guilty of an offence. There is, therefore, outright prohibition against the charging of a procurement fee for the procurement of credit from a licensed credit provider. In the case of credit obtained from a person other than a licensed credit provider it is permissible to charge a procurement fee, but there is power to make regulations fixing the maximum fee that can be charged in those circumstances. It is that amendment which necessitates amendment No. 1.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 2 and 3 be agreed to.

These are both drafting amendments.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 4:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 4 be agreed to.

It is consequential on amendment No. 1, which has been agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 5 to 14:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 5 to 14 be agreed to.

These are all drafting amendments.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 15:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 15 be agreed to.

I have already explained the effect of this amendment: it is the substantive amendment that necessitates amendments Nos. 1 and 4, which have already been agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 16 to 19:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 16 to 19 be agreed to.

These are drafting amendments.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 20:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 20 be agreed to.

This amendment confers a power to make specific regulations provided that, where interest is referred to in the Act, it shall in effect not be a rate of interest fixed by way of default. It is common practice to provide that a certain rate of interest be paid and, in the event of default, that a higher rate be paid. This amendment is merely a regulation-making power.

Motion carried.

CONSUMER TRANSACTIONS BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 2, lines 2 to 4 (clause 3)—Leave out all words in these lines and insert—

PART IIIA—PROVISIONS GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO CONSUMER MORTGAGES AND CONSUMER LEASES

No. 2. Page 3 (clause 5)—After line 2 insert new paragraph (*da*) as follows:

(*da*) a contract or agreement that includes a provision conferring any right or licence to occupy land;

No. 3. Page 4, line 19 (clause 5)—After "a person who" insert "gives any such guarantee or".

No. 4. Page 8, line 11 (clause 7)—After "may" insert "by notice in writing served on the supplier".

No. 5. Page 10, line 5 (clause 9)—Leave out "it is" and insert "they are".

No. 6. Page 11, line 30 (clause 15)—Leave out "fourteen" and insert "seven".

No. 7. Page 11 (clause 15)—After line 34 insert new subclause (2a) as follows:

(2a) The notice must state the ground upon which the consumer purports to rescind the contract.

No. 8. Page 14, lines 7 to 21 (clause 20)—Leave out the clause.

No. 9. Page 14, lines 44 and 45 (clause 21)—Leave out paragraph (g).

No. 10. Page 16, lines 17 and 18 (clause 24)—Leave out "a formula prescribed" and insert "the principles established by regulation".

No. 11. Page 16, line 32 (clause 25)—Before "Credit" insert "Consumer".

No. 12. Page 17, lines 3 and 4—Leave out all words in these lines.

No. 13. Page 18, line 15 (clause 28)—Leave out "agreement" and insert "mortgage".

No. 14. Page 18, line 19 (clause 28)—After "authorized by" insert "the Commissioner or".

No. 15. Page 18, line 34 (clause 28)—After "authority of" insert "the Commissioner or".

No. 16. Page 18 (clause 28)—After line 37 insert new subclause (6) as follows:

(6) There shall be no appeal against a decision of the Tribunal to grant its authority for the purposes of subsection (2) or subsection (4) of this section.

No. 17. Page 19, lines 10 to 12 (clause 29)—Leave out paragraph (c) and insert new paragraph (c) as follows:

(c) where the consumer has made an application for relief under Part V of this Act until the application has been disposed of by the Commissioner, or if he has referred the application to the Tribunal, until the application has been disposed of by the Tribunal.

No. 18. Page 20, line 4 (clause 30)—Leave out "would".

No. 19. Page 20, line 24 (clause 30)—After "goods" insert "or awarded to the mortgagee against the consumer by order of the Tribunal or any court".

No. 20. Page 21, line 38 (clause 31)—After "determined upon by" insert "the Commissioner or".

No. 21. Page 22, line 9 (clause 31)—Leave out "and" and insert "on".

No. 22. Page 22, line 14—Leave out all words in this line and insert heading as follows:

PART IIIA

PROVISIONS GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO CONSUMER MORTGAGES AND CONSUMER LEASES

No. 23. Page 22, line 15 (clause 32)—After "mortgage" insert "or a lessor under a consumer lease".

No. 24. Page 22, line 20 (clause 32)—After "mortgage" insert "or lessor".

No. 25. Page 22, line 30 (clause 33)—After "mortgage" insert "or consumer lease".

No. 26. Page 22, line 31 (clause 33)—After "mortgage" insert "or lease".

No. 27. Page 22, line 38 (clause 33)—After "mortgage" insert "or lease".

No. 28. Page 23, line 1 (clause 34)—After "mortgage" insert "or consumer lease".

No. 29. Page 23, line 2 (clause 34)—After "mortgage" insert "or lease".

No. 30. Page 23, line 3 (clause 34)—After "mortgage" insert "or lease".

No. 31. Page 23, line 5 (clause 35)—After "mortgage" insert "or lessor".

No. 32. Page 23, line 7 (clause 35)—After "mortgage" insert "or lease".

No. 33. Page 23, line 7 (clause 35)—After "mortgage" insert "or lessor".

No. 34. Page 23, line 12 (clause 35)—After "mortgage" insert "or lessor".

No. 35. Page 23, line 16 (clause 35)—After "mortgage" insert "or lessor".

No. 36. Page 24, lines 18 and 19 (clause 37)—Leave out "and has been invested with apparent ownership" and insert "in circumstances in which he appears to be the owner".

No. 37. Page 26, line 37 (clause 42)—After "prejudiced by the" insert "breach or".

No. 38. Page 27, line 2 (clause 42)—Before "failure" insert "breach or".

No. 39. Page 27, line 3 (clause 42)—Before "failure" insert "breach or".

No. 40. Page 27, line 4 (clause 42)—Before "failure" insert "breach or".

No. 41. Page 29, line 39 (clause 49)—After "consumer credit contract" insert "or consumer mortgage".

Consideration in Committee.

Amendment No. 1:

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

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 1 be agreed to.

This is an amendment to the arrangement clause and it inserts in that clause Part IIIA—Provisions generally applicable to consumer mortgages and consumer leases. That relates to amendment No. 22 and those following in the schedule. The amendment involves a rearrangement of the Bill and the extension of the provisions in clauses 32 to 35 to consumer leases as well as consumer mortgages. Consequently, we now have a Part that contains provisions generally applicable to both consumer mortgages and consumer leases.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 2:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 2 be agreed to.

This amendment excludes from the definition of "consumer contract" a contract or agreement that includes a provision conferring any right or licence to occupy land. The reason for excluding such a contract is that this Bill is designed to deal with contracts for the sale of goods and with consumer transactions relating to goods. Goods are sometimes purchased or leased in relation to a tenancy agreement or other agreement involving an

interest in land. As it is not intended that this legislation should cover such transactions, they are expressly excluded by this amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 3:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 3 be agreed to.

This is a drafting amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 4:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 4 be agreed to.

This is an amendment to clause 7, which deals with the situation that arises where a consumer makes known that he will require credit in order to complete the consumer transaction and he is then unable to obtain that credit. The amendment seeks to require that the rescission be in writing, but I think that it is undesirable generally, when conferring rights on consumers, that those rights be surrounded by technical requirements as to how they are to be recognized, because the inevitable result is that the consumer, in order to exercise his rights, must obtain legal advice. This places a burden on the consumer and renders consumer protection legislation largely ineffectual. Therefore, as a matter of principle I think it is wrong in consumer protection legislation to require a consumer to comply with a technical requirement in order to exercise his rights.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 5:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 5 be agreed to.

This is a drafting amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 6:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 6 be agreed to.

This is an amendment to clause 15, which confers rights on a consumer to rescind a contract which are additional to the rights he has under the Sale of Goods Act. Under the Sale of Goods Act, if there is a breach of a condition such as that the goods are of unmerchantable quality and not fit for the purpose for which they are required, the consumer may rescind the contract; that is to say, he may refuse to accept delivery of the goods. However, he is limited as to when he may do so. If he accepts the goods (that is, having had a reasonable

opportunity to examine them, he accepts them), he is then deprived of his right to rescind, and any rights that he has in relation to the defects are rights to damages.

The Rogerson and Molomby committees both recommended that the consumer should have more extended rights, because frequently an ordinary member of the public would not take the first opportunity to examine the goods, as a business man would do, and would only discover later the defect that renders the goods unmerchantable. Therefore, it was provided in this place that the consumer should have up to 14 days to do this. The Legislative Council, however, has reduced the period to seven days. I think this is regrettable because I think there will be occasions when consumers will, only after the expiration of seven days, discover that the goods are unmerchantable. The Legislative Council also requires that a consumer should specify the grounds for rescission at the time. I think that a reasonable compromise on a matter of this kind would be that, if this Committee were willing to agree to a reduction in the period from 14 days to seven days, it might refuse to agree to the requirement that the grounds be specified in writing, and one might hope that the spirit of compromise would prevail in another place and that it would go half way, so that the matter would be resolved. I do not think it is an ideal result, but perhaps a compromise of that sort may be the best resolution of the present difficulties between the Chambers.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 7:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 7 be disagreed to.

This amendment requires that the notice must state the ground on which the consumer purports to rescind the contract. The result of this is that, as I indicated in dealing with the previous amendment, not only must the consumer give notice in writing which is provided for in the clause, anyway, and which certainly places that obligation on him: he must also state the grounds. For several reasons, it seems to me to be wrong that a consumer should be required to set out grounds in a situation of this kind. First, as I have said, in consumer protection legislation it is important that we do not attach technical conditions to the exercise of consumers' rights because, if we do, it means that the consumer just cannot exercise his rights unless he obtains legal advice and

has a document drafted by his solicitor. That would render largely ineffective the rights that we seek to confer on the consumer in this legislation. In addition, it would mean that we would be creating a legal rule applicable to consumer transactions which is different from the normal rule applying to an ordinary contract for the sale of goods and which is more onerous in respect of the purchaser.

Therefore, the purchaser who comes within the definition of a consumer in this Bill would, in exercising his special rights under this Bill, be in a worse position than that of the ordinary purchaser under the Sale of Goods Act, and we would see the extraordinary position that, if a consumer was exercising his rights under this clause, he would have to give grounds for rescission, whereas if he was exercising his ordinary rights under the Sale of Goods Act he would not have to do so; he might find that he would be better off simply relying on the provisions of the Sale of Goods Act. I think that that would be an absurd situation.

Dr. EASTICK (Leader of the Opposition): The Attorney-General assumes that it is not possible to amend the Sale of Goods Act, but I see considerable merit in this amendment. As a member, I have heard statements made over a period by people who are seeking help regarding transactions in which they are involved. On many occasions I have been asked to help a person who wants to return goods but who has trouble with the seller. It may be more advantageous initially to function under the Sale of Goods Act but that should not prevent this Chamber from altering the other Act to protect a supplier who is at the mercy of the whims of the consumer in many cases. I think that to take away from the consumer this minor protection is unjust and I support the Legislative Council's amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 8:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 8 be agreed to.

I have already referred to the subject matter. This amendment takes out clause 20 relating to commissions. A comprehensive provision now appears in the Consumer Credit Bill.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 9:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 9 be agreed to.

This amendment deletes paragraph (g) from clause 21, which deals with the obligations of a lessor under a consumer lease to provide information in the lease, and one of the requirements in the Bill as it left this Chamber was that he should include as part of that information a statement of the expected value of the goods at the expiration of the term of the lease. I have been satisfied by representations made to me that that would be impracticable in a number of instances and consequently that requirement has been deleted.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 10 to 13:

The Hon. L. J. KING moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 10 to 13 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 14 and 15 be agreed to.

These amendments are to clause 28, which requires the mortgagee to give notice to a consumer before repossessing the goods. He is excused from so doing in certain circumstances and one of those circumstances is where the mortgagee has been authorized by the tribunal to take the goods notwithstanding the absence of the notice. It is thought that in many of these cases it should be unnecessary to go to the tribunal and it would be sufficient for the Commissioner to give the authorization, and these amendments enable that to be done.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 16:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 16 be agreed to.

This amendment provides that there shall be no appeal against the decision of the tribunal in such a case.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 17:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 17 be agreed to.

This is a simple drafting amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 18 and 19 be agreed to.

These are both drafting amendments.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 20:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 20 be agreed to.

This amendment concerns a clause which enables the consumer, in effect, to return goods and to require the mortgagee to exercise his power of sale. It provides that the goods must be returned during ordinary business hours at a place at which the mortgagee ordinarily carries on business or, if it is impracticable so to return the goods, at any place agreed upon by the parties to the mortgage or at any place determined by the tribunal. This amendment provides that the place may be determined by the Commissioner as well as by the tribunal.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 21:

The Hon. L. J. KING moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 21 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 22 to 35:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 22 to 35 be agreed to.

These amendments insert the new Part IIIA heading and also provide that the provisions of clauses 32 to 35 shall extend to both mortgages and leases.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 36:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 36 be agreed to.

This is a drafting amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 37 to 41:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 37 to 41 be agreed to.

These are drafting amendments.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 4—reconsidered:

The Hon. L. J. KING: I previously moved that this amendment be disagreed to, but the basis on which I so moved was my understanding that the amendment required grounds to be inserted in the notice of rescission. On closer examination, however, I see that the requirement is merely a requirement for a rescission in writing and that is consistent with the provision in the later rescission clause. I am prepared to accept that. My objection is not to the fact that there should be a written notification of the rescission but that the consumer should be required to draft the

grounds of the rescission, which I think would be wrong. I therefore move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 4 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

The following reason for disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendment No. 7 was adopted:

Because the amendment undermines the effectiveness of the right of rescission in this measure.

Later, the Legislative Council intimated that it did not insist on its amendment to which the House of Assembly had disagreed.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendments:

No. 1. Page 2, line 8 (clause 5)—After "in relation to" insert "(a)".

No. 2. Page 2 (clause 5)—After line 9 insert paragraphs (b) and (c) as follows:
(b) any mine as defined for the purposes of the Mines and Works Inspection Act, 1920-1970;

(c) any activity carried on under and in accordance with the Petroleum Act, 1940-1971 or the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1967-1969.

No. 3. Page 3, line 13 (clause 16)—After "regulations" insert "or proclamations".

No. 4. Page 10, line 33 (clause 20)—Leave out "lodged in writing at" and insert "made to".

No. 5. Page 11, line 20 (clause 21)—Leave out "Inspector" and insert "person".

No. 6. Page 12, line 31 (clause 23)—Leave out "person" and insert "owner".

No. 7. Page 13, line 18 (clause 24)—Leave out "A person" and insert "An occupier".

No. 8. Page 14, line 20 (clause 25)—Leave out "forthwith on" and insert "as soon as possible after".

No. 9. Page 16, line 16 (clause 27)—Leave out "forthwith" and insert "as soon as possible".

No. 10. Page 16, line 34 (clause 28)—Leave out "forthwith" and insert "as soon as possible".

No. 11. Page 16, line 38 (clause 28)—After "shall not", insert "except for the purpose of preventing injury to persons or damage to property,".

No. 12. Page 18 (clause 32)—After line 17 insert new subclause (2) as follows:

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to or in relation to any machinery or transmission machinery (not being a machine or transmission machinery to which section 171 of the Industrial Code, 1967-1972, would have applied if that section were in force) manufactured before the first day of January, 1975.

Amendments Nos 1 and 2:

The Hon. D. H. McKEE (Minister of Labour and Industry): The amendments as agreed

to in another place in relation to clause 5 are unacceptable in their present form. In the interests of members generally and with the object of expediting the passage of this Bill, I have had certain consultations, as a result of which I understand a new form of clause 5 could well prove to be a satisfactory compromise. Clause 5, if my amendments to the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 and 2 (which I shall outline in a minute) are agreed to by this Committee, will provide:

Nothing in this Act shall apply to or in relation to:

(a) any mine as defined for the purposes of the Mines and Works Inspection Act, 1920-1970, other than works as defined for the purposes of that Act that are not situated on or adjacent to such a mine;

or

(b) any activity carried on under and in accordance with the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1967-1969.

Therefore, I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 1 be amended by inserting after "(a)" the words "and leave out the words 'any mine as defined for the purposes of the Mining Act, 1971;'"; and that the Legislative Council's amendment No. 2 be amended by inserting in paragraph (b), after "1920-1970", the words "other than works as defined for the purposes of that Act that are not situated on or adjacent to such a mine"; and in paragraph (c) by striking out "the Petroleum Act, 1940-1971, or".

Rather than delay consideration of the Bill or lay it aside, I put forward these amendments, which I regard as a temporary arrangement only.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 3:

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 3 be agreed to.

It provides for the Minister to refer to the Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Board any proposals for proclamations to be made under this Act, so that the board can report on, and make recommendations to the Minister concerning those proposals. The Bill already provides for proposed regulations to be similarly reported on.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 4:

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 4 be agreed to.

As there may be some difficulty in getting an appeal in writing from remote areas of the State to the office of the Minister within 48

hours, I accept the amendment, which will solve that possible problem.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 5 to 10:

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 5 to 10 be agreed to.

These are all drafting amendments and can be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 11:

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 11 be agreed to.

As this amendment clarifies the intention of the clause, I agree to it.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 12:

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 12 be agreed to.

The effect of this amendment is that clause 32, concerning the construction and sale of machinery, will not have any effect until January 1, 1975, except in relation to machinery in use in a factory in respect of which there is at present an identical provision in operation in section 171 of the Industrial Code. This will mean there will be a reasonable period before the clause will apply to machinery built for use in other than manufacturing industries, and I agree to this amendment.

Mr. CUMBE: I take it that this amendment will give manufacturers more time to modify certain machinery to conform to the requirements of the new legislation.

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: That is the situation.

Motion carried.

Later, the Legislative Council intimated that it had agreed to the House of Assembly's amendments to the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 and 2.

BILLS OF SALE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Legislative Council intimated that it had agreed to the House of Assembly's amendment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL (GENERAL)

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 4, lines 26 to 29 (clause 13)—Leave out subsection (9).

No. 2. Page 4, line 43 (clause 13)—After “may” insert “, subject to subsection (12) of this section,”.

No. 3. Page 5 (clause 13)—After line 4 insert new subsection (12) as follows:

(12) No contribution shall be recoverable under subsection (11) of this section in respect of a period of service before the commencement of the Local Government Act Amendment Bill, 1972.

No. 4. Page 5, line 36 (clause 17)—After “or” insert “by planning regulation, or planning directive under”.

No. 5. Page 10, line 26 (clause 31)—After “or” insert “by planning regulation, or planning directive under”.

No. 6. Page 14, line 18 (clause 51)—After “Part” insert “(except sections 434, 435, 449, 449a, 449aa, 449b and this section)”.

Consideration in Committee.

Amendment No. 1:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Local Government): I move:

That the Legislative Council’s amendment No. 1 be agreed to.

It was considered that existing superannuation schemes by way of insurance or similar methods might not be capable of being correctly described as superannuation schemes, and therefore could not be accepted, even though the Minister might approve of the scheme. This was thought to be too restrictive.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 2:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I move:

That the Legislative Council’s amendment No. 2 be agreed to.

This is a machinery amendment that is consequential on amendment No. 3.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 3:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I move:

That the Legislative Council’s amendment No. 3 be agreed to.

This amendment makes clear the intention in relation to a contribution being transferred from one council to another. The transferability will apply after this amending Bill operates.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I move:

That the Legislative Council’s amendments Nos. 4 and 5 be agreed to.

These related amendments, which refer to a situation concerning the Adelaide City Council’s involvement with planning and development, will help the council.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 6:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I move:

That the Legislative Council’s amendment No. 6 be agreed to.

This amendment, which rectifies what to me is a minor error, will allow the Adelaide City Council the right to borrow on overdraft. The Town Clerk regarded the original mistake as a major error.

Motion carried.

NORTH HAVEN DEVELOPMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT AMENDMENT BILL (ALCOHOL)

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

MOTOR VEHICLES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

MINING ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

SWIMMING POOLS (SAFETY) BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council’s amendments:

No. 1. Page 1—In the title—Leave out the words “; to repeal section 346a of the Local Government Act, 1934, as amended”.

No. 2. Page 2 (clause 4)—After line 14 insert new paragraphs (ca) and (cb) as follows:

(ca) any water impounded for agricultural use or as a water supply for fire fighting, whether or not used as a swimming pool;

(cb) any naturally occurring water pool whether or not used as a swimming pool;

No. 3. Page 3, lines 29 to 33 (clause 7)—Leave out the clause.

Amendment No. 1:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Local Government): I move:

That the Legislative Council’s amendment No. 1 be agreed to.

The Bill sought to delete section 346a of the Local Government Act, which gives councils authority to insist on any safety measure considered necessary. Perhaps it is reasonable to say that, if councils had exercised the authority, this legislation would not have been necessary. However, at least one council has acted with determination in this matter, and I congratulate it on its action. It has been

suggested to me (and I think with some validity) that, provided that the section is amended to become complementary to the swimming pools legislation, there will be some value in its being retained. It was amended in the Local Government Act that was recently considered and, as this section should not be repealed, we should accept the amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 2:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 2 be agreed to.

The Legislative Council has spelt out that exemptions should be written into the Bill in respect of water impounded for agricultural use, water for fire fighting, and naturally-occurring waterpools. It was contemplated that these matters would be dealt with in the clause dealing with exempt swimming pools, but I have no objection to the amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 3:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 3 be agreed to.

This is complementary to amendment No. 1.

Motion carried.

TORRENS COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendment:

Page 4, line 32 (clause 8)—After "persons" insert "(not being persons employed on the staff of any college of advanced education)".

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

That the Legislative Council's amendment be agreed to.

It affects the constitution of the council of the college. Clause 8 (2) (j) provides for eight persons to be appointed to the council by the Governor on the nomination of the Minister, and the Legislative Council's amendment provides that those persons cannot be members of the academic staff of any college of advanced education. Clause 8 (2) (i) provides for the Governor, on the Minister's nomination, to appoint two persons on the academic staff of any other college of advanced education or of any university in South Australia. I think the amendment is really only for clarification, and I have no objection to it.

Motion carried.

SOUTH-EASTERN DRAINAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from November 22. Page 3394.)

Mr. RODDA (Victoria): The Bill amends the principal Act that we passed last year. Drainage is associated in an important way with the part of the State that I and some colleagues opposite represent, and a study of drainage should be a continuing matter. Although this Bill makes machinery adjustments in regard to levying, it is important to draw attention to the effect of drainage generally on the ecology of the South-East. The Minister of Environment and Conservation has been told that drainage is having an effect on the whole area, and the Government has appointed a committee of experts to examine the underground water.

I hope no Government ever loses sight of the fact that surface water is part and parcel of the ecology of the South-East. The drainage system in that area has conferred many benefits on the agricultural output of the area and has contributed to the welfare of the State. Over the years much discussion has taken place amongst all shades of opinion, agricultural and otherwise, about the advisability of draining this area. The matter of over-draining is always with us, and someone must pay for what is done.

The landholders in the South-East were grateful to the Government for its action last year in abolishing the rating for betterment. That form of rating had always been hard to establish. The Director of Lands and his officers held many conferences in the area and a solution was arrived at about the vexed problem of raising specified amounts of money. Various amounts, ranging from \$100,000 down to about \$80,000, were discussed as being necessary to maintain the drains. An area was declared and we saw the map showing the land in the contained area that would become ratable. For the first time, many landholders in that area have received a drainage account this year.

The rating was done on the basis of \$3 in \$100 on the land tax valuation, and the landholders were given the right of appeal to the appeal board established under the new Act. The important thing about the board is that it comprises four members who are landholders and who sit with the permanent Chairman, who represents the Government. The members of the committee are experienced landholders. The committee is chaired by Mr. F. B. Pearson, who for many years has been

a distinguished public servant in the Agriculture Department. He has had vast experience in the South-East and is familiar with the area. Landholder members on the committee are Mr. J. H. Kilsby, of Kalangadoo; Mr. R. M. Kelly, of Naracoorte; Mr. J. A. Prance, of Furner; and Mr. D. G. Williams, of Millicent. These graziers bring their vast experience and knowledge to the committee. Landholders can go to this appeal board in the knowledge that they have representatives on it who understand the problems of drainage and the problems facing the man on the land. Thus far the appeal board has worked satisfactorily.

More than 1,000 appeals have been lodged, and the board has an enormous task to wade through them. Each landholder is given the opportunity to state his case, and the board generally inspects the area in question, but the hearing of the appeals will take a considerable time. To this end the Government has introduced this Bill to make certain amendments to the principal Act. In introducing the Bill the Minister said that it would do two things: first, it introduced an amendment consequential on the Valuation of Land Act, which came into operation on June 1; and secondly, it amended the principal Act in relation to powers of the appeal board.

The Bill has only five clauses, but there are one or two features to which I should like to draw the attention of the Minister in Committee. Clause 4, which enacts new section 49, introduces a new definition of "ratable land", as follows:

ratable land means all land—

(a) that has, in the opinion of the board, been benefited by the construction of drains and drainage works;

and

(b) that is delineated on a plan prepared by, or under the direction of the board and deposited in the central plan office of the Department of Lands,

but does not include land declared by the appeal board not to be ratable land for the purposes of this Act if the declaration is for the time being in force.

I ask who is going to produce this plan and whether it is going to be drawn to scale. The appeal board meets in consultation with the appellant. I understand that it inspects the area in question and, in the light of its experience, includes or excludes the land from being ratable. This will have a big bearing on the areas that are included or excluded, and I should like the Minister to clear up how this area of ratable land will be arrived at, because we are referring to a specific area. Is it going to be surveyed? New section 49 (8) provides:

The Valuer-General shall, at the request of the board, determine in accordance with the Valuation of Land Act, 1971-1972, the unimproved value of any land in respect of which such a determination is required for the purpose of levying drainage rates under this Act.

Having arrived at this delineation, which will be marked on the plan referred to under the definition of ratable land, will a different valuation from that which is incorporated in the principal Act be determined? Will there be a special valuation as distinct from the land tax valuation to which Parliament agreed in the principal Act? That seems to be the sting in the tail. New section 49 (7) provides:

The right of the board to recover drainage rates under this Act shall not be suspended or delayed by any objection to or appeal against, a determination of value under the Valuation of Land Act, 1971-1972, and the board may recover drainage rates on the assumption that the determination of value is correct but if any alteration to a determination of value affecting the amount of the drainage rates payable in respect of any land is made under the Valuation of Land Act, 1971-1972 (whether in consequence of an objection or appeal, or otherwise) the board shall refund to the landholder any excess amount recovered as drainage rates, or may recover any additional amount, recoverable on the basis of an altered determination of value, as arrears.

The Districts of Mallee, Millicent and Victoria have had the greatest number of applicants for rural industry assistance in the State. Many of these landholders are borrowing money to pay their drainage rates. They are paying interest on the sums borrowed but, because the job facing the appeal board is so huge, it may be two years before appeals are heard, yet this sizable amount of interest is banking up against them. New subsection (5a) of section 53 provides:

Where the appeal board has made a determination under paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of this section, the South-Eastern Drainage Board shall cause the Valuer-General to make an assessment of the unimproved value of the land, identified in the determination of the appeal board as having received no direct or indirect benefit from the construction of the drains and drainage works, and the unimproved value of the whole of the ratable land comprised in the landholding.

This provision seems to be in conflict with new section 49 (8). I believe it is necessary for this Bill to be passed to tidy up the workings of the appeal board, but I should like the Minister to say whether we are going to have a specific valuation made at the request of the board which will alter the amount of rates that can be levied under this Act.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Education): I understand that the board itself must determine the area that is deemed not to have gained any direct or indirect benefit from drainage works. The board must be satisfied that a separate part of the landholding has received a direct or indirect benefit and then declare that the landholding in question is not ratable land for the purposes of this legislation. Where the board is satisfied that some part of the land has received no direct or indirect benefit and that it cannot be delineated separately, it is able to make a determination accordingly. Under new subsection (5b), it then determines a proportionate rate of rebate.

I should think that the board would operate in a relatively simple way, requesting a suitably surveyed map or section map, or determining a proportionate rate of rebate using its broad judgment. I am sure that the board would ensure that an appellant did not incur any unnecessary costs. Whenever an authority is altered, there is a risk that something will happen affecting the broad character of valuations or affecting specific valuations, and there can be no cast-iron guarantee in such matters. Regarding the honourable member's comments about new section 49 (7), I should hope that these matters could be determined fairly quickly, so that the extent of any interest lost would be minimal.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 3 passed.

Clause 4—"Liability to drainage rates."

Mr. RODDA: I cite the case of land at Coonawarra comprising vineyards, where areas being drained will be rated, but where high land attracting a high unimproved value will involve a different set of circumstances. Does this clause give the board the right to extract more revenue through the drainage rate?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Education): I understand that this clause simply provides for the Valuer-General to be the valuing authority and, of course, under the legislation the board has to make certain valuations. I think it is purely a question of who is the valuing authority. The question whether land is or is not ratable land is a matter to be determined separately by the board. This provision simply ensures that, if the Valuer-General is requested to make a valuation, it must be carried out.

Clause passed.

Clause 5 and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

WHEAT DELIVERY QUOTAS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from November 22. Page 3387.)

Mr. ALLEN (Frome): I have mixed feelings in supporting this Bill, because of the events that have led up to its introduction. It is gratifying to know that, over the last two or three years, the Wheat Board has sold a record amount of wheat to oversea buyers. On the other hand, it is unfortunate that primary producers are having a disappointing season. This has had the effect of producing a below-average harvest. Therefore, the Bill has been introduced to vary wheat quotas. In 1969, at the recommendation of the Australian Wheatgrowers Federation, legislation was introduced in this House to bring in quotas for wheat production in South Australia. In 1968 there had been an excellent season during which the harvest had been the equivalent of the harvest for two ordinary years. However, 1967 had been a difficult year, very similar to this year. Stock numbers were down and feed was short, so landholders sowed thousands of acres of wheat. With the excellent season in the following year, we had a record grain harvest.

At the time when wheat quotas were introduced, the whole silo system was overflowing, with temporary storages all over the country. Landholders were forced to put temporary storage on their own properties. Naturally, some anomalies followed the introduction of the wheat quota system, but the review committee has carried out its task excellently, reviewing many quotas during the past two or three years. It has taken several years to get this system working smoothly, but even today some growers advocate the removal of quotas altogether. However, we must bear in mind that much work has gone into this system. I am sure that within a few years it will be needed again, and so we must keep it. In a season such as this, we must make sure that all grain available is taken. Another point is that oversea countries that export grain also have wheat quotas, so we must keep our quota system so as to be in line with those countries. We must always provide for over-quota wheat and for short-falls.

In an industry such as this, one can never predict the type of season. Therefore, growers are naturally forced to sow a larger acreage than is needed. If there is an excellent season, naturally growers will have over-quota wheat, but in seasons such as 1972 they will have a short-fall. In the high-rainfall country, some

farmers purposely have over-quota wheat, sometimes to the extent of the equivalent of the production of half a season, because they claim that in the event of a dry season the over-quota wheat will stand them in good stead. Growers in marginal districts outside Goyder's line of rainfall suffer because of wheat quotas. In such areas, they rely on the bumper season that occasionally occurs to pull them out of their troubles in the following bad seasons.

In 1968, following the 1967 drought, there were record crops in these areas, and this would normally carry them over for several years. With the wheat quota system, they are precluded from growing large acreages, so that when there is a series of bad years they finish up with a considerable short-fall. In the inside country that we refer to as the higher-rainfall country, the farmers have never known a failure, although they have seasons that are below average, such as this season. In his second reading explanation, the Minister said:

This short Bill makes three changes of great importance in the application of the principal Act, the Wheat Delivery Quotas Act, to growers of wheat in this State. They may be summarized as follows:

- (a) provisions are proposed to be inserted to deal with the cases where excessively large amounts of wheat are being carried forward from season to season by way of short-falls;
- (b) a provision relating to this season's abnormally low harvest is proposed and is intended to ensure that all grain delivered this season, together with over-quota wheat of previous seasons, will be taken up as quota wheat; and
- (c) a provision relating to special hard wheat allocations is proposed to be inserted.

He then said:

Clause 6 amends section 49 of the principal Act, which deals with the carrying forward from one season to the next of short-falls; that is, the difference between the amount of wheat actually delivered from a production unit and the amount represented by the quota allocated to the production unit. It has come to the attention of the advisory committee that in some cases these short-falls are accumulating from year to year at an alarming rate.

Instances occurred here where no wheat has ever been planted on production units in respect of which quotas were allocated since quotas were first allocated. In relation to these properties, short-falls equivalent to years of production have accumulated. In other cases, the accumulation of short-falls has resulted in quotas being attached to production units for a particular season that are far beyond the productive capacity of the unit,

so here further short-falls are inevitable. Accordingly, it is proposed that in the cases mentioned above the advisory committee will be given the right to review the amount to be carried forward by way of short-fall for three or more consecutive years—

and where short-falls have been carried forward for three consecutive years this is most important—

and, if necessary, reduce it or direct that in a particular season no amount will be carried forward.

I believe that this provision gives those farmers in marginal areas an opportunity to keep their short-falls so that, in the event of a good season, they are able to catch up on what they have lost over previous years. The Minister continued:

Any decision of the advisory committee in this area may, of course, be appealed against to the review committee.

This is also a good provision, because there can be special circumstances in which a grower may wish to appeal to the committee. For instance, he may have succession duties to pay and he may need the short-fall to cover heavy expenditure. An article appearing in yesterday's *News*, referring to the forecast of the grain harvest in Victoria, under the heading "Big drop in Vic. wheat" states:

Victorian wheat production would fall by 26,000,000bush. this season—more than half the State's total crop, the Director of Agriculture Dr. D. S. Wishart said today.

He said that the wheat crop was expected to yield 42,000,000bush. "After allowing for grain held on farms for seed and stock feed, the delivery of wheat was expected to fall short of the Victorian quota by nearly 30,000,000 bush." The Victorian wheat quota for 1972 was 67,000,000bush.

Since I have been a member of this House I have heard many interjections by Government members referring to subsidies paid to primary producers. Under the heading "China buys wheat at \$2 a bushel", an article appearing in today's *Advertiser* states:

China has bought 62,700,000bush. of wheat from Canada at a total cost of \$126,000,000 or \$2 a bushel. The Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, Mr. Otto Lang, in announcing the sale, said the price reflected the sharp increases in wheat prices which have occurred in the last few months.

I remind members that about 70,000,000bush. of wheat is used for home consumption in Australia each year and the price of that wheat is \$1.70 a bushel. For the coming year the primary producer will subsidize the price of wheat for home consumption by 30c a bushel: 70,000,000bush. at 30c a bushel is \$21,000,000. After the Second World War the price of wheat

increased to more than \$2 a bushel and for several years Australian growers subsidized the price of wheat for home consumption. Those details effectively answer the suggestion that the primary producer is receiving subsidies in a one-way traffic. In his second reading explanation the Minister also said:

Clause 7 inserts two new sections in the principal Act. New section 54a provides that, where the sum of the amount of wheat that can be delivered in this State and the amount of over-quota wheat from a previous season is less than the amount of wheat comprised in the State quota, and the Minister considers that it is justified, then all wheat delivered may be taken up as quota wheat. Honourable members will, no doubt, be aware that this situation will probably occur during the current delivery season. Because of adverse seasonal conditions, the amount of wheat available for delivery as quota wheat of this season will fall far short of the State quota. It is felt that a provision of the nature proposed will be of considerable benefit to those farmers who do have wheat to deliver and will accordingly be able to take advantage of the guaranteed minimum price arrangement.

New section 54b arises from successful representations that have been made for a special "hard wheat" quota for this State. Depending on total deliveries of "hard wheat" this year, those producers who have delivered "hard wheat" will by operation of this section have their wheat delivery quotas increased by up to 50 per cent of the amount of "hard wheat" delivered.

This is an excellent provision, because growers have not received sufficient reward when they have specialized in growing hard wheat. Soft wheats yield more an acre than do most hard wheat, and it is usually classified as f.a.q. wheat, although it is excellent for biscuit manufacturing. Hard wheat is sought for milling and baking purposes, but some districts cannot grow it. It ripens in a mottled form and is down-graded to f.a.q. standard. Some districts grow excellent hard wheats, but do not receive a sufficient reward. This provision gives the grower the incentive to grow hard wheat, and, if he obtains an excellent classification he is given the chance to increase his quota. I support the Bill.

Mr. GUNN (Eyre): I, too, support the Bill and commend the member for Frome for his excellent speech. He has an excellent knowledge of the wheat industry and rural conditions, but one cannot say the same about some Government members. I am pleased that my colleague in another place (Hon. Arthur Whyte) moved to amend one part of the Bill, which now guarantees that those who are unfortunate to have a short-fall will have the right to make it up. In my district and in the districts of the members for Flinders, Murray, Mallee and perhaps Kavel—

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: What about Rocky River?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I warn the member for Eyre not to be provocative in this debate, and I warn the Minister of Education not to interject.

Mr. GUNN: People in marginal areas rely on being able to make up the short-fall incurred during a bad season. If they were unable to do this, in many cases they would go out of business, because they could not continue. I should like to see the position in which it was not necessary to impose a system of wheat quotas, but, unfortunately, because of the situation it has been necessary to introduce them. I reject the irresponsible statements made by members about abolishing completely all wheat quotas. I could make a good fellow of myself by advocating the total abolition of quotas, as did Mr. Grassby and the Premier. Their statements are totally irresponsible, and are made for purely political purposes in order to gain support for Mr. Grassby, and the Australian Labor Party candidate opposing Dr. Forbes.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I suggest that the honourable member should not pursue that line.

Mr. GUNN: We are debating a Bill dealing with wheat quotas, and it is most important to the rural industry. Statements made concerning this subject should be aired in this House. If they cannot be aired here, I do not know where they can be aired, because we are speaking on behalf of the people of this State.

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Burdon): I suggest to the honourable member for Eyre that we are not debating the Commonwealth election. We are discussing wheat quotas, and only wheat quotas may be discussed.

Mr. GUNN: I was debating the statement that wheat quotas should be abolished. If they were abolished, people who have never grown wheat would move in. In South Australia, New South Wales and Western Australia, large areas that have never been sown to wheat would be planted and people now growing wheat under the system would receive a smaller quota than they have now. I have been told (and I have no reason to doubt this) that people coming in for the first time would have a right to appeal to the High Court for a quota and that it would be reasonable to expect that they would receive one. This would have a detrimental effect on those who have been growing wheat, such as the people

who built up the bulk handling facilities in South Australia.

The bulk handling system is one of the biggest in the State and was paid for by the rural industry through interest-free tolls without assistance from the Government. True, Government assistance was given by a Liberal Government and, I am willing to say, carried on by a Labor Government, in the form of a guarantee of a loan from the Commonwealth Bank but that guarantee has become unnecessary now. I wish to refer to a few other matters.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Are you going to discuss the Bill now?

Mr. GUNN: One should have the right to make these comments on a matter that is of such importance to the economy.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You must comply with the Standing Orders of the House.

Mr. GUNN: I am complying with them. It has been interesting, in the last few months, to hear the irresponsible statements by so-called economists in this country attacking rural industry.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker. While the Acting Deputy Speaker was in the Chair he requested the honourable member to keep to the Bill and not debate the Commonwealth election or go beyond the confines of the Bill. I ask that he be kept to the Bill.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member must confine his remarks to the Bill.

Mr. McAnaney: What about the common practice in the House?

Mr. Venning: Never heard of it!

The SPEAKER: Common practice in this House is that honourable members conduct themselves in a decent way and not with rudeness or disrespect for the Chair. If it happens again, I shall not hesitate to name any honourable member without warning. I rule that the honourable member must speak to the Bill and not cover broader issues. It is a short Bill.

Mr. GUNN: I have no intention of debating the Commonwealth election, as the Minister said I was doing.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member must confine his remarks to the Bill.

Mr. GUNN: I was trying to speak about the economic effect of this and other legislation regarding wheat quotas. In my opinion, that is completely in order. The Act controls the wheat industry and all State Parliaments and the Commonwealth Parliament have agreed to that Act. Because of the responsible action of the Aus-

tralian Wheat Board and the Australian Wheat-growers Federation, the Australian wheat industry has made a tremendous contribution to the economic development and growth of this country. Before the Minister of Education took a point of order, I was saying that the people attacking the wheatgrowers and those in other rural industries—

Mr. MATHWIN: I draw your attention to the state of the House, Mr. Speaker. There are only two Government members present.

A quorum having been formed:

Mr. GUNN: I was about to refer to the lack of support that some people have given to rural industry. About 12 months ago people were attacking the Commonwealth Government because of the hand-outs to rural industry.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is getting very wide of the Bill, which deals with wheat quotas, not with rural industry generally. The honourable member must confine his remarks to the Bill.

Mr. GUNN: I was doing that. As I tried to explain earlier—

The SPEAKER: Order! I have ruled that the honourable member must confine his remarks to the Bill. There is no need to explain.

Mr. GUNN: I have had some difficulties this afternoon, Mr. Speaker. I am pleased that the advisory committee will be able to operate in terms of the amendment that the Hon. Arthur Whyte moved in another place.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member cannot refer to debates in another place.

Mr. GUNN: Wheat quotas have been allocated to more than 100 people who have never grown wheat previously and the advisory committee should have the right to consider this matter with a view to giving the quotas to people who wish to grow wheat. Many people in my district are developing their farms and young farmers are trying to get a start in life, despite their small quotas, and I hope that these people will be considered. Some decisions of the review committee have been hard to follow.

I am pleased that the Bill contains clauses dealing with hard wheat, and I hope that this will encourage people to grow that type. It is obvious from statements by the Australian Wheat Board that there is a good market for that wheat, and growing it will allow people to diversify. I support the Bill and the remarks made by the member for Frome.

Mr. VENNING (Rocky River): I, too, support the Bill. Although it is only short,

it is nevertheless most important, because it deals with wheat quotas and deliveries. Wheat quotas have been a bone of contention among the wheatgrowers of our State, although the same problems apply to wheatgrowers in other States of the Commonwealth. I support the principle of wheat quotas, and I believe that they are a must as far as the stability of the wheat industry is concerned. This system has brought price stability to the wheat industry and, had we no quotas in Australia, the other main exporting countries of the world, America and Canada, would have flooded the world market to such an extent that farmers would obtain only 40c or 50c a bushel on their first wheat advance. Although normally only the quota allocation of wheat is accepted for payment, this year all wheat produced will be taken in as quota wheat. This is the result of the low quantity of grain stocks in Australia. I commend the way the leaders of the industry have taken care of it. I refer to a circular which states:

There is still a place in the sun for Australia's rural industries but positive leadership is needed fast.

You, Mr. Speaker, probably recognize this circular, but I believe there is excellent leadership at present in the wheat industry, and I hope that in 10 days nothing is done to impair that leadership.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member must confine his remarks to the Bill.

Mr. VENNING: The Bill refers also to hard wheat.

Members interjecting:

Mr. VENNING: Order, please. I have considered for a long time that South Australia should have a hard wheat quota because we have had to provide the stocks to maintain the hard wheat market for Australia when this type of wheat crop in the northern part of New South Wales and southern Queensland was affected by rain. South Australia was consequently relied on to maintain supplies for the hard wheat market. Indeed, I believe we should have had such a quota three or four years ago.

Mr. Curren: Why didn't you take it up with the Wheatgrowers Federation?

Mr. VENNING: I did. However, it is rather humorous to me that then it was not possible but now many people are flying kites in this regard and saying that we should have it. Although a hard wheat quota is now written into this legislation, because of the way the hard wheat quota has been handled in New South Wales and having regard to drought conditions

that have applied I should not be surprised if a total quota, irrespective of any type of wheat, is applied soon.

The Bill deals also with the matter of short-falls. Growers in marginal areas are concerned that they cannot produce a regular crop year after year, because they rely on a good year, which may come only once in every three or four years, to make up their short-fall. I believe it would be wrong to take away from a farmer a quota that he has established by production. Although an amendment has been included in this Bill as it came from another place, the amendment does safeguard the situation to a degree. I was not previously concerned about it, because the grower had the option and the right to appeal against any reduction in his quota. I do not believe that the Wheat Advisory Board would have taken away from a grower his short-fall when his quota was based on his production figures. However, the amendment has been included in the Bill to safeguard this aspect.

I have been concerned about appeals against quotas in instances where families have had succession duty problems and an additional quota has been allotted to them to get them out of trouble. It was not intended to establish the appeal committee to make farms viable.

Mr. Ryan: That would be Socialist policy.

Mr. VENNING: It has been the policy of this Government through that organization to do just that. That is wrong, and I believe, if someone has neglected to attend to the matter of succession duties—

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker. The honourable member is departing from the content of the Bill. There is nothing in the Bill about succession duties.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member must confine his remarks to the Bill.

Mr. VENNING: The point of order was an interesting one, indeed—

The SPEAKER: Order! I have already ruled on the point of order. The honourable member must confine his remarks to the Bill.

Mr. VENNING: Regarding wheat quotas, I refer to a meeting at Clare where a member of the appeal committee, the late Mr. Quirke, said that where a grower has had succession duty—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Rocky River is deliberately defying the Chair.

Mr. VENNING: I am not defying the Chair.

The SPEAKER: I have ruled that the honourable member cannot refer to succession duties when dealing with wheat quotas.

Mr. GUNN: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker. The matter that the honourable member is canvassing is directly related to the Bill.

The SPEAKER: Order! I cannot uphold that point of order. If the honourable member wants to disagree to the Speaker's ruling, he should put his reasons in writing. He must not deliberately waste the time of the House by taking fictitious points of order. The honourable member for Rocky River.

Mr. VENNING: I should like to make the point that this Government has used wheat quotas to make some wheatgrowing viable. It has taken part of the quotas of other growers and applied them to growers who have not made adequate provision regarding succession duties, and it seems that we are landed with this Government for a month or two yet.

Mr. McANANEY (Heysen): I support the Bill.

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

Mr. McANANEY: I must be careful, when discussing wheat quotas, not to refer to railway matters.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! Although the Chair acknowledges the respect that the honourable member for Heysen has for the railways, I point out that this Bill deals with wheat quotas and that it does not really afford the honourable member an opportunity to eulogize the Railways Department.

Mr. McANANEY: Thank you for those wise remarks, Mr. Speaker. I agree that those, who do not sow a sufficient acreage to wheat cannot fill a quota, and they should be penalized, whereas those who use their initiative and apply themselves should reap the benefits. Indeed, I believe that the quota system has been successful in respect of those farmers who have shown that they have ability and who can look ahead. I am completely opposed to what the member for Riverina (Mr. "Raspberry") says to the effect that quotas should be eliminated. Indeed, the Minister of Works, who represents the Minister of Agriculture in this place, is also opposed to that idea, as is the shadow Commonwealth Minister for Primary Production (Dr. Patterson).

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I point out that the member for Heysen is not entitled to reflect

on a member in the way that he is currently reflecting on the Commonwealth member for Riverina. It is against Standing Orders to make such a reflection.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member for Heysen should confine his remarks to the Bill, and I ask him to refrain from indulging in that sort of speech. He is usually meticulous in his attempts to conform to Standing Orders. The honourable member for Heysen.

Mr. McANANEY: It was only a slip of the tongue when I said "Raspberry"; I meant Grassby.

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I think the member for Heysen is attempting—

The SPEAKER: Order! What is the point of order?

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: Blatant political propaganda!

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! I ask the member for Heysen to confine his remarks to the Bill.

Mr. McANANEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As I have often said, if there is a guaranteed price for any type of primary production it is an economic fact that quotas or controls must be imposed in the event of over-production. Some people say that the law of supply and demand is dead, but I say that this law reigns supreme. We know that at times the laws of the court are by-passed, but the law of supply and demand determines what will happen and, in this case, it determines what the quotas should be. Therefore, this is the vital law to be considered when we determine wheat quotas. I agree that people who are not willing to grow wheat should lose their quota, and this is a good provision in the legislation.

I must say that, in the past, the review committee has been completely useless. Many injustices have resulted from appeals that have been made. The criterion should have been an average yield of wheat produced over several years, and that average should have been the quota applied. It seems to me to be entirely wrong that, after two or three years, there is still controversy with regard to 471,000 bush. of wheat. What we should be trying to do is to protect provident farmers. Perhaps I cannot connect my comments about this Bill with the Railways Department, but I have convinced the Railways Commissioner that something should be done about the railways service in this State, although I have not been able to convince the Minister of Roads and Transport of the same thing. I agree with everything that the Auditor-General's

Report states about the Railways Department. This Bill has some practical application, but some theories advanced in it may not apply when put into practice. Generally, I support the Bill.

Mr. WARDLE (Murray): I assure the House, while supporting the Bill, that this will not be my swan song, as I hope to make many more speeches before ending my political career. In my district many farmers would have to be considered when referring to the three years of short-falls. This Bill does much for many people who have a great need. Farmers in my district would have more need than farmers would have in many other districts, and I am delighted that they will be able to accumulate the last three years of short-fall and to plant an increased acreage of crops in the next 12 months to try to make up some of their reduced quota. Therefore, I support the Bill.

Mr. RODDA (Victoria): I am indebted to someone (and I think it was the member for Gouger) for holding a portfolio as a Minister, albeit for only 12 weeks. I became a Minister just before the Government changed in 1970 and it is not in the interests of the farmers of Tatiara for me to cast a silent vote on a Bill about this important industry. We must be in favour of wheat quotas. I support the Bill.

Mr. MATHWIN (Glenelg): I, too, support this important Bill, which affects one of our primary industries. I suppose that some people will say that, because I represent a city district, I know nothing about wheat. The Bill enables the sale of wheat to the Wheat Board with financial reimbursement. Wheat quotas are here to stay and we must recognize this fact of life.

Mr. FERGUSON (Goyder): I support the Bill. Previous speakers on this measure have referred to the term "short-fall", but I consider that some clarification is necessary. A farmer who, because of adverse seasonal conditions, produces less than the quantity of wheat that he normally produces is said to have had in that year a short-fall, and he hopes to make up that short-fall in the better seasons to come. I trust that that explanation will help members appreciate a little more the problems of the wheat farmer in the marginal areas.

Mr. CURREN (Chaffey): I, too, support the Bill. During the past year the Murray Mallee has suffered from a drought and, unfortunately, droughts are frequent in the Mallee. The farmers in this marginal area have received a raw deal under the wheat quotas scheme.

Their original quotas were assessed on a specific five-year period, but four of those five years were years of below-average rainfall, so that the quotas set in most cases were too low. The farmers in the Murray Mallee and other marginal areas have therefore suffered anomalies and injustices. Farmers near Waikerie and in areas north of the river are mainly men who have had long years of experience under hard conditions. They have learned to assess the seasonal conditions; some have farmed wisely; and others have taken a chance and come out on the wrong side of the ledger.

This Bill should remedy some of the anomalies and injustices that have been suffered by farmers such as those I have mentioned. These men farm the country to the best of their ability, but conditions are against them and it is only in a good year that they can produce a satisfactory crop that can tide them over poor seasons.

Mr. WELLS (Florey): In supporting the Bill, may I say that the wheat farmers of this State have endured adversity as a result of poor seasons. The hard wheat produced in this State has a high nutrient content. The member for Goyder explained the nature of the short-fall, and all members are grateful to him for his explanation. If a farmer is unable to fulfil his quota in a bad season, he should be able in a good season to make up that short-fall.

Our wheat farmers should be encouraged to sow much more hard wheat than is being sown at present and those on properties where wheat has been grown traditionally for generations should receive the greatest consideration in respect of wheat quotas. Because of a bad wool season, pastoralists in the back blocks of New South Wales planted thousands of acres of wheat in order to gain a Government subsidy of \$1.10 a bushel. They are the people who have taken quotas away from people who have traditionally grown wheat on their properties. I believe that the wheat farmer has never had a worse deal than he has had over the past decade, certainly under the Liberal and Country League Government when it was in power. We hope to rectify that situation, and it is refreshing to hear Opposition members supporting this Bill, which they acknowledge has been introduced for the benefit of the rural fraternity of South Australia.

Mr. EVANS (Fisher): I believe that the quota system is the only way of controlling the production of wheat, although experience has revealed the pitfalls of such a system.

In a good season, quotas can be maintained, but in a dry season difficulties are experienced. The member for Florey said that people in the back blocks of New South Wales had started to grow wheat instead of remaining pastoralists, but I think a person should be allowed to do as he wishes although, where marketing systems are concerned, that philosophy might be proven to be impractical in the long term. However, there is no doubt that, had we been wise just after the last war, we would have introduced laws on land use.

Some marginal land in this State has been opened up in areas where people cannot be guaranteed a good crop and, as a result, some have not been able to survive economically; hence the present situation. Although I do not believe in having many controls, I think that over the next 10 years there will have to be a distinction between wheatgrowing and grazing and a separation of the areas concerned. Making use of short-falls is a sensible move but it is no use a person saying in future that he has the sole right to produce something, for that cannot be justified.

We know that people who have traditionally grown grain in the past and have now found that their quota has not allowed them to grow as much as they would have liked have drifted into the field of beef production. All the areas of production will have to be controlled, unless we can find greater markets. Eventually, people may have to declare the field in which they will produce. I support the Bill, as I believe we are now making the best use of land in this respect for the immediate future. However, although it may hurt the constituents of some country members, they may have to alter their field of production eventually.

Mr. BURDON (Mount Gambier): The question arises whether we should impose quotas on wheat production. Over the last two or three years, it has been proved conclusively that the purchase of wheat on the world market by Asian countries from countries other than Australia has proved detrimental to the Australian farmer. Asian countries have a population of over 1,000,000,000 people. If members opposite had not been foolish enough to support a Commonwealth Government that would not recognize these countries, Australia would be in a better position.

Every wheatgrower in this State has been placed on a quota, although nature plays a great part in what this country can produce. I consider that the quota system has many disadvantages at present, because Australia is the potential granary for South-East Asia.

Mr. McRAE (Playford): The short title of the Bill contains the word "delivery", and that should be sufficient to enable me to refer to the transfer of wheat. For the three years that I have been hiding my light under a bushel my friends in cockies' corner have done extremely well. I wish I could have done so well for my constituents. They have achieved rationalization of industry, quotas, and subsidies of all kinds. There seem to be many committees in the rural industries, yet when the Government appoints a committee those members condemn such a move.

Clause 6 deals with the advisory committee and I know that whoever is on that committee would represent the rural community, a community that seems to have divergent views about committees. It seems that the rural community has double standards. Clause 7 gives a discretion to the Minister. Such provisions are always attacked by members opposite, except on this occasion. The rural community must be getting such a deal from the Minister that it will let that provision go on this occasion.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Education): During the hour and a half since the dinner adjournment never has so much been heard from so many to so little effect. I congratulate the member for Heysen and I say that anyone who has not heard him speak has really missed something, not for the content but for the delivery. Although I support this Bill, I regret its necessity. But for the attitude of such people as the member for Eyre and the member for Rocky River, it would never have been necessary and we would not have wheat quotas, because we would have sold much more wheat overseas.

Because of the problem about wheat, we have had a serious problem in the Labor Party, not only in South Australia but also in other States. The Commonwealth member for Riverina (Mr. Grassby) has been telling members of the Country Party what resolutions to have carried at their conferences to solve the difficulty about wheat. I say to the member for Rocky River and the member for Eyre, who have commented adversely on the member for Riverina, that, if they took a leaf out of his book, they might understand the kind of view he has been putting. The member for Riverina should be known as the Great Grassby, a great guy. He has put the view that, if Australia had proper policies not only on primary production but also on international affairs regarding wheat, wheat quotas would not be necessary.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 5 passed.

Clause 6—"Short-falls."

Mr. GUNN: Will the Minister explain what is meant by new subsection (7)?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Education): The general purpose of the Bill is to remedy the situation in which some people have quotas that are never used, and to enable the advisory committee to stop those quotas. At the same time the Government wishes to ensure that farmers in marginal areas who suffer recurring periods of drought and consequent recurring short-falls are not unduly penalized and that they have, if necessary, a substantial ground on which to base an appeal against a decision of the advisory committee.

Mr. RODDA: Will someone who should have been able to fill his quota be penalized, and will there be a cut-off point?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Any person who, for no good reason, has not delivered any wheat or who has delivered only a small quantity in relation to the quota when he should have delivered his full quota, climatic conditions not having produced that situation, should not be entitled to keep his quota forever more. Therefore, there should be a cut-off point, and someone else, or the wheat-growing community in general, should have the benefit of being able to supply extra wheat.

Mr. GUNN: At present, about 190 people in this State have quotas but have never produced any wheat and have built up considerable short-falls, which would be beyond the production limit of the properties in question. As I believe that it is necessary to have the scheme operating properly, I should like an assurance that this position will be remedied.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: This is the third season of wheat quotas. The three-year provision means that the advisory committee can cut such people off at the end of the season. If they are cut off, they can have no comeback. The legislation does not give them the right suddenly to grow wheat again. If they produce no wheat for three seasons, the advisory committee would have every justification for eliminating them, unless they could demonstrate extreme grounds for not growing wheat in each of the three years.

Mr. RODDA: We are looking now at a closed industry. How could a farmer who wanted to grow wheat obtain a quota?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The great disadvantage of any quota system is that potential

entrants into the field are effectively eliminated. Eventually this industry will need new producers or new land, so the quota system cannot last forever. Even if the system is ultimately reimposed, there will have to be a period in which, as a whole, it is eliminated.

Clause passed.

Clause 7 and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

EDUCATION BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 14, line 12 (clause 23)—After "leave" first occurring insert "has been granted".

No. 2. Page 15, line 15 (clause 25)—Leave out "shall" and insert "may".

No. 3. Page 17, line 11 (clause 29)—Leave out "the classification of his office" and insert "his classification".

No. 4. Page 17, line 14 (clause 29)—Leave out "office" and insert "officer".

No. 5. Page 37, line 25 (clause 73)—Leave out "inspector" and insert "appropriate officer of the department".

Consideration in Committee.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 5:

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

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 to 5 be agreed to.

These are all relatively formal amendments to tidy up the language of the Bill, and they were moved in the Legislative Council by the Government. The first amendment is purely a drafting amendment. The second amendment deals with the substitution of "shall" for "may". It seems appropriate that, with regard to the election by every female teacher whether she wishes to retire at the age of 55 years, the wording should be that she "may" elect rather than that she "shall" elect. The third amendment is purely a drafting amendment relating to the fact that the clause refers to the classification of the officer rather than to the classification of his office. The fourth amendment is consequential on the third.

The fifth amendment is the only amendment of substance. It may be that an inspector is not the appropriate officer to visit a non-government school for the purpose that the non-government school has in mind. Therefore, this amendment will substitute for the word "inspector" the words "appropriate officer of the department". For example, if a purely accounting matter were involved, we could send someone with accounting training, rather than an inspector, to visit the non-government school.

Motion carried.

LIFTS AND CRANES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

LAW OF PROPERTY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 3, lines 8 to 10 (clause 4)—Leave out “under which the mortgagor is a natural person except a mortgage of land appropriated to commercial purposes.”, and insert—

where—

(a) the mortgagor is a natural person;

and

(b) the land is appropriated for domestic or agricultural use.

No. 2. Page 3, lines 11 to 19 (clause 4)—Leave out subsection (6) and insert new subsection (6) as follows:

(6) For the purposes of this section—

(a) land shall be deemed to be appropriated for domestic or agricultural use unless the mortgagor has made a statutory declaration that during the currency of the mortgage—

(i) no part of the land is to be used as a place of dwelling for the mortgagor’s own personal occupation;

and

(ii) in the case of land exceeding two hectares in area, no part of the land is to be used by the mortgagor for the business of primary production;

and

(b) where such a declaration has been made it shall be conclusively presumed that the land is not appropriated for domestic or agricultural use.

Consideration in Committee.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2:

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

I move:

That the Legislative Council’s amendments Nos. 1 and 2 be agreed to.

These amendments, moved by the Government in the Legislative Council, do not affect the meaning of the Bill. They are designed to make the drafting more specific.

Motion carried.

[*Sitting suspended from 9.34 p.m. to 12.35 a.m.*]

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL (GENERAL)

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 4, lines 34 to 38 (clause 7)—Leave out paragraph (d) and insert new paragraph (d) as follows:

(d) any factors—

(i) tending to promote or detract from the amenity of the locality in which the land is situated, the conservation of native fauna and flora in the locality or the preservation of the nature, features and general character of the locality;

or

(ii) tending to increase or reduce pollution in, or arising from, the locality in which the land is situated.

No. 2. Page 5, lines 18 to 21 (clause 10)—Leave out paragraph (b) and insert new paragraph (b) as follows:

(b) by striking out from subsection (5) the passage “so that the delegated powers or functions may be exercised by the council” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “or any other person or committee of persons;”

No. 3. Page 6 (clause 11)—After line 4 insert new subclause (1a) as follows:

(1a) The Authority or the council shall notify the applicant of any objection or objections to his application.

No. 4. Page 7, lines 21 to 36 (clause 11)—Leave out section 36b.

No. 5. Page 8, lines 15 to 24 (clause 13)—Leave out the clause.

No. 6. Page 8 (clause 15)—After line 28 insert new paragraph (aa) as follows:

(aa) by striking out from subsection (1) the passage “by proclamation” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “by regulation;”

No. 7. Page 8 (clause 15)—After line 30 insert new paragraph (ab) as follows:

(ab) by striking out from subsection (4) the passage “by subsequent proclamation” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “by subsequent regulation;”

No. 8. Page 8, lines 41 to 44 (clause 15)—Leave out paragraph (d) and insert new paragraph (d) as follows:

(a) any factors—

(i) tending to promote or detract from the amenity of the locality in which the land is situated, the conservation of native fauna and flora in the locality or the preservation of the nature, features and general character of the locality;

or

(ii) tending to increase or reduce pollution in, or arising from, the locality in which the land is situated.

No. 9. Page 9—After clause 17 insert new clause 17a as follows:

17a. Section 45 of the principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (5) the following subsection:

(6) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the approval of the Director and a council is not required for a plan of subdivision or resubdivision—

(a) that is deposited with the Registrar-General before the commencement of the Planning and Development Act Amendment Act (No. 3), 1972;

and

(b) upon which no allotment of less than eight hectares in area is delineated.

No. 10. Page 10, lines 23 to 27 (clause 18)—Leave out paragraphs (a) and (b) and insert new paragraphs (a) and (b) as follows:

(a) that has no frontage to a public road of one hundred metres or more;

or

(b) that has an area of less than four hectares.

No. 11. Page 10 (clause 18)—After line 31 insert new subsection (3) as follows:

(3) This section shall not apply to an allotment that has an area of not less than four hectares and a frontage of not less than fifteen metres to a part of a public road that constitutes a cul-de-sac and lies within sixty metres of the end of the cul-de-sac.

No. 12. Page 10—After clause 18 insert new clause 18a as follows:

18a. Enactment of s. 50a of principal Act—The following section is enacted and inserted in the principal Act immediately after section 50 thereof:

50a. Director to notify council of decision to refuse approval to plan—(1) Where the Director proposes to refuse his approval to a plan of subdivision or re-subdivision he shall, a reasonable time before refusing that approval—

(a) notify the council for the area in which the subdivision or re-subdivision is proposed of his intention to refuse approval to the plan of subdivision or re-subdivision;

and

(b) notify the council of the ground upon which he proposes to refuse that approval.

(2) The Director shall consider any representations made by the council in relation to his decision to refuse approval to the plan of subdivision or re-subdivision.

No. 13. Page 10, line 32 (clause 19)—After “amended” insert—

“(a)”.

No. 14. Page 10 (clause 19)—After line 36 insert—

and

(b) by inserting after subsection (1) the following subsection—

(1a) The council shall not, in the exercise of its powers under subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, specify a width for the roadway of any proposed road or street in excess of 7.4 metres unless in the

opinion of the council that specification is necessary in view of the volume, or type, of traffic that is likely to traverse that road or street.

No. 15. Page 11 (clause 20)—After line 10 insert new paragraph (ca) as follows:

(ca) by striking out from paragraph (e) of subsection (1) the passage “the nature of the proposed subdivision or re-subdivision or” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “the proposed subdivision or re-subdivision or the nature;”.

No. 16. Page 11 (clause 20)—After line 17 insert new paragraph (da) as follows:

(da) by striking out from paragraph (f) of subsection (1) the passage “immediately adjacent thereto” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “in the vicinity thereof;”.

No. 17. Page 12, line 3 (clause 22)—After “easement” insert “not exceeding four metres in width”.

No. 18. Page 12, line 15 (clause 22)—After “land” insert “delineated as an easement”.

No. 19. Page 12, line 17 (clause 22)—After “land” insert “delineated as an easement”.

No. 20. Page 12, line 21 (clause 22)—After “land” insert “delineated as an easement”.

No. 21. Page 12, line 39 (clause 22)—After “land” insert “delineated as an easement”.

No. 22. Page 13 (clause 24)—After line 24 insert new subsection (2b) as follows:

(2b) The provisions of subsection (2a) of this section do not affect the principles upon which compensation in respect of the compulsory acquisition of land is assessed.

Consideration in Committee.

Amendment No. 1:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL (Minister of Environment and Conservation): I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 1 be agreed to.

The amendment does not dramatically affect the intention of clause 7, but it adds the terms “nature”, “features”, and “general character”.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 2:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 2 be disagreed to.

The clause allowed the State Planning Authority to delegate a power or function to a representative of that authority in areas where it was thought necessary, such as Flinders Range or Kangaroo Island, and it provided that this power would be delegated to a person operating in such an area. The amendment, which provides that this can be done only if the council concerned agrees, does not improve the clause

because it makes it difficult for the authority to maintain proper control over such areas.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Does the amendment mean that the State Planning Authority can delegate such powers only when the council agrees to such delegation?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The powers can be delegated to anyone, but only if the council agrees.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: This amendment would suit the prevailing opinion on Kangaroo Island, because the greatest fear expressed by local residents about planning regulations is that the matter will be controlled from Adelaide. Many people on Kangaroo Island want the council to have the power to decide on this delegation.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: We were trying to create the situation where the authority could delegate power to a person, say, a ranger on Kangaroo Island, or a person specially appointed who resided on the island. This would overcome the feeling of not being controlled by a central authority. It is unreasonable to expect that the delegation can be made only if approved of by a council, because the intention of the Government could be thwarted by local difficulties. The honourable member can be assured that we would appoint someone who would be approved of by the council and by the community.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I think it is a pity that the Government will not accept this reasonable amendment. The Minister has said that every effort will be made to accommodate local opinion in places such as Flinders Range and Kangaroo Island. Surely members of local councils, who are most intimately aware of districts and of the feelings of people who live there, are better suited to make decisions about those areas. Officers of the planning authority would not have the same local knowledge. The original provision would have stripped councils of their authority. If the approval of the local council is not received in these cases, the planning authority will be in for trouble, as has happened in the case of officers of the Engineering and Water Supply Department who have caused much trouble as they have roamed about the Adelaide Hills. Local councils are best able to assess the conditions that affect people.

Mr. MATHWIN: I do not know why the Minister objects to members of councils having some say in these matters. Obviously they will have far more local knowledge than will officers from the city of problems in various areas, such as Flinders Range, because the

officers from the city may have seen such areas only once or twice.

Mr. McANANEY: Local councils, the officers of which know local conditions, should make decisions as cases arise. People who come out from the city do not know local conditions. The Minister, who is city orientated, does not know how the other one-third of the population lives or about conditions in the other 90 per cent of the State's area. Therefore, he should accept this amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 3:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 3 be agreed to.

This amendment simply requires that the authority or the council shall notify the applicant of any objection or objections to his application. This would normally be done in any case.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 4:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 4 be disagreed to.

This amendment deletes new section 36b, which required the authority to involve itself in a development taking place on the fringe of one council area and affecting other councils or people in adjoining areas. In this connection, the Queenstown project has been cited as a case where it is necessary to ensure that there is some control over development, as it may affect surrounding areas. I suggest that this new section should be retained in the legislation.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 5:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 5 be disagreed to.

The amendment deletes clause 13, which was designed to ensure that when regulations had been prepared by the council they should be approved by the State Planning Authority, to ensure that they conformed to the 1962 development plan, before they were made available for public inspection. The reason for the clause was that in the past it was common practice for councils to display publicly regulations, which they hoped to implement, in a form that clearly would not be acceptable to the State Planning Authority, the Government, or the Parliament, through the Subordinate Legislation Committee. Because these regulations have basic weaknesses when they are placed on exhibition immediately, the

members of the community who may be affected adversely by them may have to engage in costly legal action to try to prevent the regulations from being approved by the council. However, the authority and Parliament may well know that the form in which they have been placed on public display originally will not meet with the approval of the authority, Cabinet or Parliament. People have suffered hardship because of this, because the uniformity that the authority is seeking is not achieved.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 6 and 7:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 6 and 7 be disagreed to.

These amendments are linked, one being consequential on the other. The Legislative Council seeks to provide that, rather than have interim development control approved on request from the council once the regulations have been approved by the State Planning Authority, as has been the case, and then approval of regulations by proclamation, the interim development control be provided only by regulation. This would create an unnecessary delay while the request was being placed before Parliament and, more important, it would place the Subordinate Legislation Committee and Parliament in the strange situation of having an application for interim development control from the council on the plans that have been on display and have been approved by the State Planning Authority.

Members of Parliament and the Subordinate Legislation Committee may be approached by people opposing interim development control, and we could have the same arguments being presented in relation to interim development control as we would have when the regulations were before Parliament. The amendment would embarrass councils and place unnecessary work on the Subordinate Legislation Committee and Parliament. There is no reason why this should be undertaken, because there have never been any difficulties about interim development control by proclamation.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 8:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 8 be agreed to.

This is in the same terms as amendment No. 1.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 9:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 9 be agreed to.

This amendment relates to the approval of the Director and council not being required for a plan of subdivision that has been lodged with the Registrar-General before the Bill comes into operation. The amendment spells out the assurance I gave in this place when I was asked what would happen to people who had subdivisional applications being prepared that were likely to be deposited with the Registrar-General before the date of proclamation. I assured members that such matters would be dealt with sympathetically. The amendment merely spells out the rights of those people.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 10:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 10 be agreed to.

This makes no real alteration in the intention of the clause, which has been reworded to overcome matters raised in the other place.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 11:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 11 be disagreed to.

The amendment provides for a breakdown of the principle that we sought to embody in this clause to ensure that no development took place in the hills face zone unless it met the standard of having an area of not less than 4 ha and a frontage of not less than 100 m. This matter was also previously canvassed in this Chamber, when it was claimed that something less should apply where a road constituted a cul-de-sac, at the end of which people should be permitted to have a subdivision of 4 ha with a frontage of less than 100 m.

It was pointed out during the debate that this would create a situation of having a cul-de-sac with a turn-round or roundabout for traffic at the end, normally at least 80ft. in diameter, giving the opportunity for a person subdividing land to provide, in a type of fan shape at the end of the cul-de-sac, a frontage of only 15 m. In that way, those people would overcome what we have been trying to do to restrict the number of allotments that could be created in the hills face zone.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 12:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 12 be disagreed to.

This amendment would require the Director to undertake procedures that would have no special value, yet would create a situation in which we would have unnecessary delays caused to a person seeking approval for a plan of subdivision or resubdivision. Bearing in mind the provision in the amendment seeking to insert new section 50a, I point out that at present a person applying for a plan of subdivision seeks approval from the council and from the State Planning Authority. The Director of Planning, after contacting the Government departments concerned and considering the overall aspect, makes a decision. Councils at present are also empowered to make a decision.

The decisions made could be similar or opposite but, in any event, the applicant has a right to appeal to the Planning Appeal Board against the refusal of a plan of subdivision. Therefore, there is no real need to insert the provisions contained in new section 50a. Before making a decision, the Director of Planning should not be required to notify a council of his intention because there is no suggestion here that, if the council is unhappy about the matter, it can take any action. The requirement exists that the Director shall consider any representation and, if he has already made a decision based on the same facts as those considered by the council, it is unlikely that he will change his decision.

The amendment would simply create a considerable delay for the applicant, depending on when the council was meeting to consider the representations of the Director. As there are plenty of protections at present, the amendment would work only to the disadvantage of the community and, as no real argument has been advanced that any problems have been created, there is no need to support the amendment.

Mr. MATHWIN: I support the amendment. I cannot see why the Director should not inform the council if he does not agree to a proposal; he should do so as a matter of simple courtesy, anyway. Without the amendment, the Director would be all-powerful.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Should the councils tell the authority what it should do?

Mr. MATHWIN: As the local council is concerned, surely the council's wishes should be considered.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 13:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 13 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 14:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 14 be agreed to.

This is a minor amendment specifying the maximum of 7.4 m that may be required from a subdivider in relation to the provision of roads or streets.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 15:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 15 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 16:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 16 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 17 to 21:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 17 to 21 be agreed to.

These are all related minor alterations of a definitional nature.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 22:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 22 be agreed to.

This is simply a drafting provision that clarifies the existing situation.

Motion carried.

The following reason for disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 2, 4 to 7, 11 and 12 was adopted:

Because the amendments defeat the objects of the Bill.

Later:

The Legislative Council intimated that it insisted on its amendments Nos. 2, 4 to 7, 11 and 12, to which the House of Assembly had disagreed.

Consideration in Committee.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL moved:

That the House of Assembly insist on its disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 2, 4 to 7, 11 and 12.

Motion carried.

A message was sent to the Legislative Council requesting a conference, at which the House of Assembly would be represented by Messrs. Broomhill, Evans, Goldsworthy, Hopgood, and Simmons.

Later, a message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to a conference to be held in the Legislative Council conference room at 2.45 a.m.

At 2.45 a.m. the managers proceeded to the conference, the sitting of the House being suspended. They returned at 5.33 a.m. The recommendations were as follows:

As to Amendment No. 2:

That the Legislative Council do not further insist on its amendment but make in lieu thereof the following amendment:

Clause 10, page 5, lines 18 to 21—Leave out paragraph (b) and insert new paragraph as follows:

(b) by striking out subsection (5) and inserting in lieu thereof the following subsections:

(5) Subject to subsection (5a) of this section, the Authority may, by instrument in writing, delegate any of its powers or functions under any planning regulation—

- (a) to the council of the area to which the planning regulation applies; or
- (b) to any other person or body of persons.

(5a) Where a planning regulation applies to the area of a council, no delegation shall be made under subsection (5) of this section until the Authority has submitted to the council its proposal for the delegation of its powers or functions, and has considered any representations made by the council within a reasonable time after the submission of that proposal, in relation to the proposed delegation.

and the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 4:

That the Legislative Council do not further insist upon its amendment but make the following amendments in lieu thereof:

Clause 11, page 7, after line 30—Insert subsection as follows:

(1a) A declaration shall not be made under this section unless at least one council whose area is, in the opinion of the Governor, affected by the application has, by resolution, declared its approval of the proposal that the application should be dealt with by the Authority.

Lines 34 to 36—Leave out “with the application as if it had been made to the Authority in accordance with this Act”, and insert “to consider and decide the application”.

After line 36—Insert subsection as follows:

(3) A decision of the Authority made upon consideration of an application under this section shall, for the purposes of the planning regulations under which the application was made, have the force and effect of a decision of the council under those regulations.

and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 5:

That the Legislative Council do not further insist upon its amendment but make in lieu thereof the following amendment:

Clause 13, page 8, lines 17 to 24—Leave out subsection (2a) and insert new subsection as follows:

(2a) Before a council gives public notice of a recommendation under subsection (2) of this section, it shall submit that recommendation to the Authority and the Authority may direct the council to make such alterations of form (but not of substance) as may be desirable to promote consistency of form between planning regulations.

and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendments Nos. 6 and 7:

That the House of Assembly do not further insist upon its disagreement.

As to Amendment No. 11:

That the House of Assembly amend this amendment by striking out the word “fifteen” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “thirty”.

and that the Legislative Council agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 12:

That the House of Assembly do not further insist on its disagreement.

The Legislative Council intimated that it had agreed to the recommendations of the conference.

Consideration in Committee of the recommendations of the conference.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I move:

That the recommendations of the conference be agreed to.

As to amendment No. 2, it has been decided that the delegation of power can be made by the authority, but it is required to ask the council to submit any representation it may wish to make about the proposal. As to amendment No. 4, it is now provided that at least one council whose area is affected by the original decision must indicate to the authority that it supports the authority's intervention in the matter. The remainder of the alterations are consequential.

As to amendment No. 5, the wording has been made clear in order to indicate that the authority may direct the council on matters of form, but not of substance. In relation to amendments Nos. 6 and 7, the House of Assembly does not further insist on its disagreement. As to amendment No. 11, although frontages in the hills face zone are required to be 100 m, the frontage in a cul-de-sac may be as low as 30 m, and not 15 m as was suggested in the Council's amendment. As to amendment No. 12, the House of Assembly does not further insist on its disagreement.

Motion carried.

ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendment:

Page 4, lines 1 to 12 (clause 15)—Leave out the clause.

Consideration in Committee.

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

I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment be agreed to.

I do this with regret. The present Act provides that a person who cannot vote may have his vote recorded by the presiding officer. The provisions of clause 15 were sought to enable a person who could not vote to nominate someone else who might vote for him. This proposal was advanced as a result of representations made largely by representatives of the blind who argued, I think with some reason, that a person should not be deprived of the confidentiality of the franchise simply because he was blind or otherwise unable to vote. However, the Legislative Council has not seen fit to adopt this point of view, and I really do not think it is a matter that ought to provoke a conference between the two Chambers.

Motion carried.

ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL (PORT ADELAIDE)

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

INDUSTRIAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL (GENERAL)

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

OPTICAL LENSES (SAFETY) BILL

(Second reading debate adjourned from August 2. Page 502.)

Second reading negated.

CAPITAL TAXATION

Adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Gunn:

That in view of the adverse effect of capital taxation on primary producers and small business concerns, this House recommends to the Government that it take immediate action to—

(a) Abolish all rural land tax;

(b) Reduce land tax on all industries which operate in country areas or are prepared to establish in country areas;

(c) Reduce greatly State succession duties to a more realistic level which would allow business concerns to continue their undertakings;

(d) Bring South Australian gift tax legislation into line with Commonwealth legislation; and

(e) Reduce Crown land rents on all developing Crown land leases.

(Continued from October 18. Page 2173.)

Motion negated.

LOTTERY AND GAMING ACT AMENDMENT BILL

(Second reading debate adjourned from October 11. Page 1978.)

Second reading negated.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS BILL

(Second reading debate adjourned from October 18. Page 2192.)

Second reading negated.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROBATE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

(Second reading debate adjourned from October 11. Page 1996.)

The House divided on the second reading:

Ayes (15)—Messrs. Allen, Becker, Brookman, Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Hall, Mathwin, McAnaney (teller), Millhouse, and Rodda, Mrs. Steele, Messrs. Tonkin, Venning, and Wardle.

Noes (23)—Messrs. Broomhill, Brown, and Burdon, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Clark, Crimes, Dunstan (teller), Groth, Harrison, Hoggood, Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, King, Langley, McKee, Payne, Ryan, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, and Wright.

Pair—Aye—Mr. Ferguson. No—Mr. McRae.

Majority of 8 for the Noes.

Second reading thus negated.

PROROGATION

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I move:

That the House at its rising adjourn until Tuesday, January 16, 1973, at 2 p.m.

I take the opportunity of paying a tribute to those members who are retiring, and of passing the thanks of the House to you, Mr. Speaker, and to all the staff and people associated with the House. We have four members of the House who will retire on this occasion, voluntarily. The member for Alexandra was in the House when I became a member, and when he and the member for Elizabeth retire at the end of this Parliament that will leave the member for Ross Smith and me as the fathers of the House. During the reign of the member for Alexandra as the father of

the House, I believe he kept the traditions of that position with great dignity.

He has given long service to the Parliament, and throughout the period of his service to the House the honourable member has maintained his principles, determination, and individuality. He has stuck out on his own on many occasions when he felt that was the right course for him to follow. He has listened to and taken part in debates with assiduity and with great ability. I believe he has been one of the remarkable characters of the House. His individuality of character and his determination have lent not only colour but also distinction to the debates. We are all sorry to see him leave the Chamber. I hope that during his retirement from the service of the House he will find considerable enjoyment and will look back on his association with members here with pleasure, not unmixed at times with amusement.

The member for Elizabeth came into the House at a by-election, as member for Gawler, not long before I became a member. During his period of service here he has been a great friend to all members. He has also made contributions to the debates that have been effective, often erudite, and at times of a unique determination and vigour which the honourable member has made individually his own. He has been an outstanding member of our Party. For many years he has served as Chairman of the Public Works Committee, and before that as a member of the committee. I believe he has given great service to the people of the State and to the members of the House. All of us regret that he is leaving the service of this Chamber. Personally, I naturally feel a great sense of loss. He was a guide and friend to me when I came into the House, and he has remained so throughout the period that we have worked here together. When I first became a member, I sat beside him and he was a great help. I can assert that in those days (and some members may not credit this) at times when I was considered to be rather more rumbustious than I am considered to be now, the honourable member often urged me on.

The member for Davenport came into this House as a historic figure as its first woman member. Serving as a member and as a Minister with great distinction, she showed the way for women to take a greater part in politics in this State. Having made an outstanding contribution to the politics of South Australia, the honourable member has done so with a charm and a dignity that have made

her a friend to everyone in this place. We are all sorry to see her going. At times she has added a brightness and a lightness to the sometimes masculine gloom of this Chamber which I now see is gradually changing under her influence.

Mr. Ryan: The pink shorts.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: She has given me certain obvious encouragement. The member for Goyder entered the House after the long service of the member for Yorke Peninsula (Sir Cecil Hincks). His election to the House brought to it a man about whom I think no-one in politics or anywhere else would say an unkind word. A friend to everyone in the House, he has served the people of his district and this Parliament assiduously. In all his dealings here he has spoken with sincerity and dignity, and without malice. In the whole of his public service he has gained the respect of all people in politics and in the public life of his district and the State. Again it causes us great sadness to see him leaving the House. I believe that the people in his district are losing a member whom they have all come to regard as a good friend and a man who has served them extremely well in that district. I hope that he, like the other retiring members, will enjoy his retirement from the House and look back on us with the kindness that we all feel for him.

One of our messengers, Mr. Perce Liddiard, is also retiring and he will not be here when Parliament reassembles. Perce has endeared himself to every member. There has never been an occasion when he has not done immediately, and with a smile, anything that he could do to help a member.

Mr. Venning: We want Perce!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes, I wish he would come in. He has given the House and every member good and loyal service. We are all indebted to the work of the messengers, and Perce has been an outstanding messenger. We all thank him for what he has done for us far beyond the bounds of duty and with the kindness that is his essential nature. We are sorry to see him leave.

Sir, on behalf of the Government I thank you for your work in presiding over the House and for what you have done to help all members. I believe that all members would wish, also, that I should thank the Clerks of the House for the work that they have done. They have laboured hard and long in assisting us. They and Mr. Hull have been outstanding in giving that assistance. We all congratulate

our outstanding Clerk (Mr. Gordon Combe) on his appointment as Clerk-Elect of the Constitution Convention.

During this session of Parliament, even more than in any previous session, the work of the Parliamentary Counsel has been outstanding and more than the human frame could be expected to stand. How they have managed to get through the amount of work that has been loaded on to them is beyond my understanding, and I speak as a former Attorney-General who worked very closely with the Parliamentary Counsel over a long period. I understand just what a load they have had to bear and that they have borne it in the way they have and as expertly and effectively as they have calls for special thanks from the Government, as well as the thanks of all other members. We thank them and assure them that arrangements will be made for their immediate relief from work so that they may at least get themselves back on an even keel after the enormous amount of work they have had to do for a long time without a break.

We are extremely fortunate in being served in this House by the staff that we have. I want to speak particularly of the *Hansard* staff. This Parliament has sat over a long period and for long hours. We have had such a spate of legislation during the past three sessions that the task has been extremely onerous for *Hansard*, and all of us congratulate and thank Stan Parr and his staff for the work they have done.

We thank the messengers for their work and their continued assistance and kindness to us. We thank the domestic staff of the House and the House staff generally, including all the extra people whom I have not mentioned particularly. We are extremely fortunate in this Parliament to be served so well. Sometimes people ask what incentive there is for people to work without a profit motive. I think the contra to that attitude is to look at the way in which people in the Public Service work.

It would be impossible for us to accomplish the work of this Parliament if those people did not work far beyond the strict bounds of what the various agreements, awards, and provisions of the Public Service Act provide. The only way we can carry on is with the assistance of the willing people in the House beyond the bounds of what normally could be required of them by law and the provisions of their employment. We all thank them.

I thank members of this House for the consideration that they have given to the

measures before it and for the assistance that they have been to me and to the Ministers in the Government. Finally, I wish all members a happy and healthful Christmas and new year season and I hope that they attack their duties in the new year with the vigour that may be expected of them. At this stage, I cannot announce the election date but I assure members that undoubtedly it will take place in the first half of next year. I hope that all members receive at that election what they duly deserve.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (Mitcham): This is one of those occasions on which I can find little fault, if any, with anything the Premier has said. I have been making notes as he has been speaking, thinking that perhaps he might say something with which I could not agree. However, I did not find anything like that. I am sure that, in supporting the motion that the House adjourn to that rather extraordinary date, January 16, I speak for all members of the Opposition. The Premier has referred to four members of this place who will not be here after the next election, which he has told us will take place some time during the first half of 1973.

I should like to say a word or two about those members, as the Premier has done. When the member for Elizabeth and the member for Alexandra retire, I shall be the next in line as the father of the House, after the Premier and the member for Ross Smith. When I think of the member for Alexandra, who is the father of the House now, I remember the first day that I came into this place. I got myself in all right and, after I had been sitting here for an hour or so, I wanted to go out but did not know how to get out. It was the member for Alexandra who came over to me and said that this was often a difficulty that new members had, and he showed me how to show due respect to the Chair, Mr. Speaker, when leaving the Chamber. That was the first of many favours and pieces of advice that the honourable member has given me. I regard him as a very close personal friend. I hope that even after he leaves he will see us all from time to time and that we shall be able to resume that pleasant friendship that we have had.

The member for Elizabeth, my dear old friend from Gawler, as I have often called him with affection, has always sat opposite me; we have changed sides in the Chamber from time to time, but we have always been on opposite sides. One of the things about this place is that, while one may scrap in here and not really see much of one's political opponents

outside, a bond of friendship and affection grows between us, and I feel (I hope he reciprocates this) that there is such a bond between him and me and, indeed, between him and all of us. The honourable member has often given me advice in this place: sometimes I have accepted it and sometimes I have rejected it, perhaps rather precipitately. Sometimes I have deserved what he said and other times I feel that I have not. However, I will miss the honourable member very much indeed, as we all will.

Mrs. Steele (member for Davenport), who, as the Premier said, made history when she came into this place, has always been a great friend. She was, I understand, the third woman in Australia to become a member of a Cabinet and, while she made history in this place, I think she also takes her place in history in Australia, and we shall miss her.

We shall also miss the member for Goyder, who has not been here as long as have the other members who are retiring, and I agree with what has been said about him by the Premier: he has been an upright, steadfast and unassuming member of this place.

I also should like to say how much we will miss Perce. He, too, is a quiet and unassuming man who, like all of the messengers, despite the way in which we sorely try them from time to time, has never failed any of us. We wish them all well in their lives away from this place, whatever they may do.

Sir, you and I have from time to time in this session had passages of arms. I am sure that, although that has happened, these passages have been quickly forgotten and have not affected our true relationship. I must say that I have enjoyed them as a rule, and I hope that they have not unduly put you out. I join with the Premier in what he has said about the Clerks at the table. I, too, know something of the way in which the draftsmen have had to work, and they have never failed members of the Opposition when we have come to them, even at the shortest notice, in connection with the drafting of amendments. The staff of this place, including *Hansard*, the domestic staff and those who help us in other ways have also given the same service as in the past, and to them we are all grateful. I do not forget those who are not on the payroll of Parliament but who earn their living by reporting our doings with charity, as I think I said last year. On behalf of the Opposition, I wish everyone connected with this place, members and staff alike, a happy and holy Christmas.

Afterwards, there will be an election, with its inevitable trauma and perhaps some upsets (we do not know about that); but, whatever the result of that election may be, I hope that a majority of us (I will not say of which Party) will be returning here to continue a job which we all hope, even though sometimes we may doubt, is in the interests and service of this State.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN (Alexandra): Mr. Speaker, I should like briefly to thank the Premier for his kind remarks about me. I know that my colleagues, including the member for Elizabeth, will agree that his words were extremely generous, and I appreciate what he said. I also greatly appreciate what was said by the member for Mitcham, and I know that I have the goodwill of members of the House. I should like personally to wish everyone in this House goodwill and happiness and, although those of us who are retiring will continue to take an interest in politics and attend here at times, I convey a personal good wish to everyone.

Looking at the faces opposite, I recall some lively scenes that have occurred here during my time in Parliament. We have had many lively times, especially in the last few years. I have even at times been known to argue with my friend beside me, the member for Mitcham, but we are slowing down on that. This small community of Parliament is enormously impressive to one who is leaving it, because one starts to think back on its qualities. Of course, there is an integrity about this State Parliament, and an industry and conscientiousness which I think is second to none anywhere else. I refer not only to members of Parliament but to the members of the whole Parliamentary community, including those mentioned by the Premier. The officers of the House and the staff, whether they be messengers, domestic staff, the caretakers, the lady who cleans the House at night and at weekends, and who I think has been here even longer than I have, the telephone staff, *Hansard*, the Library staff, the police officers, the maintenance men, and the press men are all part of that community. Looking back, one learns to appreciate what each of them does.

I am not retiring in the practical sense, for I have many plans and much to do. I am not going to play golf all my life, although I may have a game occasionally. However, I thank all members of the House and wish them well.

Mr. CLARK (Elizabeth): I have listened to the kind remarks of the Premier and the

Deputy Leader of the Opposition on my retirement and on the retirement of other members, and I hope that those remarks were merited. In my case, I am sure that they were! I, too, extend my best wishes to the members for Alexandra, Davenport, and Goyder for their forthcoming retirement: I know they will be missed. May I say how much I appreciate the remarks of the Premier. Having known him for a long time, I have seen him grow in stature. I appreciate particularly the remarks of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, because, as he said, over the years we have sniped at each other rather more than other members do. It is good to think that, when we are outside the House or in the corridors, we meet as friends. The honourable member was good enough to say this, and it is true.

I think all those members leaving will miss many things. I will miss very much the friends I have made on both sides. One thing about this Parliament (and I do not think it applies to other Parliaments) is the friendly contact between us, yet there is the ability to debate and argue forcibly against each other, and that has created a situation that has made us closer than members are in many Parliaments. In what other job would you find people still working at almost 2 a.m. and likely to continue for some time? I have been told by the Premier that the idea is not to celebrate the departure of four members from this House. I am sure I will miss (as will others) the stimulation of debate and of interjections that can be experienced only in this place. Particularly, will I miss the work of the Public Works Committee. This has been the most satisfying job I have done in Parliament, and I thank sincerely my colleagues on that committee for their co-operation and friendship. It is a close committee and we get on well together.

Those who have heard the kind remarks made about us this evening are fortunate, because these remarks are usually made after a member has passed on (I mean physically passed on and not just passed out of Parliament). In that instance, of course, the kind remarks are not heard. This evening we have been privileged to hear them, and they were deserved in all cases. I am sure that we all have enough vanity to enjoy something nice being said about us, particularly if we think the remarks are merited. To members I wish all the best for the future: to Opposition members I wish all the luck they deserve in

future, and to Government members I wish all the luck that I hope they will continue to merit in future.

Mrs. STEELE (Davenport): I thank sincerely the Premier and Deputy Leader of the Opposition for the kind things they have said about me this evening, in what is the culmination of almost 14 years of service in this place. They have been most interesting years—challenging, satisfying, and very happy years. I count among all the people in this Chamber my very good friends. As the Premier said, I had the distinction of being the first woman elected to this House. I remember the first time I came in to attend a Party meeting on the day I was declared elected a member. The Chairman of my Party (since deceased) telephoned me and asked if I would lunch with him. I told him that I would like to. The declaration of the poll was at 1 p.m. and I arrived at the House almost too late for lunch, but the Chairman insisted on my joining him. It was a broken meal, because people were being introduced to me. I enjoyed the lunch, and after finishing I said, "Thank you very much." Pointing to the cashier's desk, he said, "Pay over there." That action made me feel on terms of absolute equality, and that is how I have felt all the time I have been here.

When people ask me whether I have been shown discrimination, I tell them that I have never had anything but friendship and helpful advice given to me. I shall be sorry to leave. We all have regrets when the time comes, but someone told me that I was far too young to be leaving Parliament. I replied that that was the reason for my leaving now: it is good to get out when people believe that one should not go. I am leaving because I hope that I have many good years ahead of me in which I can do the things I have wanted to do, after having served the people of my district and this State for the past 14 years. I thank everyone for the nice things said on their behalf by the Premier and by the Deputy Leader.

I reciprocate by wishing all members well, and I hope that the future holds for all members what they would wish for themselves, and that things turn out well. Everyone in this place has been helpful: the *Hansard* staff who, when I thought I had spoken clearly, have asked for my notes (and that is done to all of us); the messengers and stenographers, particularly my personal stenographer; members of the domestic staff; the telephonists who are so helpful to us; the caretakers; the cellar man;

and everyone else who contributes to our welfare and ensures that our working days are pleasant and fruitful. I hope I have not forgotten anyone, but I thank everyone very much for their help over many happy years.

Mr. FERGUSON (Goyder): It has often been said that the best comes last, but I believe that, on this occasion and in this atmosphere of farewell, that is not the case, because we should all be on a par. Since the prorogation dinner started this evening, I have realized that all good things must come to an end. I thank the Premier and the Deputy Leader for their remarks about me and about my colleagues who will be leaving Parliament after this evening. I have served for fewer years than have most members in this Parliament, but it has been an interesting era in my life. I hope that the small contributions I have been able to make to debates, and the service I have been able to render to my district have been to the benefit of the House and of the people I represent. I appreciate the friendship that has been shown to me by all members of the House. The Premier said that perhaps one of my most outstanding characteristics was that I bore no animosity to any member. This has been my nature throughout my life.

I thank members, officers of the House, and staff members for what they have done for me. Whenever I have asked for help they have been most courteous in helping me. I will let members into a secret. The good girls who serve us in the dining and refreshment rooms are prevailing on me to come back again, even if only to bring a few flowers for them in the back of my car. This will give me great pleasure, because I intend to make gardening a part of my life in my retirement. I only hope that I shall be able to share my flowers with other people, and I hope that some of these flowers will be enjoyed by those who continue to work in this House. I thank those who have spoken for the kind remarks they made about other members who are retiring and about me. I assure members that I will enjoy coming back here and sitting in the Speaker's gallery to see what is happening.

The SPEAKER: As Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not refer to the assistance given to me and all members by Gordon Combe (Clerk of the House), Aub Dodd (the Sergeant-at-Arms), Jack Hull and Geoff Mitchell. I express my gratitude to those officers and also to Jack Murphy (Secretary of the Joint House Committee). I thank Miss Drake and my secretary Miss Emmott, who help me

immeasurably in coping with the large volume of work that I encounter. I also express my gratitude to the members' steno-secretaries. Without referring to each person by name, I am sure all members support me in saying that we have an excellent team of girls. We are most grateful for the assistance that they give to all members.

To Jack Lawson (Head Messenger) and his staff I express my appreciation. Jack and his men are always obliging and most courteous to each and every one of us. With the Premier and the member for Mitcham, I wish to refer to Perce Liddiard, who will retire next month. Perce is a man of excellent character and most courteous. I am sure that we shall be the losers as a result of his retirement, which I sincerely hope will be long and happy. I also express my gratitude to Miss Stengert and the dining-room staff for the personal attention they give to all members. Les Martin, the caretaker, is always willing to co-operate and assist in every way possible. Stirling Casson (Parliamentary Librarian) and his staff also render valuable service to all members and are most co-operative when their help is required. We could not expect greater co-operation than we have received from Bob Daugherty and Geoff Hackett-Jones (Parliamentary Counsel) and their assistants. I am sure I speak for all members in expressing our appreciation.

I also pay a tribute to Vic Bridger, the electrician, who retired recently. On every occasion Vic has co-operated fully with members. I am sure I express the view of all members in wishing Vic a long, healthy, and happy retirement. Frank Henderson, our air-conditioning man, does an excellent job in most difficult circumstances. I express my gratitude to him for his work in trying to maintain the air-conditioning, which is so important to all of us. I express my gratitude to Dolph Tamone and the other police officers for their great co-operation with all of us. They are most courteous and obliging, and we are most grateful for their assistance. I also express my appreciation for the wonderful work done by the telephonists, Margaret Hunt and Claudette Houareau. I join previous speakers in paying a tribute to the conscientious assiduity with which members of the *Hansard* staff have carried out their work.

I join the Premier and the member for Mitcham in paying respect to the member for Alexandra, the member for Elizabeth, the member for Davenport, and the member for Goyder, who are retiring. I endorse the

remarks of the Premier and the member for Mitcham. I have greatly appreciated their co-operation. They have been most courteous, and I am sure the House will lose greatly when they retire. The contribution they have made in their respective spheres has been deeply appreciated by all of us. I do not intend to go into details about each of them, but I am sure they will appreciate that the brevity of my remarks in no way detracts from the appreciation and respect I hold for all of them. They could comfortably continue if they desired, as there is still much youth in them, but they have voluntarily decided to retire. I

sincerely hope that they have a long, healthy and happy retirement. I assure them that their presence in this Chamber will be missed, and I wish them well.

Motion carried.

[Sitting suspended from 5.41 to 9.10 a.m.]

ADJOURNMENT

At 9.11 a.m. on Friday, November 24, the House adjourned until Tuesday, January 16, 1973, at 2 p.m.

Honourable members rose in their places and sang the first verse of the National Anthem.