

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, August 2, 1973

THE SPEAKER (Hon. J. R. Ryan) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

PROCEDURE

The SPEAKER: Before beginning the day's proceedings, I wish to make clear to the House the procedure I intend to follow at the start of each sitting. First, I shall call for any petitions, and then for any notices of motion, whereupon I should like honourable members with private members' business of which they wish to give notice to indicate to the Chair by rising. At this stage I will apply Standing Order 122, which provides:

A member may not give two notices of motion consecutively, unless no other member has any notice to give. This will ensure private members' rights as to the position of their notices of motion on the Notice Paper. I also intend to call early for Ministers to lay on papers and after laying on papers each Minister, in accordance with the time-honoured practice of this House, may give any notices of motion that he has. I will then call for any reports of committees (for example, the Joint Committee on Subordinate Legislation), and whilst the Chairman is bringing up any reports he may also give any notices of motion connected therewith.

It is hoped in this manner to preserve private members' rights by making certain that all members will have an opportunity to give a notice of motion, whereas previously, if a member did not get a call during Question Time, he could not have the opportunity. After notices of motion have been given, questions will be called for and the remainder of Question Time will be uninterrupted, subject, however, to the right of any member to give a notice of motion at any time during Question Time if he is called, subject again to Standing Order 122.

QUESTIONS**STOCK SALES**

Dr. EASTICK: Will the Premier, as Minister responsible for planning and development in this State, provide finance for a feasibility study to be made, with evidence being taken from councils, stock agents, meat buyers, produce organizations, butchers, transporters and any other interested organization or body, so that a public report will be available to assist in determining the siting of any new development for stock sales? Recently, the chance has been given for a central stock marketing system to function through an establishment at Naracoorte. As a result, interest has been stimulated in other large areas of the State, particularly in the South-East, in the establishment of additional similar stock centres. On this basis I ask the Premier to tell the House and, therefore, the persons in this State whether consideration has been or will be given to the siting of additional establishments so that they will benefit stockowners in total and so that the matter will not necessarily be associated with any parochial interest.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am somewhat surprised at the Leader's question, as this is a local matter that concerns particularly members who represent constituents in the South-East.

Dr. Eastick: I said "the whole State".

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I noticed that the Leader said "the whole State", but in his explanation he referred to the position in the South-East, and that is what has

given rise to this matter. It happens that there has been a development in the South-East, which has been worrying producers there, concerning the development of saleyards, apart from the Naracoorte saleyard, which has been developed in conjunction with the Naracoorte abattoir and which, as the Leader knows, has been supported by the Government. As a result of this situation, the matter has been brought to Cabinet by my Deputy, who represents the Millicent District, which is particularly concerned with this development and concerned that the producer interests in the area should be preserved and protected. Cabinet has decided that a feasibility study by consultants should be undertaken in the South-East regarding the siting and proprietorship of additional saleyards, apart from the Naracoorte saleyard, in the South-East. Any questions regarding relocation, and possibly a whole series of questions ancillary to that major question in the report, would have to be covered by the feasibility study. My Deputy communicated that decision to the member for Victoria today.

Dr. Eastick: I wasn't aware of that.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Well, that is what has happened, and a decision has already been made by the Government in this matter. It seems to us that it is particularly in relation to the South-East that a feasibility study should be conducted, because stock in the South-East is sold under conditions somewhat different from those applying elsewhere in the State, the major demand for stock in the South-East being not from South Australia but from Victoria.

Mr. RODDA: Can the Deputy Premier elaborate on the Premier's statement about the feasibility study regarding stock selling centres in the South-East? I have been approached by the South-Eastern Stockowners Industries Committee, which has expressed concern about the areas where stock saleyards are situated in the South-East and about the special need for rationalization of those centres because of the increased numbers of cattle and livestock in that part of the State. I welcome the announcement that the Government will have a feasibility study made and endorse such a move. This is a most important question that requires such a study. Can the Deputy Premier spell out the reasons why his Government has taken these steps?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member has discussed this matter with me recently, and I have received a letter from the Chairman of the South-Eastern Livestock Association, a body representative of the Stockowners Association and the United Farmers and Graziers of South Australia Incorporated in the South-Eastern region. This body indicated its concern about the need for an overall study in the South-East with regard to the future siting or location of stockyards for the sale of fat cattle. It indicated to me that this had been the subject of some concern for a considerable period and that Victorian interests (which, of course, are the people who, in the main, purchase most of the stock in the South-East; it goes in that direction) were also concerned that something should be done to rationalize the selling points throughout the South-East.

In addition, I had an approach, by letter, from the Millicent District Council, because at the moment it has to site new yards and decide whether or not it will promote and control them. A similar situation exists in the city of Mount Gambier, where, because of problems of pollution (and this was the case in Millicent, also), it will be necessary to relocate or resite those yards. In view of the decisions that will have to be made in those areas, I approached

Cabinet, suggesting that a feasibility study should be mounted by the Government and that it should be conducted by consultants, not by officers of the Agriculture Department. I made this suggestion not because these officers are not fully equipped to do the work but to prove that the Government did not want to direct any inquiry: that it was willing to employ consultants and allow them to bring down their findings and recommendations to the Government.

In order to have the widest possible basis for this inquiry, I have today written to every council in the region, from Tatiara southwards. I have written to the Chairman of the South-Eastern Livestock Association and to the Stock Salesmen's Association, because, as the honourable member will appreciate, there has been a steady intention, in the Millicent area at any rate, in view of the stock position to develop saleyards that they would control. I have sought the co-operation of all these bodies, in that I have asked them not to proceed further with any move they may have in mind until the studies that the Government will mount have been completed. I expect that in each case the Government will receive the co-operation of these bodies. I have also invited each of them to direct suggestions to the Minister of Agriculture, who will be directly responsible for the employment of consultants to carry out the inquiry. I have also asked that they direct to him any suggestions they may have in connection with the terms of reference that should be given to the consultants, and that will give them an opportunity to put forward any suggestions they may have on any aspects they may want examined by the consultants.

I am satisfied that only in this way shall we be able to rationalize the situation. That may not yet be achievable (we shall have to wait and see) but certainly I will seek the co-operation of all the people involved, whether they be the producers, the salesmen or local government officers, in trying to solve what is obviously a fairly difficult and complex problem, on which many views are held. If we are to do the right thing for the future, this is the only way in which the problem can be tackled. The only thing which is a departure from the norm is that I asked the Government, and it agreed to include in any study the investigation of the possibility of the Government itself participating in the construction and the conduct of the saleyards.

SINK HOLE COMMITTEE

Mr. BURDON: Can the Minister of Works say when he expects to receive the report of the committee appointed to investigate and report on the safety of scuba divers using sink holes in South Australia?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: As honourable members are aware, when I appointed this committee I asked that it complete its investigations within about two months of its appointment, which was on May 29. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Draper (Deputy Commissioner of Police), informed me this week that the committee had held three meetings in Adelaide and had visited the South-East to inspect sink holes and to take oral evidence from several witnesses. In addition, many written submissions have been received from various organizations (club authorities, etc.), and that material is being assessed. However, the committee considered (and I agree) that it would be prudent to delay presenting its report until the coronial inquiry was completed. No doubt members would have seen some publicity about this inquiry, and I agree with the Chairman of the committee that it would be wise for the committee report to be delayed, possibly three or four weeks, pending completion of the coronial inquiry. The committee can then submit its report to me.

ADELAIDE FESTIVAL CENTRE

Mr. COUMBE: Will the Premier be so kind as to give me further information on the progress of the Adelaide Festival Centre? I have had the pleasure of visiting the festival theatre on several occasions and I, and of course many others, have been very pleasantly entertained there. However, having received many inquiries regarding the work yet to be done on the remainder of the performing arts complex, I seek from the Premier some idea of when it is likely that this work will be completed. I should also like to know when the new printing office at Netley will be completed, when the present printing office will be demolished, and when work on the plaza that will extend to the rear of Parliament House will be completed.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Apart from the plaza, it is expected that the other major facilities of the complex will be completed during the first half of next year, although no precise finishing date has been fixed; indeed, it is inadvisable to have a precise finishing date in these areas, and the honourable member would be well aware of the reasons for that. However, the work on completing the playhouse, the space and the amphitheatre is proceeding according to schedule. If the honourable member would like to have a look at these facilities as they have at present developed, I am sure that the Festival Centre Trust would be only too happy to have its Technical Manager show him over the area. One can already see the general outline of the three additional performing arts areas. I will have to ask the Minister of Works for a report on when the printing works at Netley will be completed. It is expected that the southern part of the plaza will be finished after the three additional performing arts areas are completed, although I am not certain of the precise date.

Mr. Coumbe: It would be the northern part.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No, the southern; the northern part of the plaza, which is the area around the theatres, will be finished first, and after the theatres have been completed the plaza will be extended across to the rear of Parliament House, after demolition of the old printing works and construction of the car park.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: That won't be done before the next Festival of Arts.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: There is no hope of that being completed before the next festival but, as I have said, the performing arts centres (the complex and the plaza immediately surrounding it) will be finished in the first half of next year. The southern part of the plaza, which extends to the rear of Parliament House, will be completed subsequently. We do not expect that to be delayed, but I cannot for the moment give the honourable member a date.

HALLETT COVE

Mr. HOPGOOD: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation give the House any information on the Government's intentions concerning the site of scientific interest at Hallett Cove, especially the buffer zone around this site, which was proclaimed some time ago?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Most of the area referred to by the honourable member has now been purchased by the Government, which is now determining the future management of the area. Problems exist as development takes place in the Hallett Cove area generally and, regrettably, we have had complaints of people using motor bikes over the area. For this reason we are urgently considering providing a full-time ranger to police the area and ensure its wellbeing. It is also contemplated that the area will be fenced in a way that will not detract from its appearance.

Mr. Mathwin: It has taken a long time.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Material has been ordered for this purpose. It has been said by some people that it has taken a long time, but I point out to honourable members that the delay in taking the steps that will be taken soon has been brought about because it was necessary to purchase the area before anything could be done about it. Members will appreciate that acquiring land of this type is a long and complicated procedure, but we have now reached a point where definite arrangements can be made.

FIREWORKS

Mr. SLATER: Can the Minister of Works, representing the Minister of Agriculture, say whether consideration is likely to be given to a prohibition on the sale of fireworks, with the exception of fireworks used for public displays? Even though the sale of fireworks is limited to a few days or a week or so before the day now observed as fireworks day, personal injuries and damage to property still occur. In addition, domestic animals become distressed by the noise, and pollution is associated with fireworks. From correspondence I have received, not only from my own constituents but also from people who live outside my district, I have gained the impression that the public would be extremely grateful if the sale of fireworks was completely prohibited.

The Hon. I. D. CORCORAN: I will refer the matter to my colleague and bring down a report as soon as possible.

DOCTORS' FEES

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Following the announcement I made in the House yesterday, officers of the Australian Medical Association have conferred for some time with the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs. The Commissioner has made a further report to the Government modifying his recommendations in respect of fee increases. The Government accepts that report. The Commissioner has reported as follows:

Attached are copies of a letter delivered today to the State President of the Australian Medical Association, and of a similar letter sent to the Secretary of the General Practitioners Society. The variation of the increase in Part 1 fees (that is, 15 per cent in lieu of 121 per cent previously suggested) is to correct a conclusion drawn from the incomplete information previously forwarded by the A.M.A., and also in a spirit of compromise.

The specific fees listed in paragraph (c) (i) of the letters relate mainly to the increased charges for confinements mentioned in my report of July 17, 1973. Adjustments have also been made to eight items of general practitioner services included in Parts 2-10 the fee level of which should be the same as the new surgery consultation fee.

The letter is as follows:

Although the Government has decided to proclaim medical services as declared services for the purposes of the Prices Act, 1948-1972, it does not intend at this juncture to gazette a prices order specifying the maximum fees which may be charged by all medical practitioners in S.A., provided that medical practitioners comply with the following fee structure. In the light of the further submissions made by you and Dr. Auricht yesterday, it has now been decided that with regard to—

- (a) Part 1 of the First Schedule to the National Health Act, 1953-1973:

The most common fees (as currently accepted by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security) for the items listed under Part 1 may be increased by 15 per cent. In applying this

increase to the fees for items 5 and 6, maximum fees should be rounded off to \$3.90 and \$6.05 respectively.

- (b) Out-of-hours surcharge:

A surcharge for out-of-hours surgery consultations and home visits may be made by medical practitioners at the rate customarily charged by them as at June 30, 1973, or immediately prior thereto, or to a maximum of \$1, whichever is the lesser.

- (c) Parts 2 to 10 of the First Schedule to the National Health Act, 1953-1973:

- (i) Maximum fees for the following items shall be—

Item No.	\$
202	3.90
205	38.50
221	60.00
225	70.00
232	85.00

3001, 5712, 6102, 6496, 6573,
6576, 6621 and 6626 3.90

- (ii) Maximum fees chargeable by each individual practitioner for all items, other than those specified in (i) above, shall not exceed those which he had been charging as at June 30, 1973, or immediately prior thereto.

- (d) General:

- (i) Where more than one service or procedure is carried out at the same attendance, the basis of charging may not exceed that upon which Commonwealth medical benefits are payable; and

- (ii) Where examinations are carried out for the purpose of assurance, insurance, employment or litigation or to comply with the requirements of the Department of Civil Aviation, medical practitioners may continue to determine appropriate fees.

It is again emphasized that the above fee structure will be subject to review following the findings of the Medical Fees Tribunal which are expected to be made known in about two months time.

The effect of the discussions yesterday between the doctors and me and between the doctors and the Commissioner has been that, arising from those discussions, a sensible arrangement has been proposed. It will now be for the officers of the association of the State Branch of the A.M.A. to put to a general meeting of doctors this evening. The undertaking given by the Government to the officers yesterday was that the Commissioner would consider promptly any further submissions they had to make on matters which they believed affected his assessment of a proper interim fee structure, and that has been done. The Commissioner has made appropriate recommendations, and the Government accepts those recommendations and will apply that basis to its assessment of any further action in relation to doctors' fees.

Dr. TONKIN: Had the Premier already made up his mind to introduce some form of price control on doctors' fees at the time he referred the matter to the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs? There are a number of facts that seem to indicate that the Premier had made up his mind in that way. First, I refer to the terms of the letter that was written to the Australian Medical Association and the General Practitioners Society; the terms were such that no guarantee such as he had asked for could be given. The second fact is the shortness of the interview that apparently took place yesterday; and the third is the fact that the Premier said he had prepared the draft of his answer to the A.M.A. before the time of the interview yesterday. I believe that he had every intention of imposing some form of price control.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member cannot comment. The honourable Premier.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The investigation into medical practitioners' fees was directed by the Government following the announcement by the A.M.A. that it intended on August 6 to increase its fees without agreement with the Commonwealth Government and despite that Government's request that the A.M.A. should await the findings of the medical fees tribunal. As a result of the previous increase in fees by the A.M.A., the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs had put in a report and, on his recommendation, the Government had directed that he keep a continuing watch on fees for medical services in South Australia. Therefore, it simply followed from what occurred from the public statements of the A.M.A. that the Commissioner should have an investigation into the matter. So, he proceeded with that investigation. I may say that he did not get as much information from the A.M.A. as he would have wished, in order to provide a basis for the recommendations that he made to us. However, he made his recommendations on such information as was provided to him. The time limit which was involved in this matter arose not from anything done by the Government or by the Commissioner but from the fact that the A.M.A. had announced that willy-nilly it would increase its fees on August 6. So, as soon as I had the Commissioner's recommendations, instead of then taking action to gazette the services and make a declaration, I wrote to the two medical associations conceivably involved asking them whether they could give me assurances as to a voluntary arrangement as a result of those recommendations. I have reported to this House what has occurred as a result. The General Practitioners Society wrote a letter that accused me of discourtesy, but I must say that that letter can only be construed by those reading it to be itself discourteous in the extreme, and intended to be so. The A.M.A. courteously acknowledged my letter. Dr. Sando and Dr. Auricht interviewed, at their request, the head of my department and the Commissioner. I had a full report concerning that interview and their discussions, which lasted for some considerable time.

Mr. Millhouse: With whom?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: With the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs and Mr. Bakewell. As a result of those discussions, the letter that I read to the House yesterday was delivered here, to the House. After having that letter arising from those discussions, I consulted my colleagues about the decision to be made by the Government consequent on the proposals. A decision was taken at that time. When it was taken, I prepared a reply to Dr. Sando, asking him whether he would see me on the next morning, as he had asked to see me, and whether he would be in a position to raise with me any matters arising from our reaction to his letter. He was able to do that. The reason why the interview did not last longer than it did was that, after I had explained the Government's view to Dr. Sando and had replied to his questions and to Dr. Auricht's questions, there was no further matter that they then wished to raise with me. They were given the assurance that, at the earliest opportunity, they would have the Commissioner available to them for further discussions on any other matters that they wished to put, and he was available to them. In fact, they spent several hours with him yesterday afternoon, as a result of which the Commissioner has today made the recommendation which I have just read to the House and which the Government has accepted. That has been the sequence of events and the timing of this Government's decisions. The honourable member may cook up all the kerfuffle he

likes, but I have made the position public constantly, and I stand by that.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I ask the Premier, as it is a matter of policy on the question of medical fees, whether the Government intends to introduce legislation this session, or at all, to amend the Medical Practitioners Act, especially sections 31a, 31b and 31c, which were enacted in 1966. The Premier will no doubt recall that the sections I have quoted from the Act are those which give power to the Medical Board to review accounts of medical practitioners on the request of patients and to make a certification after hearing evidence and taking into account, pursuant to section 31a(5), matters such as the time occupied and the nature of the advice, service or attendance, the distance, the hours of day or night, the degree of skill, knowledge and experience, whether the services were performed in the capacity of a general practitioner or specialist, and any other matter which the board may consider relevant. I do not know whether the Commissioner has considered those matters in the fixation of fees, but those are the matters which Parliament has directed the Medical Board to take into account when complaints are made about fees. It seems to me, and I have only had a most cursory look at it and do not presume to give a considered opinion, that there could well be a conflict between those sections of the Medical Practitioners Act and the action that the Government has taken under the Prices Act in the last few days.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No.

REFINERY RATES

Mr. HALL: Has the Premier made any arrangement with Petroleum Refiners (Australia) Proprietary Limited, or is he about to attempt to make any arrangement with that company, to have the rates paid by that company to local government on the company's refinery at Port Stanvac raised to a figure more directly related to current-day values? The oil refinery indenture of 1958 limits the amount which must be paid by the owners of the oil refinery to the local council to £10,000, which is now \$20,000. In view of rising council rates in the area local residents believe they are in fact subsidizing the operation of the refinery, and they would appreciate a determined effort by the Government in its negotiations to have the rates paid by the company increased.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: This matter was taken up with the Government by the local member for the district, the member for Mawson, in introducing a deputation from local councils in the area some time ago. He was assured then (and that assurance has been carried out) that the matter would be negotiated with the proprietors of the refinery, and the matter is now in the course of negotiation. The honourable member's question relates to a matter that has already been put before the Government by the local member.

WORKERS' EDUCATION

Mr. DUNCAN: Since the Government has provided finance to enable the Workers' Educational Association to appoint a trade union education officer, can the Minister of Labour and Industry say what progress has been made in this most important field?

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: Yes, I have been kept in touch on this matter. The W.E.A. is issuing periodic reports on what is being done. I have noticed in the latest report that by the end of this month 180 union officials and shop stewards will have attended union education schools. Enrolments will close on Friday next week for the first day-release course, which will cater for a maximum

of 24 students. It is encouraging to note that a growing number of professional people like lawyers and a wide range of university staff are becoming involved as lecturers. I feel that nothing but greater understanding and goodwill can come from this attempt to spread knowledge more widely. In September there will be a two-day school for shop stewards, job representatives and organizers. Already the Fertilizer and Chemical Workers Union has taken up about half the available places. Further, I am able to report that plans are already well advanced for an expanded programme in 1974. The trade union education officer (Mr. Macdonald) has plans to cater for about 500 unionists not only in the metropolitan area but also at Whyalla, Port Augusta, Port Pirie, Mount Gambier and one or two other centres.

PAYMENT BY CONTRACTOR

Mr. WELLS: Will the Attorney-General have his department investigate the circumstances surrounding the non-payment of \$2,805 by a principal contractor to a subcontractor? The subcontractor is one of my constituents. He is a young man and has a labour force of five or six men, each of whom is a member of the appropriate trade union. The subcontractor performed work to the value of \$2,805 for the contractor and a cheque was drawn and presented to the subcontractor but was not honoured on presentation to the bank: the cheque bounced. The subcontractor left the cheque with the bank but it was returned several times over a period of a month. The subcontractor has not been able to gain satisfaction from the principal contractor. I am disturbed, because my information is that the contractor occasionally performs work as a contractor for public departments. This matter is of considerable importance to my constituent and, if the Attorney is able to afford some protection to people in such circumstances, the assistance would be gratefully appreciated.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I am sure the honourable member knows that it is not the function of the Attorney-General's Department to give legal advice in a matter arising between citizens. Indeed, it would not be proper for the department to do so. However, it may be that the question asked by the honourable member indicates that something should be done about the law and I will certainly have that aspect of the matter investigated. I will let the honourable member know the result.

HOUSEHOLD INSURANCE

Mr. ARNOLD: Can the Premier say whether or not it is the practice of the State Government Insurance Commission to pay out in full the amounts specified in household contents policies in the event of total loss? A constituent of mine raised this matter with me, but it was in relation to an independent insurance company. He had the contents of his house insured for \$4,000, and when the house was destroyed he incurred a total loss. On the advice of an insurance assessor this company paid him \$2,200, which is all he received. Can the Premier say what is the policy of the S.G.I.C.?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will get a report from the Chairman of the commission. However, I should be surprised if the commission were prepared simply to pay out on total loss the total amount for which anyone had insured regardless of the actual value loss. The practice in insurance business has been that people insure for what they believe is a reasonable coverage, and at times for some margin. When that insurance cover is given, it is not normal for the company to make a valuation of the amounts for which the insurance cover is taken. What is then required to be proved is the actual loss. That is

standard practice, and I would be surprised if the commission was departing from it, as it would be required, when writing any policy of insurance, to have everything valued. This has certainly not been included in normal insurance policies previously, but I will obtain a report for the honourable member.

PETROL STATIONS

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Will the Premier include the following two criteria in the list of criteria he outlined yesterday concerning the voluntary rationalization of petrol outlets in South Australia? The two criteria are (1) reduce the number of privately owned outlets by a percentage no greater than the reduction in the number of outlets owned or leased by oil companies, and (2) ensure that privately owned outlets may transfer their franchise from one oil company to another without penalty. Last week, in reply to a question, the Premier assured members that the independence of privately owned petrol outlets in this State would be preserved. Yesterday, he gave six criteria in the instruction for voluntary rationalization of petrol outlets, but none of these criteria contained any assurance to preserve the independence of privately owned outlets.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I think that that is implicit in the arrangements that have been discussed already, but I will take up the matter with the South Australian Automobile Chamber of Commerce and obtain a reply for the honourable member.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Will the Premier say whether it is the Government's policy to promote and protect the interests of wholly-owned Australian oil companies ahead of those of oil companies partly or wholly-owned by over-sea interests?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Such considerations did not enter into the negotiations. It would be impossible to achieve some sort of agreement with oil wholesalers on the basis of discriminating against those who already had investments here but which were wholly-owned foreign companies. The degree of foreign investment in this area is a matter for Commonwealth Government investigation. Indeed, that Government alone has power regarding foreign investment. We have endeavoured to rationalize the petrol reselling business in the interests of petrol resellers and consumers.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

Mr. KENEALLY: Can the Minister of Education say what action his department has taken to overcome the shortage of physical education teachers other than by the recruiting drive being undertaken in North America and the United Kingdom? An acute shortage exists of physical education teachers in secondary schools, but there are many trained physical education teachers within the system who, in order to obtain promotion have accepted it in alternative subjects. The number of physical education senior masters is limited, and there are even fewer senior mistresses.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I should not think that the ratio of senior positions to assistants for physical education teachers is any different from the general average that applies to teachers, but I will inquire for the honourable member. Concerning the overall problem, the shortage is partly created artificially by the department and the Government recognizing the need to have our schools fully staffed with physical education teachers at both secondary and primary levels. We are training these teachers mainly at Adelaide College of Advanced Education and, no doubt, we could expand significantly

such training if we had the training facilities available within these colleges. The minimum cut-off point for entry to the physical education course at Adelaide College of Advanced Education is at about the Commonwealth scholarship standard; in other words, the demand for that course is so great that only those who are at an academic standard equivalent to a Commonwealth scholarship level, and also having other qualifications necessary for physical education, can be admitted. Further development of physical education training has been encouraged through Sturt College of Advanced Education, but additional training depends on facilities in the colleges. Adelaide has a limited capacity, and our ability to train more physical education teachers will not be improved significantly until Torrens College of Advanced Education is developed on its new site at Underdale, at which there will be appropriate facilities to permit further expansion.

CEMETERIES

Mr. EVANS: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation detail the findings of the Community Values Committee of the State Planning Authority concerning cemetery and crematorium requirements within the metropolitan planning area? I explain my question by quoting the terms of reference of this committee.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: How does this relate to the Minister?

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. EVANS: Perhaps one could say that when the Minister of Education needs the services of a cemetery, he would believe that he would need it for only three days. The terms of reference of this committee are "to inquire into and determine the adequacy of the present cemetery and crematorium facilities in the metropolitan planning area, to cater for expected deaths in the area in the foreseeable future taking into account population increases, appropriate siting of facilities, and the rate of re-use of existing cemetery land".

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Although the report of that committee has not yet been completed, I assure the honourable member that I will provide him with a copy when it is available.

DIABETIC CANNED FOODS

Mr. ALLEN: Will the Deputy Premier request the Premier to ask the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs to investigate the price of diabetic canned foods in this State? My attention has been drawn to this matter by a person who relies heavily on diabetic canned foods and who claims that the price is from 15 per cent to 20 per cent higher than the price of other canned foods.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes.

PORK PRICES

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Deputy Premier ask the Premier to obtain from the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs the abattoir price of pork and the retail price of pork during July this year and for each of the three preceding years? The price of pork has been relatively static during this period, and it would be interesting to compare the increase between the abattoir price and the retail price.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes.

HIGHBURY PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Will the Minister of Education obtain a report on further developments concerning access to Highbury Primary School from east and south, this land

being undeveloped? The Minister will recall that I wrote him a letter on June 15, 1971, to which a reply was received on July 8, and I asked a question on August 24, 1971. I have received further correspondence from constituents on this subject. The school is about 100 yards (91 m) from the end of Green Road and Dunn Road, which are both dead-end thoroughfares. It is necessary for children to walk about 1¼ miles (2 km) along Lower North East Road or Barracks Road to reach the school.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Yes.

SCHOOL TRANSPORT

Mr. WARDLE: Would the Minister of Education agree to the use of departmental buses to take schoolchildren on excursions? Would the greater use of departmental buses in this way result in a reduction, to any degree, in the cost of the transport of students on special projects and excursions?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Apparently the honourable member wants to encourage Government enterprise to operate against private enterprise and, in order to assist him in this regard, I shall be happy to have the matter considered, knowing that he is stimulating Government enterprise.

SPENCER GULF

Mr. MAX BROWN: Can the Minister of Marine say whether the committee to investigate and report on Spencer Gulf has been constituted and, if it has, what are its terms of reference? The Minister is well aware that, as the result of a survey showed that little was known of the make-up of various aspects of the water, it was recommended that a committee be appointed. As the effects of further pollution of the water in my area are still open to question, I suggest that the committee be appointed immediately, as the work it will need to do is most urgent.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am pleased to be able to tell the honourable member that the committee has been appointed as the result of the survey carried out by the Engineering and Water Supply Department into the pollution of the waters of Spencer Gulf. The members of the committee are as follows: Chairman, Dr. W. G. Inglis (Director of Environment and Conservation); Dr. C. O. Fuller (Principal Medical Officer, Health Department); Mr. A. M. Olsen (Director of Fisheries Research); Mr. B. I. Moyses (Engineer for Planning and Development, Marine and Harbors Department); Mr. K. W. Lewis (Engineer for Water and Sewage Treatment, Engineering and Water Supply Department); Mr. D. J. Martin (Senior Industries Services and Decentralization Officer, Industrial Development Department); Dr. J. A. T. Bye (Senior Lecturer in Earth Sciences, Flinders University); and Dr. H. B. S. Womersley of the University of Adelaide Botany Department. Cabinet agreed to the setting up of the committee, whose first task will be to study in detail certain points highlighted by the survey. The committee will authorize and direct any investigations that are required in any part of the gulf. The committee will recognize the problems and investigate them expeditiously. Its first meeting will be on August 9 and, following that meeting, certain investigations will be carried out, the results of which will be announced by the committee. I hope that the points of concern to the honourable member will be examined as soon as possible.

SUNDAY RACING

Mr. WRIGHT: As a result of the extremely successful barrier trials held at the Morphetville Racecourse last Sunday, where I understand that about 6,000 people

attended, does the Attorney-General believe that the time is appropriate to consider the possibility of introducing Sunday racing in South Australia? Australia is now one of the few countries that has not experienced all kinds of liberty so far as Sunday sport is concerned. Particularly in France and in England, racing is predominant on Saturdays and Sundays. Personally, I like to go to the football on Saturdays, as do many others, but we are torn between two loyalties: to racing or to a very good football team. Being a supporter of the Norwood team, it is absolutely necessary for me to attend that team's games. So I and many others are at present deprived of the opportunity of being able to attend race meetings. Football matches could be held on Saturdays or Sundays, and I think it is time that some thought was given to allowing sport in general on Saturdays and Sundays in South Australia.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I appreciate that the honourable member's question is motivated by the pleasant afternoon which both he and I experienced at what I agree were the successful trials conducted last Sunday. He and I, in common with the other thousands of people there, had the unusual experience of leaving the race-course neither better nor worse off financially. It may be that it was that experience which impressed the honourable member so greatly. No representations for Sunday racing have been made to the Government and I am unaware of a body of opinion that is in favour of Sunday racing. Therefore, the Government has not considered the matter. As far as I am aware there are no moves imminent from any quarter seeking racing on Sundays.

WATER RESOURCES

Mr. COUMBE: Has the Minister of Works additional information on his recent announcement about the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the water resources of South Australia? As I regard this as an important matter, I give my support to the further investigations that are to be carried out. Does the appointment of this committee reflect in any way on the findings of the committee, appointed by the previous Liberal and Country League Government and known as the Bennett committee, which was appointed to investigate much the same subject, although the terms of reference of the two committees may be different? Can the Minister also say whether the Government intends to release the findings of this new committee, whereas it did not release the findings of the Bennett committee?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am pleased that the honourable member has asked for this information, because he obviously misunderstood the announcement I made. The Government does not intend to appoint a committee to investigate the water resources of this State at a time when it is thinking about introducing water resources legislation. I said that the Bill would provide for the appointment of a water resources council, whose function would be almost identical to that of the Environmental Protection Council, which is under the control of the Minister of Environment and Conservation. It will be an advisory body consisting of experts, who will advise the Government on the formulation of policy and its implementation, etc. Further, the Bill will provide for the establishment of regional committees, whose members will have local knowledge and will be able to advise the council (the main body) on local problems existing within the various regions.

That is the intention, and there is no suggestion that a further committee will be set up to investigate the total

water resources. The Bill will provide for one central authority that will control the total water resources of the State in respect of both quality and quantity, surface and underground. The honourable member will be aware that at present several Government departments have some control over the use and development of water resources. As a first step, the administration of the Underground Waters Preservation Act will be transferred from the control of the Minister of Development and Mines to that of the Minister of Works, and I expect that that transfer will take place next week.

In turn, I will transfer the administration of the technical aspects of that Act back to the control of the Minister of Development and Mines. In other words, the metering, issuing of permits, and everything that takes place at present under the Underground Waters Preservation Act, apart from the technical aspects, will come under the control of the Minister of Works. As I have said, that is the first step, and I am currently engaged in the exercise of writing to authorities in various overseas countries who control this aspect of water resources, seeking information from them so that I can draw up a brief to enable the Parliamentary Counsel to start work on compiling the Bill. This legislation will be the most important thing that has happened concerning the control of water resources in this State, and I think also that it will serve as a model to other States in Australia which will look on our programme with great envy.

Mr. Coumbe: Will irrigation be involved?

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes, but that does not necessarily mean that the Minister of Irrigation will lose control of matters concerning irrigation areas. However, any further development in that regard would naturally be a matter of policy, and it would be a matter for the decision of the Minister of Works. The actual administration of this scheme would no doubt remain as it is. I hope, probably early next year, to travel overseas with a Parliamentary Counsel and also with the person who I hope will be nominated within the next month or so to control this branch of the department that will have direct responsibility for administering the measure. Although this matter will come under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Works and the Engineer-in-Chief, a specific branch will be established within the department to handle this aspect of the water resources, and I hope to be able to see first hand the developments that have taken place in other countries. This will enable us to include in the Bill to be introduced here the best of all the provisions existing elsewhere.

PARKING

Mr. VENNING: Can the Premier say what is likely to take place on the site of the old South Australian Hotel? In view of the parking problems here, will the Premier see whether it is possible to do something about enabling people associated with Parliament House to park their motor vehicles on that site, especially if it is going to continue to be unoccupied as it is at present?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: As I have been informed that the owners of the site have advanced negotiations to recommence building work on the site, I think it is highly unlikely that any arrangements could be made with those owners regarding parking there. On the information given me, it is expected that a major hotel development will be proceeding there soon.

MURRAY RIVER FLOODING

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Minister of Works say whether there is any likelihood of danger to operations along the Murray River, downstream from the Victorian border, as a result of the flood conditions in the Swan Hill area which are reported in this afternoon's newspaper? As it is reported that a state of emergency has been declared as a result of this situation, which is said to be as bad as or even worse than the 1956 flooding, I ask whether it is likely that difficulties will be experienced along that part of the river flowing in South Australia.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I have had no report at all on this matter from the Engineering and Water Supply Department but, if there was any likelihood of such a situation occurring along that part of the river that flows in South Australia, I would certainly have expected the department to notify me ere this. However, in the light of what the Leader has said, I will check with the department and let him know, possibly after Question Time has finished.

Later:

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Earlier this afternoon the Leader of the Opposition drew my attention to a statement in the stop press of today's *News* referring to flooding at Swan Hill in Victoria. He asked whether this was likely to have any effect in South Australia. I have subsequently been in touch with the Director and Engineer-in-Chief, who has informed me that there have been some abnormal river gaugings in the Swan Hill area because of flash flooding in the Loddon River. This is a local phenomenon and is not likely in any way to affect flows in the Murray River in South Australia adversely.

MORPHETTVILLE PARK SCHOOL

Mr. MATHWIN: Can the Minister of Education say when it is expected that work on erecting the new open teaching unit at the Morphettville Park Primary School will be commenced? There seems to be much confusion concerning where this unit will be situated in the school-grounds. The Minister will be aware of the problems that existed in that school involving the sealing of the schoolyard and of the need to put in extra filling in that area of the yard that was often under water. It is suggested that the unit will be erected in this area, and there are other suggestions that it will be situated elsewhere. Further, as it has been suggested that the unit will be completed by the end of this school year, I should like the Minister to obtain a report for me.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will obtain a report.

MORNING STAR HOTEL

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister of Works say what is the situation surrounding the appearance of his name over the main entrance to the Morning Star Hotel at Chain of Ponds? What will happen to the licence when the hotel is demolished, and has he any other relevant information that may be of benefit to members? The Minister may be aware of a vicious and misleading rumour spreading through the community that he owns the hotel and that he will transfer the licence to a new hotel in his name at Monarto.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: There is no doubt the honourable member is ingenious. I will consider seriously the suggestion he has made: it sounds a good proposition. It had never occurred to me, but it is true that I am the nominal owner of the Morning Star Hotel at Chain of Ponds. I am very proud of that fact. It has always been my ambition to own a pub and now I have achieved

that ambition! The licence has been sublet to the present licensee (Mr. Banks).

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Do you get free beer there?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: As a matter of fact, I do not. I think it costs more there than in any other place. Indeed, the licensee is not too happy about the rent we are charging him, and I have not been game to go up there. I was not aware that there was to be a hotel at Monarto. I suppose there will be, but there is no intention on the part of the Government, so far as I am aware, to transfer the licence from the Morning Star Hotel, which eventually will be demolished. On behalf of the Government, I gave an undertaking that the services in the township of Chain of Ponds would remain so long as they were required by the people living there, and that is the only reason why we have continued the use of the hotel. However, as the honourable member has raised this question I shall look into it.

PENSIONERS' TRANSPORT

Mr. RUSSACK: Would the Minister of Transport consider granting financial assistance for the transportation of pensioners and those in necessitous circumstances in the Moonta, Kadina, and Wallaroo area having to attend the Government general hospital at Wallaroo, either as out-patients or when visiting relatives? Recently I received the following letter from an elderly pensioner:

I am writing hoping you may be able to assist a cause which needs attention in our three towns. I refer to the inability of pensioners without driving licences to visit Wallaroo Hospital daily, often over a long period, from Kadina, Moonta, and South Wallaroo. Neighbours are wonderful, but they cannot be at a person's beck and call indefinitely. There are old sick people who may not leave hospital again and it seems sad that pensioner relatives have no bus service to enable them to visit more easily daily to Wallaroo. There is a bus service which leaves Kadina (from Adelaide) at 12.45 p.m. Monday to Friday only. One arrives at Wallaroo, rain or shine, at 1 o'clock, leaving a two-hour wait before the hospital opens at 3 o'clock for a one-hour visit. There is no suitable bus on Saturday or Sunday.

I am informed that the only returning bus leaves Wallaroo at 5.15 p.m. on week days. I have contacted a bus operator who has investigated the possibility of running a bus, but finds there would not be sufficient passenger loading to make it a viable proposition. I understand that in the metropolitan area where there is an existing bus service pensioners enjoy a concession. There is a taxi service in the Wallaroo area, but it is beyond the financial means of these people.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I will have the matter examined and bring down a report in due course.

LAND SALES

Mr. LANGLEY: Will the Attorney-General investigate the workings of Reef Developments Proprietary Limited, the business address of which is in Sydney, with representatives using the Park Royal Motor Inn on South Terrace, Adelaide, as a base, in an effort to sell land at Russell Island, about 18 miles (29 km) from Brisbane? At least two advertisements have appeared in the daily papers regarding these properties, mentioning amenities such as electricity, telephones, swimming, tropical fruits, shops, post office, water ski-ing, bush walking, school, bank, beaches, and rich soil. Prices range from \$1,450, with \$20 as full deposit and payments of \$5 a week. Could an assurance be given regarding the condition of this land, as the price seems low when the land is rate free and no legal costs are involved in the transaction?

The Hon. L. I. KING: I shall look into the matter.

WATERFALL GULLY RESTAURANT

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Has the Minister of Environment and Conservation a reply to the question I asked in the last session about his granting a licence to the lessee of the Waterfall Gully restaurant? Early in February this lessee applied to the Minister's department for a licence for the restaurant. Now, seven months later, no doubt they have broken through the red tape.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: It is not a question of red tape: there are complications associated with this matter, as I shall inform the honourable member. At the time the lessee applied to the department for permission to approach the Licensing Court for such a licence, the future of the Waterfall Gully kiosk was uncertain. The Public Buildings Department was asked to inspect the premises and report on the estimated cost of repairs to enable trading to continue over a long term so that a decision could be made as to whether repairs should be carried out or a new restaurant and kiosk erected. Following receipt of this information and after consultation with officers of the Department of the Premier and of Development, it was decided that it was preferable to repair the present premises. I subsequently approved of major repairs being carried out at an estimated cost of \$30,250, and work on these repairs has already commenced.

Section 15 of the Licensing Act, 1967-1972, requires the Minister of Lands (because he was the controlling Minister at the time this section was enacted) to give his approval for a limited publican's licence or restaurant licence to a lessee or proprietor of premises situated upon a national pleasure resort or national park before the Licensing Court will consider the granting of a licence. I have indicated to my colleague the Minister of Lands that I have no objection to a licence being granted and recommended that he give his approval. This matter is at present with the Minister of Lands, who will handle it as expeditiously as possible.

COLEBROOK HOME

Mr. EVANS: Can the Minister of Community Welfare indicate the future use of the Colebrook Home on Shepherds Hill Road, Eden Hills?

The Hon. L. J. KING: No, I cannot indicate it definitely. The existing building, which is useless, will be demolished and the site will be used for some purpose for the benefit of Aborigines, but no final decision has yet been made as to what that use will be. The organization that previously occupied the home has been located in other premises, as the honourable member would doubtless know.

TRACTOR PERMITS

Mr. ALLEN: Will the Minister of Transport give prominence to the fact that it is necessary to obtain a permit to drive farm tractors with an overall width of more than 8ft. 2½in. (2.5 m) on South Australian roads? Until recently all farm tractors were under this width and they were permitted to travel on roads in the normal course of farm operations, or up to a distance of 25 miles (40.25 km) for repairs. We now have tractors with dual wheels with an overall width of 11ft. 6in. (3.5075 m), and it is necessary to have a permit to drive these tractors on any road. No charge is made for the permit. No restrictions as to width are placed on farm implements if driven or towed on the road, and some owners believe that a farm tractor is classed as a farm implement. Perhaps the distributors could make this information available at the time of sale.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: It seems to me that the honourable member has replied to his own question with his last phrase: I think it is the responsibility of the distributors to do so and also, as the honourable member knows, it is the responsibility of the person using the roads to know the laws of the road. I do not know how I would be able to comply with the member's request without my circularizing every registered owner in South Australia, which would be a mammoth task. It seems to me that the answer really lies, first with the distributor but secondly, and perhaps more importantly, with the person driving the vehicle.

CITY HOTELS

Mr. MILLHOUSE: What is the present situation regarding the project originally announced and many times lauded by the Premier for the erection of a hotel in Victoria Square? Members will no doubt remember the project for the building of a hotel, said to be planned on international standards, in Victoria Square, and the Government was supposed to be looking for a consortium to erect it. I think the original announcement was two years or more ago and the time, on my original recollection, for the final plans to go ahead with it has never come. I noticed a few months ago the Premier said that he believed on the other side of North Terrace, on the old South Australian Hotel site, plans were well advanced for erection of a hotel, presumably by Ansett Transport Industries, also to be of international standard, if my recollection is correct. I cannot really believe that Adelaide could take at one and the same time the erection of two such hotels. Indeed, one objection raised in the past to the Premier's announcement of the Victoria Square project was that, if it did not discourage, at least it caused confusion amongst those prepared to undertake the work privately or otherwise. As this project on North Terrace is likely to proceed, has the Government abandoned the idea of the Victoria Square project? If not, what stage has that project reached?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Government has not abandoned the Victoria Square hotel project. In fact, we have before the Government working committee on the establishment of a hotel several proposals, one of which is at an advanced stage. In the course of the preparation of the proposal for that development, several queries have been raised with the Corporation of the City of Adelaide and the City of Adelaide Development Committee, all of which have been answered, apparently satisfactorily, and tentative plans have been shown to the Government. We expect the proposition to proceed and there should be a final announcement this year. No difficulty arose from those proposals or the proposals by others to develop in the city. There were two other propositions for the development of hotels on sites in Adelaide. One was the proposition involving Ansett Transport Industries to develop on the site of the old South Australian Hotel, and the other was the Holiday Inn proposal on North Terrace.

The Holiday Inn proposal is proceeding; in fact, the company has obtained its licence, and it has a certificate granting it tourist hotel status, which would put it, generally speaking, in the category of an international hotel, according to the standard of accommodation to be provided. That has not been applied for in respect of the Ansett project. In fact, it is not expected that the Ansett project will be of a similar kind. It is clear that at this stage South Australia does not have hotel accommodation of a standard that would lead international wholesalers of tourist activity to recommend that members of their tours stay in Adelaide.

Comparable accommodation is simply not here, and it is necessary for us to provide a hotel of international standard. That can be provided on the site in Victoria Square, which was recommended by Professor Winston, and the proposition at this stage is well advanced. I may add that the proposition that is well advanced does not require the guarantees from the Government that we had said in the brochure we were prepared to give.

CLARE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. VENNING: Can the Minister of Education say when the upgrading of the Clare Primary School is likely to take place? On June 1, 1972, the Public Works Standing Committee visited the present primary school at Clare, which is in the old high school buildings, and showed the school committee the specifications, drawings, and details of what was proposed as a plan to upgrade the school. Can the Minister say what progress has been made in the meantime and whether Clare can expect something of consequence there?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I cannot give the honourable member the precise details, but work there is not likely to be proceeded with in the immediate future. I am sure the honourable member and other honourable members will appreciate that the Government must provide school accommodation, as a first priority, in those areas where there are expanding numbers of children, and that replacements and upgrading projects are then considered in terms of funds available. While it is true that since 1970 the amount of replacement and upgrading that has taken place in South Australian schools has expanded significantly, it is also true that many schools still urgently need either replacement or upgrading. Many schools throughout the State are in a much more difficult situation than is the Clare Primary School. The honourable member will appreciate that, whatever difficulties might exist at Clare, plenty of accommodation is available there as a consequence of the high school being moved from its previous site and the primary school taking over the old high school facilities. Therefore, there is no lack of accommodation. Consequently, other replacement projects, particularly in schools where virtually all the accommodation is temporary, must take a higher priority. Having said that, I will look into the matter again to see whether I can give some indication to the honourable member of when the Clare project can proceed.

TOLDEROL POINT

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation ascertain how much money the Government has spent on a game reserve at Tolderol Point, and the future plans the Government has for that area?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I shall be pleased to obtain that information for the honourable member.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE RENOVATIONS

Mr. HALL: Can the Premier say whether the estimated cost of \$1,750,000 for work on additions and renovations to Parliament House by the Public Buildings Department was compared to the cost that would have been incurred by the Government had the work been carried out under tender to private enterprise?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not know that, and I am blessed if I know how that figure would be arrived at. I do not know whether the honourable member suggests that we should put on some notional tender figure and then compare it, because I do not know how

we would arrive at a figure out of the air. If the honourable member suggests that the costs of the work of the Public Buildings Department are unreasonable and that members of the department are incompetent, perhaps he could refer the matter to the Auditor-General.

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES

Mr. BLACKER: Can the Premier say what is the Government's attitude with regard to the percentage of tolerance to be allowed in the redrawing of electoral boundaries? The Western Australian Labor Government has introduced a Bill designed to increase from 10 per cent to 20 per cent the variation in the quota of the number of electors that is applied in the redrawing of electoral boundaries. The Western Australian Attorney-General (Mr. Evans) said that the electoral commissioners had reported that a 10 per cent margin was too restrictive. This happened at the very same time as the Commonwealth Government had before Parliament a Bill designed to achieve an exactly opposite result.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No decision has been made by the Government about the degree of tolerance in this connection. The Government's policy is that as nearly as practicable the number of electors in each district should be equal. That is the general statement of principle to which this Party has always subscribed and to which it will continue to subscribe. The precise figure of tolerance has not been stated by the South Australian branch.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Mr. GUNN: Can the Minister of Transport say how long he intends to allow people to study the report on road transport in South Australia before introducing legislation?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I hope the legislation will be introduced in the latter part of this session. Certainly no action will be taken before my return, and I will be away for five weeks from tomorrow.

FOSTER PARENTS

Dr. TONKIN: Does the Minister of Community Welfare intend to institute an inquiry into the problems of foster parents? Over the years, there have been numerous difficulties, frequently of an emotional nature, associated especially with the long-term fostering of children with the one family. I do not know what the solution to this problem is, and I doubt whether the Minister knows. However, many foster parents require help in this regard. Many of them believe that an inquiry into the various aspects of fostering is urgently needed.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I am aware of the problem to which the honourable member refers. It is a difficult matter because, if the interests of the foster child are to be well served, it is most desirable that the foster parents should have some degree of emotional attachment to the child; they should be involved in its care and well-being, thereby supplying the love and security the child needs. When that situation arises, in some cases at any rate it is not easy for the foster parents to avoid developing so permanent an attachment to the child as to come to regard it very much as the foster parents' own child. That gives rise to a clash of interests between the foster parents, who are essentially substitute parents, and the natural parents. I think that, as this difficulty is inherent in fostering, probably it can never be entirely overcome.

The department makes every effort to bring about correct attitudes towards fostering amongst foster parents; it does everything it can to stimulate the right approach, in an

endeavour to educate foster parents in the correct approach to fostering. I believe that the departmental officers are well aware of the problems and are competent to handle them. I do not know whether anything further could be gained from a formal type of inquiry; I think that the problems associated with fostering are sufficiently known. The advantages of fostering are also well known and much appreciated both by the officers of the department and by me. All I can say is that I am most conscious of the problems of the departmental officers and of the necessity to grapple with them. I am also conscious of the necessity to meet all the reasonable needs of foster parents, who are performing such useful and important service in the community. As at present advised, I do not think that anything would be gained from or any contribution made by establishing any form of inquiry.

SUCCESSION DUTIES

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Premier say what consideration, if any, has been given by the Government to postponing the date of commencement of interest payments on unpaid succession duties, or alternatively making repayments of duties paid in circumstances where Government action has prevented early realization of assets, that realization being necessary before the payment of such duties can be made? I realize that this covers more than the State field because the payment of Commonwealth estate duties is also necessary within a limited time after the death of the owner of property. I am referring to a case where the main property held on behalf of an estate is land, where that

land is being considered for possible acquisition or purchase, and where there is some Government intervention. The point is that the land cannot be put on the market unencumbered so that the realization can be made and

the necessary duties paid. Because of the indeterminate delay, interest must be paid on the unpaid duties from a given date, as provided in the Act (in the case of the Commonwealth, the interest rate is 10 per cent). Therefore, because of proceedings or actions that are beyond the ability of the executors to determine, the eventual beneficiaries are being denied the full benefit of the property left to them. It is on this basis that I ask

whether, in circumstances where it is a party to the delay and therefore involved in the occurrence of interest rates, the Government has considered whether such help can be given either in advance or, alternatively, by repayment.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: General consideration of this matter is not necessary. Deferment of interest is a discretionary matter depending on the circumstances of a particular case. Where reasonable submissions are made regarding the deferment of interest payments or of the date on which interest starts to accrue, it would always be looked at, and, in a case such as that outlined by the Leader, I suggest that a case be made to the Commissioner of Taxes. If there are cases where deferment

of the date on which interest starts to accrue would be justified, a case should be made to the Commissioner of

Taxes, who will report to the Government on the matter

and make a recommendation accordingly.

Dr. Eastick: Will you support a submission to the Commonwealth?

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: In these circumstances it is not for me to support action involving the Commonwealth Government. The Commonwealth must make its own decision in this matter. The submission should be made by the solicitors of the estate to the Commonwealth. However, I can speak on behalf of the State

Treasury and, in appropriate circumstances, the date at which interest starts to accrue is postponed in certain circumstances. This will continue to be so.

MAIN CONSTRUCTION

Mr. COUMBE: Will the Minister of Works obtain a report on the progress of the work in laying a large main under King William Road near the Adelaide Oval, and thence across the golf links and Memorial Drive to the railway line? I should like to know what is the purpose of the main and the estimated cost of this project.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: This is the new trunk main sewer connection for the eastern and north-eastern suburbs. It is part of a \$5,000,000 programme to upgrade the sewerage system in that area. In this House from time to time complaints have been made about sewage entering the Torrens River. Especially after heavy rain, when flooding occurs, the existing system has not been able to cope. This project is part of the rehabilitation of that scheme. I think the work in placing the new main under King William Road is now being done: at least, it was last week. I made a press statement last week to publicize the fact that there would be restricted movement in the area, but I do not think it was published. However, I tried. I will get a report for the honourable member, because I am not completely *au fait* with the progress. Construction is under way at the rear of Adelaide Oval, but I will find out for the honourable member and let him know.

POLICE CADETS

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Will the Attorney-General ask the Chief Secretary whether it is intended that pay and allowances for police cadets will be increased? Some time ago I received a letter from a lady living in St. Peters complaining about the rate of pay and allowances received by police cadets, and comparing these rates unfavourably with the allowances paid to student teachers. The letter states:

For some time now I have wondered about an odd situation. It is this—the vast difference in pay for teachers-in-training and police cadets. Yesterday I rang the respective departments and found that a 16-year-old reserve cadet (not yet admitted to the full-time academy course) gets about \$22 a fortnight more than a teaching student in final year.

She goes on to give more detail, but I will not read this letter further, because what I have already quoted makes the point. We have already had questions in this House this session about the rates paid to student teachers, and I fully support the member for Mitchell—

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: —in his efforts to get an increase—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is not allowed to comment.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am sorry, Sir, about that. This lends greater weight to this question, because police cadets receive less than student teachers. I therefore put the question to the Attorney.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will refer the question to my colleague.

GAUGE STANDARDIZATION

Mr. VENNING: Will the Minister of Transport provide an up-to-date report on the progress of gauge standardization of the line between Adelaide and the existing standard gauge line from Port Pirie to Broken Hill? True, it is not so long since a question on this matter was asked in this House: the member for Stuart,

in a double-headed question, referred to standardization, and the Minister has said from time to time that the Government is negotiating on this matter. I consider that, if rail standardization is to come to fruition, more definite progress must be made, otherwise the matter will go on and on—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member cannot comment. The honourable Minister of Transport.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I have told the House on many occasions, and I will repeat again for the benefit of the member for Rocky River, that I think the last six months has seen a turn in the long hard road of trying to get agreement with the Commonwealth Government.

Mr. Venning: But you are in the family now.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The last six months has seen a turn in the road in attempting to get agreement with the Commonwealth Government.

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

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

ABORIGINAL LANDS TRUST ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. L. J. KING (Minister of Community Welfare) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Aboriginal Lands Trust Act, 1966-1968. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It is introduced following discussions with the Aboriginal Lands Trust, which was constituted under the principal Act, the Aboriginal Lands Trust Act, 1966-1968. As members will be aware, the trust is intended to be, so far as possible, independent of the Government, and in fact section 12 of the principal Act recognizes this. However, the Government has a substantial and continuing financial interest in the activities of the trust, and it seemed appropriate at the time that the Government be fully and formally informed of the trust's activities. For this reason, the principal Act provided that the then Director of Aboriginal Affairs should be Secretary to the trust and that the Secretary should be present at every meeting of the trust.

Since that time, the trust has developed an administrative organization of its own and the principal officer in this organization is the Manager. The situation has now arisen that the "Statutory Secretary" has no function other than to attend meetings of the trust and to report to the Minister. The ordinary secretarial and administrative functions of the trust are performed by the Manager. Thus, amongst other things this Bill recognizes this changed situation but at the same time still gives effect to the Government's continuing financial interest in the affairs of the trust. Certain other amendments effected by this Bill will perhaps more conveniently be discussed during my outline of the scope of the clauses of the Bill. Clauses 1 and 2 are formal. Clause 3 amends section 3 of the principal Act which relates to the interpretation provisions of that Act. It strikes out the definition of "Minister", which is not required in view of the definition of "Minister" contained in section 4 of the Acts Interpretation Act, and inserts a definition of "Minister's Representative" in its place.

Clause 4 amends section 6 of the principal Act which relates to membership of the trust, by recasting subsection (5) of that section. No change in principle is envisaged by this recasting. Clause 5 provides for the appointment of a Minister's Representative and for the appointment of

a deputy to act in his stead. This is done by the insertion of a new section 9a in the principal Act. Clause 6, which amends section 10 of the principal Act, provides that no meeting of the trust shall be held in the absence of the Minister's Representative and is, as was the provision that it replaces, intended to ensure that the Government is kept fully and formally apprised of the activities of the trust. Clause 7 repeals section 14 of the principal Act which provided for the then Director of Aboriginal Affairs to be the Secretary to the trust, as this provision is now redundant.

Clause 8 substantially repeals and re-enacts section 15 of the principal Act which related to officers and employees of the trust and sets out in somewhat extended form the original section 15. An appropriate transitional provision has been provided at new subsection (6) of this section. Clause 9 inserts two new subsections in section 16 of the principal Act; the effect of these amendments is to restrict entry, prospecting, exploration and mining on lands vested in the trust to the same extent that these activities are restricted in relation to Aboriginal reserves under section 88 of the Community Welfare Act. This restriction has been specifically requested by the Aboriginal Lands Trust.

Dr. EASTICK secured the adjournment of the debate.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PORT PIRIE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. L. J. KING (Minister of Community Welfare) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Young Men's Christian Association of Port Pirie Act, 1918-1951. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It is introduced at the request of the Young Men's Christian Association of Port Pirie. This association was incorporated by Act No. 1349 of 1918, which was subsequently amended in 1951. The substance of the request from the association is that the proviso to section 8 of the 1918 Act be removed. This proviso has had the effect of limiting the amount that may be raised by the association by way of mortgage, on certain lands vested in the association, to \$6,000. At present the association is embarking on a campaign to raise funds to build a new complex, which is to include an additional sports area, a canteen and administration centre, film room, discussion room and a centre for other activities.

Already, the association has funds in hand of about \$9,000, and indications are that it will receive a grant from the Community Welfare Grants Advisory Committee towards the project. Since the total cost of the project is likely to be about \$34,000, it is clear that at least some of this amount will have to be raised by a mortgage of lands vested in the association by the 1918 Act. It is in this regard that the association considers, and the Government agrees, that the limitation imposed by the proviso is unnecessarily restrictive. Accordingly, its deletion is now proposed. This Bill itself has only one operative clause, clause 2, which provides for the deletion of the proviso already referred to. I remind members that this Bill is, of its nature, a hybrid measure and, in the ordinary course of events, will at the conclusion of the second reading debate be referred to a Select Committee of this House.

Mr. COUNBE (Torrens): The Opposition supports the Bill, and it also supports its reference to a Select Committee.

Bill read a second time and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Dean Brown, Keneally, King, McKee, and Venning; the committee to have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to adjourn from place to place; the committee to report on August 16.

PAWNBROKERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Pawnbrokers Act, 1888-1965. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This short Bill is intended to ensure that application for certificate under the principal Act, the Pawnbrokers Act, 1888-1934, can be made at a local court of limited jurisdiction. The obtaining of a certificate (the form of which is set out in the fifth schedule to the principal Act, printed at page 484 of the 1936 consolidation of the Statutes of South Australia) is a necessary prerequisite to the obtaining of a pawnbroker's licence under that Act. It seems appropriate and convenient that this matter be dealt with in the local court of limited jurisdiction, and this Bill at clause 2 makes this quite clear.

Mr. EVANS secured the adjournment of the debate.

FAIR PRICES ACT REPEAL BILL

The Hon. D. H. McKEE (Minister of Labour and Industry) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to repeal the Fair Prices Act, 1924-1935. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This short Bill repeals the Fair Prices Act, 1924-1935, the complete text of which is set out at page 699 in volume 2 of the South Australian Statutes, as consolidated in 1936. The principal Act was aimed at preventing price fixing by agreements, trusts or monopolies between various sections of trade or industry to the detriment of the consumer.

In its present form it is somewhat cumbersome and depends for existence on the continuation of the Board of Industry. The Board of Industry was abolished on the enactment of the Industrial Code of 1967, but with one exception even before that time the Act was not availed of by the public. The exception is referred to in the South Australian State Reports, 1961, at page 33, under the title "In the matter of an application under the Fair Prices Act, 1924-1935" and, in the event, even this application was not proceeded with.

It is considered that all the powers that were available to the now defunct Board of Industry are available under the Prices Act and can be invoked in a less cumbersome manner. Accordingly, it is proposed that the Fair Prices Act be repealed, and this is accomplished by clause 2, read together with the schedule to the Bill.

Mr. COUMBE secured the adjournment of the debate.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COUNCIL ACT REPEAL BILL

The Hon. D. H. McKEE (Minister of Labour and Industry) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to repeal the Unemployment Relief Council Act, 1930-1965. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This short Bill repeals the Unemployment Relief Council Act, 1930-1965. That Act constituted a council to advise the Government of the day on certain matters relating to unemployment relief, the powers of the council being more fully set out in section 7 of that Act. Since 1942 no appointments have been made to the council; hence, from that time the council has effectively ceased to function. Until recently it has been necessary to keep the Act in operation pending the repayment of advances made under

its provisions to establish certain settlers on Crown land. These advances have now been repaid.

For some years two of its provisions, namely, sections 7 and 8, had some application in the distribution of relief by the then Social Welfare Department. However, it is not now the practice of the successor to that department to use them. For the foregoing reasons it seems appropriate that the Unemployment Relief Council Act, 1930-1965, should be repealed, and clause 2 of this Bill achieves that object. It might be noted that the repeal effected by this clause relates only to the Unemployment Relief Council Act, 1930, since the Act that amended that Act in 1965 (the Maintenance Act Amendment Act, 1965) has already been repealed.

Mr. COUMBE secured the adjournment of the debate.

ART GALLERY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Education) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Art Gallery Act, 1939-1960. Read a first time.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This short Bill amends the Art Gallery Act, 1939-1960, in two particulars and, as each amendment is contained in a single clause in the Bill, I propose to deal with them when I deal with the clauses. Clauses 1 and 2 are formal.

Clause 3 amends section 18 of the principal Act by providing that the Art Gallery Board may lease or make available any of its exhibits to persons as well as to institutions, loans to institutions being already provided for in the present section 18. The reason for this amendment is that it is sometimes possible for the board to receive, by way of gift, valuable exhibits although the donor may wish to have the exhibit in his own possession during his lifetime. By the use of this section it will be possible for the board to accept the gift and then, as it were, lend it back to (the donor for a certain period on such terms and conditions as the board thinks fit.

Clause 4 amends the principal Act by inserting a new section 18a, which is intended to deal with a problem that is common to most art galleries. From time to time works of art are deposited with the gallery for valuation or authentication and, particularly if the board determines that the works of art are of little or no value, they are often just left with the gallery. Also, it is not unknown for persons depositing works of art for exhibitions simply not to take them back after the exhibition is finished.

The legal relationship that then arises is that the board becomes the bailee of the exhibits or work of art so left with it and must assume the legal duties of a bailee. It is proposed by this section that, if goods, as defined, remain in the possession of the board for at least two years and then the board takes such steps to require the owner to take possession of the goods as are set out in the proposed new provision, then if after a further period of 12 months the owner does not so take possession of the goods the property in the goods will pass to the board. Although this provision is primarily intended to cover works of art, it will, in its terms, so cover small items of lost property such as walking sticks and umbrellas.

Mr. EVANS secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.

(Continued from August 2, Page 162.)

Mr. RODDA (Victoria): With other members, I support the motion and express my regret at the untimely death of the former Speaker of the House, the Hon. Reg

Hurst, who was a friend to everyone in this place irrespective of their Party or philosophy. Both inside and outside of politics Reg Hurst was a fair-minded man, and he will be greatly missed. I agree with the suggestion made by his successor (the member for Semaphore) about a memorial to him. I extend condolences to the family of the late Harry Kemp, who was, in the recent short session of Parliament and particularly on the last day, obviously not well. He was a great fighter for his beliefs and a leading agriculturist in this State, and his advice was greatly sought by many people in Australia. His contributions in the *Sunday Mail* under the title of "Garrya" earned him a wide circle of friends throughout the areas in which that newspaper circulated.

I refer also to the late Roy McLachlan, who was member for Victoria (the district I now have the honour to represent) in this House for six years. In addition to serving with distinction in this Parliament, he managed a large stock firm at Naracoorte, and the large clientele that he built up were a great tribute to him. It is a great credit to him that his clients distinguished themselves by the stable position that they held in the pastoral industry in our part of the State. To his family, I express my condolences.

I congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on your election to the high office that you now hold, knowing full well that you will give it the attention it requires. I welcome new members on this side: the members for Davenport (Mr. Dean Brown) and Alexandra (Mr. Chapman). Also, I welcome back the member for Chaffey (Mr. Arnold) who served in this House for about 2½ years until 1970, had a temporary lapse from our midst, but will be here now for a long time.

I welcome also the member for Gouger (Mr. Russack) whose experience in another place will benefit members here. I also welcome the member for Flinders (Mr. Blacker) from across the gulf: his is an old family name on the West Coast and he, too, is making his presence felt in this Chamber. Last but not least, I welcome our two friends opposite, the member for Elizabeth (Mr. Duncan) and the member for Semaphore (Mr. Olson). I congratulate the new members on their election to this Chamber, and I am sure that they will shake down into the running of Parliament House and, although they may espouse their special philosophies, they will find friends on both sides of the Chamber.

It is noticeable that our former colleagues, the Hon. David Brookman, Mrs. Joyce Steele, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Clark, have been missed, because they have left a gap in our ranks. We remember them for their signal contribution to the legislation of this State. Changing scenes are evident in this Parliament.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: There are more to come, I think.

Mr. RODDA: We cannot make forecasts or prognostications, because the chicken never comes out of the egg in the way the hen sits on it. In the Party that I am proud and privileged to represent each member has different views, and, because of that expression of views, some of our former friends have decided to go it alone.

On Tuesday evening I was interested to hear the member for Mitcham castigating members of my Party, but I do not wish to be unjust to him, as it is not my wont to throw bricks. However, if someone lobs a brick in my backyard, I am never above throwing it back. The member for Mitcham said that he was surprised to be enjoying the fourth position in this debate but that when he thought about it he was not so surprised. He said that the

L.C.L. had not changed and that its members were still not ready to debate the motion. The honourable member need have no fears about my colleagues not being prepared.

The honourable member then castigated the Leader of the Opposition, saying that he had ignored what had gone on in politics in this State and what was happening in his own Party. The honourable member seemed to think that the Leader should have considered these matters, and also said that, casting his mind back to 1932, since the amalgamation the Liberal and Country League had been dominated by country people. Nothing is further from the truth: there were 26 country and 13 city districts, but that situation came to a sudden end in 1970. I will not canvass the point, although that may be the reason why we are not in office.

I do not agree with the point made by the member for Mitcham about country members dominating the L.C.L. At the beginning of this Parliament, the L.C.L. elected an executive within the Parliamentary Party by secret ballot. The Party elected four city members and three country members. One country member was appointed Chairman of the interest groups that concern themselves with legislation and the workings of Parliament. That gives the lie direct to the remarks of the member for Mitcham: my Party pays regard to city people.

After his castigation, the member for Mitcham waved an olive branch and said that he was a friend of people in Parliament and that he would save his friends in the L.C.L. After his castigation and some of the comments he made, I wondered why it was necessary for him to say what he said. Was he becoming redundant or placing a low value on his principles? The L.C.L. acknowledges country people, but it does not take very kindly to remarks of that kind. Furthermore, it has been rumoured around the lobbies of the House and in certain districts that a move is afoot against the Leader. In last Wednesday's *News*, the political writer (Rex Jory), in the "Jory story", which most people read from day to day or from week to week, wrote an article (a two bob each way article) which says, in effect, that among the disgruntled few there has been talk about the possibility of finding a new Leader to replace Dr. Bruce Eastick. Mr. Jory said that any move of this kind would get short shrift in the Party rooms; in that regard, he spoke the truth.

Bruce Eastick did not seek the leadership of this Party: he was elected by his colleagues. No-one has had a more difficult time than he has in his capacity as Leader. He has physical capacity and integrity, and he has the support of every member of his Party. Articles such as that written by Mr. Jory are "stirry", which do nothing more than stir up trouble within the L.C.L. Sticks and stones break the bones but the names do not do an awful lot of damage. Bruce Eastick is very much in control of his Party. People will see as time goes by that he has a loyal team behind him, and articles such as the one to which I referred do nothing more than cause bother within the Party.

Splinter groups exist within Parliament and certain members belong to the right of centre, and it ill becomes some people to take the view they are taking, because it is quite out of character with the men themselves, who would do well to turn their talents to something that might be more helpful to the State. I was interested last evening to hear the member for Flinders castigate the L.C.L. by saying that it had sold out country people. He said that the L.C.L. might have been all right 41 years ago but that it had sold out country people and had nothing to offer. The member for Flinders said that he was surprised

at some of Sir Glen Pearson's statements, but I remind him that the Pearson era provided great improvements for Eyre Peninsula. I think Sir Glen and his brother Rex represented the Flinders District in this Parliament from 1941 until Sir Glen retired in 1970.

I spent my youth on Eyre Peninsula, when Mr. Craigie, a single-taxer, was my representative; he is the first member of Parliament I can recall. The Pearson brothers, as Parliamentarians, soon brought to the notice of the Governments of the day what Eyre Peninsula had to offer. One has only to think about the peninsula's water reticulation system, improved harbor facilities, education facilities, and the sealed highway that links Port Lincoln with Adelaide; these were largely brought about by the influence of the Pearson brothers.

Mr. Keneally: They even connected Eyre Peninsula to the mainland.

Mr. RODDA: Yes, and I think that Sir Glen had something to do with that. I do not accept that the L.C.L. has sold out country people. I know that the member for Flinders no doubt had his reasons for saying that, and that is why he is here. If he intends to adopt that line he will get some of the brickbats back from Opposition members. The L.C.L. has had its difficulties. In the nine years during which I have been associated with the Parliamentary Party it has not worked more harmoniously, with greater resolve and with more co-operation than it is working now, and it may do members well to pay heed to what I have said. It is all very well to read reports that it has no policy, but the L.C.L. does not have to report its policy until it is ready to do so. However, policy matters are being worked on by the L.C.L., as an alternative Government, in the interests of the people of the State.

Mr. Payne: By Mr. Vial?

Mr. RODDA: It is interesting to hear his name, because his appointment is indicative of the progress that has gone on in the L.C.L. Mr. Vial's appointment is only a forerunner of many others to come. Disillusioned people might join the Country Party.

Mr. Max Brown: What about the need for a coalition?

Mr. RODDA: There is no need for a coalition. In the Liberal and Country League we have a viable Party, which has plenty of support from people out in the country. Since this present argument has been in progress, it has been interesting to see the number of young people who have come back to join in the affairs and business of the L.C.L. There has been no difficulty in getting officers to fill the positions in the branches in my district, and the L.C.L. is stronger in my district now than it has ever been.

Mr. Hall: Do you know that your district has the lowest percentage of L.C.L. supporters it has ever had?

Mr. RODDA: I am quite aware of the intimidatory tactics that the member for Goyder is capable of using, and we will treat the honourable member in the way that he treats us. Perhaps no-one knows the member for Goyder as well as I do, but I appreciate the interjection. I have told the honourable member that when he has no other friend he should come and see me; he still has one friend left, and that will be the position until his dying day. I have said that privately, and I now say it publicly. I think basically the honourable member is a good bloke, but he has got off the path slightly. I have made clear to the House where I stand on this issue. The L.C.L. has a bright future and I point out that the criticism being made of our Leader is quite uncalled for. We are going to be around for a long time to come.

Being engaged in primary industry, I have the honour to be the Chairman of the group within our Parliamentary Party that is concerned with this activity. We are well aware that primary industry has undergone great changes recently. Our rural population has declined over the years and there are many reasons for this. We have seen diversity of production in the high-rainfall areas, and this diversity has become a feature of the rural scene. I have previously dealt with the effect on the farming community of capital taxation in the form of succession duties, gift duty and land tax when the yardstick of adjacent sales has been applied and there has been a transfer of capital. We are seeing the effect of this situation in my district at present.

We have seen the effect of the sale of land at Monarto (designed to curb the sprawl of Adelaide suburbs) on figures relating to land in higher rainfall areas, regardless of what the land will produce. This factor is influencing the manner in which these forms of taxation are levied. The South Australian farmer (indeed, this applies throughout Australia) is renowned for his ability to cope with all sorts of season. Mainly as a result of the vagaries of the weather, we have experienced a rural crisis that has left its mark on the Australian countryside. In the past 18 months there has been a dramatic rise in wool prices that I do not think any of us could have forecast.

Mr. Payne: The Labor Party fixed it up for you.

Mr. RODDA: The Lord looks after his own! I think great credit is due to the man on the land (the Australian farmer) for the way in which he has adjusted to this situation. We saw families who were short of funds going out and taking any work in order to keep the home fires burning, and many wives contributed.

Mr. Jennings: Some even joined trade unions.

Mr. RODDA: Many did, and I thought they were good members of those unions. The improvement in wool prices underlines the fact that Australia still "rides on the sheep's back". Although 18 months ago sheep were regarded as ground lice, today they are revered, yet the numbers of sheep are not being increased sufficiently. Experts were previously telling people on the land to "get big or get out" and food production was taken for granted.

Mr. Keneally: I thought I gave you some helpful advice on the rural industry about 18 months ago.

Mr. RODDA: I well remember the member for Stuart telling us about maize, and I am still amazed at that! It is a wrong impression that rural people generally are ultra-conservative. With good roads traversing the State, country people can come into the cities easily; indeed, we receive the daily paper in Naracoorte before many city people receive it. Distances no longer present much of a problem.

Mr. Jennings: That's decentralization.

Mr. RODDA: Yes. In addition, television has been responsible for bringing into country homes news of what is happening across the State and across the country, although this has been affected somewhat by the introduction of daylight saving. However, country people need city people, and city people need country people. I am sure, though, that my friends opposite realize that rural production is one of the great generators of prosperity and that the backbone of a healthy rural community is an important adjunct to a well-balanced economy.

It does not do much good for any Parliament or State if members on either side of the Chamber abuse each other from the point of view of their own sectional interests. I think that 1973 is as good a time as any

for us to have some respect for each other's opinions. In April last, the Minister of Labour and Industry released a report on worker participation in management that was compiled by a committee headed by Professor Badger and other distinguished people in this community, including representatives of industry and trade unions. This extensive report represents a step in the right direction and should do much to improve the understanding of people and lessen the gap between the philosophies to which we adhere.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: Would that be the general opinion over there?

Mr. RODDA: I make this speech on my own account. I believe that each one of us must recognize and have some respect for the other's opinion and then get down to working out what is good for the people. Unfortunately, among those in the community who are under-privileged there are people who are not very interested in work. Perhaps what we should do regarding these people, if they are to receive relief, is to put them in an establishment in the country in which they may not particularly like to stay. I have no quick solution to the problem, but hand-outs will not improve the lot of someone who wants to work. To this end, the education we are providing for our young people is of the utmost importance. The present Minister of Education and the previous Ministers in the Steele Hall Government recognized this, and as funds have become available appropriations have been made to meet the needs of our education system and to prepare our young people for their places in society.

As country people we appreciate the segments that make up the balance of the State's economy and its well-being. On the rural scene, however, rising costs have brought further difficulties. It is difficult to get fencing material and other equipment necessary to rejuvenate the capital improvements of run-down properties when farmers have lived on their depreciation and many fences and sheds necessary for efficient properties are in a sad state of repair. With money to spend it is still not possible to carry out urgent improvements because they cannot get materials.

Someone, by way of interjection, mentioned cattle numbers. This is the rub in the high rainfall areas I represent. Many people have switched to cattle, and the sheep fences are totally inadequate for the larger and heavier beasts, and trials and tribulations are being experienced. I urge the Premier to pay regard to the need for these commodities that are in short supply and to see whether it is possible to import some of the products vital to rectifying the fairly critical situation obtaining in the rural areas.

In 1968 the cattle population in South Australia was 695,000 and the sheep population 16,000,000. Today the cattle figure stands at 1,495,000, quite a dramatic rise, and the sheep figure, after rising to 19,000,000 in 1971, is now back to 17,000,000, as the member for Mallee prompts me, and it would appear from slaughtering and other activities that we will not see a dramatic rise in sheep numbers.

Mr. Jennings: Can the sheep numbers fall below 17,000,000, do you think?

Mr. RODDA: If the number hovers at 17,000,000 it will not make a big contribution to the demand for meat or for wool.

Mr. Keneally: Sheep don't have the same habits as rabbits.

Mr. RODDA: I am inclined to wish they did. The people in the primary industries are dedicated to producing

what the world markets need. We should have extensive market research, and the grower organizations are very much aware of this. On Friday last I attended a seminar of grower organizations on meat production and marketing and it was good to see the interest taken in the production of meat as well as in its disposal. I ask the Minister to do everything possible to assist in this area. Although it is largely a Commonwealth matter, the State can be fully aware of its contribution. Governments, irrespective of colour, run on a healthy primary industry.

The primary producers have an appreciation of the metropolitan area, because the home market is the best one. This underlines our interest in city people. We should all look upon ourselves as South Australians, notwithstanding whence we come. That is the attitude adopted by members on this side. Some of my colleagues have a long way to go at this late hour on a Thursday. There are many things [should say, but because of the urgency of another engagement I content myself by expressing my support for the motion.

Mr. KENEALLY (Stuart): I support the motion and join with other members in offering my condolences to the relatives of deceased members. I am sure the Hon. Mr. Kemp served his Party to the best of his ability, and I know for certain that the late Mr. Reg Hurst did the same. He was a friend of mine for the short time I was here while he was also in this House, and I developed a great respect for him. He will be sadly missed in this Parliament. I congratulate the member for Elizabeth and the member for Semaphore on their contributions to this debate. They performed extremely well, as we knew they would, because we know their ability. I wish them all the best in the long Parliamentary careers they will have.

Mr. Jennings: On this side of the House.

Mr. KENEALLY: Yes, on this side of the House, as the member for Ross Smith has interjected. I wish the best for the new members on the Opposition side for the short time they will be here. We look forward to continuing changes in the personnel opposite, and we are sure this will happen.

Mr. Max Brown: What about the member for Rocky River? He will not be here much longer.

Mr. KENEALLY: Possibly I shall refer to him later. Earlier in this debate the member for Mawson said we were living in stirring times, and I do not think a more apt term has been used. Since the Address in Reply debate commenced, a considerable amount of stirring has been happening on both sides of the House, and I am not reluctant to join in and add my small contribution. I am pleased that the member for Rocky River has come back into the House at this time. It has been of great interest to me since the election to hear what that honourable member has advanced as the causes of his poor performance in that election. For three years we were led to believe that he alone was the spokesman for the rural industry in South Australia.

When I contributed at some length and in depth to the rural debate I was castigated and criticized by the honourable member who suggested I knew nothing whatever about that industry. However, the farmers in his district have indicated clearly what they think of his capacity to represent them and I suggest, as the member for Whyalla has already pointed out, that considerable thought should be given by the gentleman opposite in deciding where he will stand at the next election and for whom he will stand. That applies not only to the member for Rocky River. I suggest the member for Eyre should consider his position, because I am sure that if the Country Party were

to put up a candidate in Eyre we would see a change in that electorate.

Mr. Venning: What about the preference exchanges?

Mr. KENEALLY: I am glad that that subject has been mentioned. The member for Rocky River is not loath to take advantage of the Socialist preferences; that is the only reason he is here. May I say that those Socialists who gave their preferences to the member for Rocky River were badly misguided, as were some trade unionists, but I think this will be overcome shortly. During the term of the last Parliament I was intrigued by the gymnastics of the member for Mitcham. A great balancing performance was carried out when he was Deputy Leader of the L.C.L. Opposition and Deputy Leader of the Liberal Movement. Many people wondered how he could retain his balance on the tight thread he was walking between the two warring camps. It is easy to explain.

The combating forces on each side of that thread being so determined to push the honourable member over into the opposite camp were of equal intensity, so he was able to remain in a perpendicular position; but the L.C.L. eventually won the day and finally was able to push him over into the other camp. I realize that the L.C.L. must now be better off without the member for Mitcham; but the member for Mitcham is much better off without the L.C.L. The member for Mitcham does not very often take much notice of what I have to say, and today is no exception; he is not even in the House. I am sure, however, he will take the time to read my contribution over the weekend. I have been not so much distressed or disappointed as shocked by the arguments put up by members opposite when they want to define, as they see it, the A.L.P. Government's position on independent schools. To do this, they are using the Catholic schools as a plank to justify their argument. To me, it is intriguing that members who man the Opposition benches should be advocates for the Catholic school system. We Catholics are having enough troubles with ourselves and with our schools without having to put up with advocates on the other side of the Chamber. They do no justice to the situation and do not know what they are talking about. There is not one member opposite who is a Catholic and has been to a Catholic school and, what is more, the Party opposite has very seldom preselected a Catholic to stand for it in this House.

In 1897 the Hon. Patrick McMahon Glynn, a Catholic, represented the conservative forces in this Chamber. The next Catholic to represent the conservative forces in this Chamber was, I think, Mr. Leo Travers—and we all know what the Liberal Party did to him, and we all know what he did to us in return. There is no intention whatsoever by the Commonwealth Government to phase out the Catholic school system. Everything it has done or is doing indicates that it will contribute to a greater extent to that system.

Dr. Tonkin: You do not agree with Dr. Moss Cass?

Mr. KENEALLY: He is not the Commonwealth Minister for Education. Dr. Cass is perfectly entitled to his views on private or independent schools but, for the benefit of the honourable gentleman opposite, I point out that I do not believe (and, when I say this, I say it from the standpoint of having three children currently in a Catholic school) it is any Government's responsibility to justify the decision of a parent to send his or her child to an independent school. That is a decision for the parent to make. Neither do I believe it is the Government's responsibility to provide education in a private school that is superior to what it is able to provide in its own schools. The responsibility of the Government, both Commonwealth

and State, is to ensure that every child within the State gets an adequate education. That is the Government's responsibility and that is what both the Commonwealth Government and the State Government are doing.

The Government will ensure that each child going to school gets an adequate education and so it will direct the funds available into the schools that most need them. I suggest to members opposite that, the next time they get up and complain about the lack of support for independent schools, using the Catholic school system as a plank, they be honest and say they are more concerned about St. Peter's College, Prince Alfred College and other colleges that may be missing out on finance than they are about Catholic schools, yet they are the schools most able to provide an adequate education within their own resources. Parish Catholic schools in South Australia are getting more assistance from both the Commonwealth and the State Governments than ever before, but even so they are in difficulties. They cannot provide the education that is being provided by some of the more affluent independent schools; but then neither is the Government able to provide that standard of education within its own school system. If the more affluent private schools depend upon Government subsidy to maintain their school system, I think it may be in their best interest to quit some of their assets. One of the most exciting things that has happened in the District of Stuart for many a year—

Mr. Payne: —is your re-election!

Mr. KENEALLY: —is the great confidence that industry generally is showing in that area. I have been led to believe, unofficially at the moment, that there will be an expansion in the work at Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited, but I do not want to trespass on the area of influence of my friend the member for Whyalla. However, I thought it was kind of the honourable member to mention that a little part of Whyalla was in my electoral district. That little part includes the B.H.P. Company's steelworks, the company's shipyard and a fairly substantial part of the residential area, but the member for Whyalla is the best equipped man in this House to debate any issue concerning B.H.P. Company Limited.

Whilst honourable members opposite may sneer and be cynical about the contribution of the member for Whyalla, I suggest to them that at the next election we shall see that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, because he will receive about 80 per cent of the votes. Why will he get that? Because there is not one member of this House who reads the problems and the aspirations of his constituents more closely or clearly than the honourable member does. It is true that he is a big fish in a small pool in Whyalla but he has been an outstanding trade union official and is an outstanding councillor in the Whyalla City Council and will prove to be an outstanding member of Parliament. I only wish I had spoken before he did, because he might have repaid my compliments.

Mr. Max Brown: I wish the *Whyalla News* could get this.

Mr. KENEALLY: I will send them a copy of my speech.

Mr. Becker: What about pollution?

Mr. KENEALLY: Pollution is something that the member for Whyalla can well look after. Not only does he read the B.H.P. Company very well (and the company respects him for that) but he also reads the problems of the little fish in the bay at Whyalla; he has the problem well in hand. The exciting thing that I was going to refer to is the development at Redcliffs. I pay a tribute now to the Premier of this State for the role he has played in the siting of that complex at Redcliffs.

Dr. Tonkin: It isn't on your side of the gulf?

Mr. KENEALLY: It is, and, if the honourable member took the trouble to get out of Bragg and look around the State, he might learn where some of these complexes are to be situated. Although he does not even know where Redcliffs is, the honourable member will not be loath to criticize the Government about this proposal, and that is consistent with his performances in this House. There was a time when people in South Australia thought that this project at Redcliffs had been put forward by the Labor Party merely as a gimmick to win an election. How foolish people would be to think that the Labor Party needed a gimmick to win an election in this State. All we have to do is let Opposition members continue to perform as they have been performing and they will ensure that we will be here for a long time.

The Premier was most energetic in his efforts to make sure that this project was a true example of decentralization. I can well recall visiting his office about 18 months or two years ago and pointing out to him the concern of the people of Port Augusta that this complex may be situated in Adelaide. I wanted to know the true position. The Premier went to a large map on the wall that was as high as the wall was. On that map was drawn the pipeline, the roads and railways, and everything else, all directed to the Port Augusta area. From that time on I was completely confident and reassured about the efforts the Premier was making to ensure that the complex would be decentralized. Had the consortia involved had their way, the complex could well have been built in Adelaide. We know that most members of the House would not approve of its being situated in Adelaide.

One of the problems that will be associated with the development of Redcliffs will be the sudden expansion of population—a population explosion in Port Augusta terms. I believe that the urban or residential development should take place in Port Augusta. I do not expect to see that development close to the site, because we are aware of the problems that arise from building residential areas close to industrial establishments. At Port Augusta, we have a community base that can be developed into a sizeable country city. If we want to have the educational, cultural, sporting and other recreational facilities that will be needed for a growing city, it will be fatal if growth is fragmented by siting a residential area somewhere else.

The residential area will be substantial. It now seems that about 1,000 people will work on the site, so that when we take account of the people who will be needed to service this work force the number we are talking about is about 7,000. I am confident that the part that the State Planning Authority and Housing Trust will play will ensure that the growth does take place in Port Augusta. I also believe that, in the private sector, many people will wish to live at places such as Wilmington, Port Germein, and certainly Stirling North. Such places have certain features that appeal to those who wish to live in smaller areas, so that there will be a spin-off to those towns. That is a good thing, as we all like to see development taking place in the older and smaller country centres.

I foresee some difficulties associated with this growth in population. As Port Augusta is not a large local government area, the rates raised are not substantial. In fact, the council loses about \$100,000 a year in rates because of the involvement in the town of the Commonwealth Railways. Although this problem may shortly be solved (when the Commonwealth Minister for Urban and Regional Development, Mr. Uren, was in Port Augusta he promised to look at the matter), over several years the council has

lost much in rate revenue. There will need to be a massive injection of Commonwealth and State funds into the Port Augusta area to provide the infrastructure for this population growth. We do not want to see happen at Port Augusta what happened in Whyalla Stuart, where there is what could be described as a residential desert, as the emphasis was on building houses. The need for houses outstripped the capacity of the Whyalla council to provide roads, kerbing, drainage, lighting, and other services. We do not want this sort of thing at Port Augusta. We know that the development will take place, and we have some idea of the needs of the people, in relation to housing. It is now time for the planning authorities to start the planning necessary so that they can accommodate the 1,000 workmen who will be required at the site.

At present in Port Augusta there is a waiting list of 10 months to 12 months for Housing Trust houses. I would hate to see local people disadvantaged with regard to housing because of the needs of people who will come to work on the new project. This has happened in other places when essential personnel have come to a town and have needed houses. We do not want houses to be provided for the people who come to Port Augusta at the expense of those who already live there and depend on the town for their existence. I think we all agree that when we talk about progress we would like to see

it at a rate that can accommodate the work needs of the area in which the industry will be set up. Normally we do not want any sudden expansion; we would like a

gradual expansion where people in the community can find work of a diversified nature sufficient to cope with the demand.

Port Augusta has two major industries in the Commonwealth Railways and the Electricity Trust; we badly need another industry. However, we are more fortunate than Whyalla in this respect. As I have said before, the member for Whyalla is competent to explain to people the problems that arise in a town such as Whyalla where so many people depend on one major employer—the big brother who rules their life. People who live in a place such as Whyalla are in a type of vacuum, as they are isolated from the mainstream of life in South Australia.

They find themselves not being able to move from Whyalla and dependent on a single employer. This situation does not apply to such an extent at Port Augusta, but we need this additional industry.

In providing work for the expanding requirements of Port Augusta, I would like to see the new industry pay attention to the needs of women and Aboriginal work force in the area. These are the disadvantaged groups who badly need work. Each year in the Address in Reply debate I make a plea to the State and Commonwealth Governments to employ more Aborigines in Government departments in Port Augusta. I am sorry to say that each year I have to make this plea again. The Education Department has performed well in this respect in Port Augusta, as it has employed many Aboriginal girls as teacher aides. However, I am sorry to say that similar employment opportunities have not been provided in other Government departments. I will keep on pushing this line because,

until this Government and the Commonwealth Government show that they have a concern by providing these jobs, it will be difficult to convince the private sector that they have an equal responsibility to do this.

One of the other important things that I hope will come out of the Redcliffs complex is that it will provide work, I trust, for people who have had tertiary education. We lose from these areas people who are trained at

universities (unless they want to come back as doctors and make a million). Generally, the opportunities at Port Augusta for doctors are fairly limited. If a dentist or an optician wants to come to Port Augusta, the rewards are fairly substantial. Some of these people must be doing fairly well elsewhere, because we sometimes find it difficult to encourage them to come to towns like Port Augusta, which is a delightful place to live in. I am greatly concerned that such people as engineers and architects cannot come back to their home town because there is not enough work there for them. I hope that the petro-chemical works will provide work for engineers, science graduates, computer experts, industrial chemists, etc., because such people, if Port Augusta is their home town, will then be able to return.

Mr. Max Brown: The same applies to Whyalla.

Mr. KENEALLY: Yes; it is a very serious problem. At Whyalla there is the basis for the expansion of tertiary education that should certainly lead to the establishment of a teachers college and should also, I hope, lead to the establishment of a university there. Expansion of industry in the Spencer Gulf area will greatly accentuate the need for tertiary institutions in Whyalla. If such institutions are established, Port Augusta people should be able to commute daily to Whyalla on a fast, cheap rail system. If that becomes possible, the people will not have to leave Port Augusta to attend tertiary institutions in Adelaide. It can even be expected that similar opportunities will be available to Port Pirie when we have modern transport facilities whipping across the gulf from Port Pirie to Whyalla.

Mr. Hopgood: The member for Whyalla could become the Vice-Chancellor of the university.

Mr. KENEALLY: Yes; no-one knows the aspirations of Whyalla people better than does the honourable member. I am sure that he would be an admirable choice for the position. Some time ago I became concerned for the physical health of the people of South Australia. The problem was recently brought to my attention when I attended a graduation ceremony at an institute of technology in this State. When I saw young men in their early twenties going up to receive their diplomas I was appalled at their girth size, and I thought then that something should be done, by the Government primarily through the education system, to ensure that children coming through our schools are encouraged to adopt more sensible attitudes toward physical fitness. I believe that every member should read Professor Bloomfield's report, entitled "The Role, Scope and Development of Recreation in Australia", to the Commonwealth Minister for Tourism and Recreation (Mr. Stewart), which is an admirable document. The following are the first two paragraphs of the introduction to that report:

This Federal Government, by the introduction of a Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, has, for the first time in Australia, shown concern for the problems that are occurring in highly urbanized countries such as Australia. Because people are failing to adapt physically, emotionally and socially to their rapidly changing environment, Australians of the seventies must be shown how to compensate for the lack of physical activity demanded by today's technological world. Only in this way can the quality of life for each individual citizen be improved.

From this broad policy of concern for the nation's health and welfare must flow a stream of tangible benefits to the individual Australian. Opportunities must be provided so that all people, regardless of income, geographical location or diverse interests, may achieve the sense of well-being which results from satisfactory levels of physical fitness; so that individuals may gain through creative activities a satisfaction denied to them in routine work; so that sporting representatives of our nation may have the opportunity to

compete at the international level without suffering materially.

Mr. Becker: Will you support my motion on the establishment of a Ministry of Sport and Recreation?

Mr. KENEALLY: The honourable member will know where my support lies when the Bill is introduced. At this stage I am not convinced that we need to set up in South Australia a Ministry or a department to cater for the current needs; whether we should do that in the future is another matter. What we currently need here is an expansion of the physical education available to our children. From pre-school level onwards children should have inculcated in them a love of physical activity and they should be taught the advantages of retaining their physical health. Further, they should be encouraged to participate not in competitive sport but in the love of free movement. Skills may be taught to them when they reach secondary school. This week I asked the Minister of Education two questions about the availability of physical educationists in our schools. I agree that there is a shortage of such people, but this is a very important priority and great efforts should be made to extend the training and recruitment of such specialized people. Let us not fool ourselves: the old bronzed Anzac image of Australians has been a myth for a long time. One look around this Chamber indicates that the average Australian is not very healthy.

Mr. Becker: Speak for yourself.

Mr. KENEALLY: Compared with the honourable member, most Australians are healthy. There are members here who have been described at one time or another as being portly; I guess that some members warrant that description, but that does not necessarily mean that they are not healthy. Australia is developing into a country of sport watchers who are success oriented. Quite often, unless a person is a success in his sport he gives it away and becomes one of the many thousands who watch someone else play on Saturday afternoons. We often hear about the great sport State of Victoria. Melbourne is a city of sport watchers. About 100,000 people go to the football grand final and about 75,000 go to the semi-finals. Many of these people would be better off if they were on a suburban oval, being active on their own account.

Mr. Venning: Have you been to the football in Melbourne?

Mr. KENEALLY: Yes. Whenever one goes to a sporting fixture, in South Australia or anywhere else, one sees many thousands of such people.

Mr. Becker: You must be fairly fit to stand up, barrack, and dodge all the cans.

Mr. KENEALLY: I have been to football matches in Melbourne, so I am as guilty as anyone else. I watch a football match when the opportunity presents itself. I am not one of the healthy people, and I should be: I am willing to admit my guilt. The member for Rocky River, if he wants to stay in this House for a long time, should adopt an attitude to his physical fitness that would allow him not only to stay here longer but also to contribute to debates in a more sensible way.

There is an old saying that a healthy body helps towards a healthy mind, and on that basis I would say that the member for Rocky River has not a healthy body. One problem is that people generally have to be somewhat affluent to take advantage of our sporting facilities. For instance, some citizens in the community may not even have a car in which to drive 20 miles to a golf course. They would not be able to afford to join the golf club, pay green fees or hire golf clubs. The ordinary citizen would have less chance of being able to buy golf clubs.

These difficulties apply also to squash clubs, tennis clubs, and many other activities. Two healthy activities should be available to everyone. The first is swimming, which is easy in the case of people who live near a beach, but there is a lack of swimming pools in areas far removed from the beaches. Another recreation available is bush-walking, but we have not developed the facilities to be able to cater for such people in large numbers. However, I am sure that the Minister of Environment and Conservation is working on that matter at present.

Mr. Venning: Get on to something more important.

Mr. KENEALLY: The member for Rocky River suggests that the health of the community is not a subject on which anyone should spend a long time in debate, but he is out of touch with the needs of the community. This is one of our greatest areas of need. While we have people like the member for Rocky River helping make decisions in this place and elsewhere, the problem will continue. We need people who have a progressive attitude to such community health, but the member for Rocky River, by his inane interjections, shows that he has never had that attitude.

Mr. McAnaney: Have you ever done a day's work?

Mr. Venning: He's thinking about it.

Mr. KENEALLY: I do not have to think about whether I have done a day's work. I have done a day's work as often as have other members of this Chamber. I think other members realize that, in their present occupation, it is difficult not to do a day's work if they want to be returned to this House. The problem of providing recreation facilities is not one for Governments alone. It would be in the interest of industry to provide recreation facilities for people working for them so that they will have healthy, fit, and capable people employed. Fit and healthy employees are less likely to have industrial accidents and

are more likely to be efficient employees, so there is a material benefit for industrial complexes that encourage active recreation for employees. I should like to see industry co-operating with government to provide recreation facilities in their sphere of influence.

Insurance companies also have a great responsibility in this matter. If they would spend more money on reconditioning centres for middle-age people, such as me and others here, and make them readily available for people to use, rather than spending large sums in constructing huge office blocks, this would be a much more sensible idea and would be spending the contributors' money more wisely. It is in the interest of insurance companies for the Australian nation to be healthy, but, unfortunately, they do not seem to see it that way. I should like insurance companies to play their part, because they have a responsibility in this matter. Similar companies in Europe accept this responsibility and so provide recreation facilities for the community. I hope to be able to debate this subject at greater length when certain private members' legislation is introduced later this session. In supporting the motion, I again congratulate the mover and seconder and wish them well in their lengthy stay as members in this House.

Mr. VENNING (Rocky River): I rise to support the motion, but at this point I move:

That this debate be now adjourned.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member will now have to ask for leave to continue his remarks.

Mr. VENNING: I seek leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT

At 5.37 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, August 7, at 2 p.m.