

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

Tuesday, August 7, 1973

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

**QUESTIONS**

The SPEAKER: Before calling for questions, I have been asked to inform the House that the honourable Minister of Transport is overseas, and the honourable Minister of Environment and Conservation will be answering the questions of any member who desires information concerning the Minister of Transport's departments. I have also been asked to inform the House that the honourable Minister of Labour and Industry will be temporarily absent while attending a funeral, but on his return he will be available for the purpose of answering questions.

**DOCTORS' FEES**

Mr. COUMBE: In the temporary absence of the Premier, will the Minister of Works, as Deputy Premier, say whether the Premier was correctly reported as authorizing the issue of an order under the Prices Act against a certain doctor because of statements made concerning that doctor's decision to ignore the fee increases recommended by the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs? If this report is correct, it would seem that the Premier is jumping the gun and acting on supposition, because at this stage it is certainly most unlikely that any complaints of over-charging would have reached the Commissioner. I therefore ask the Minister whether he can say that the Premier or the Commissioner is compiling a list of the names of doctors on whom it is intended to serve orders shortly, even though most doctors in South Australia intend to abide by the decision of the Australian Medical Association to comply with the Commissioner's recommended fee increases.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Premier has been correctly reported. As Dr. Whiting has publicly stated that he will refuse to comply with the conditions laid down by the Commissioner; he has left the Government no alternative but to direct that an order be issued against him. That does not mean that at this stage he could be prosecuted: as the honourable member will be aware, no prosecution can be made until a case of over-charging can be cited and proved. The honourable member asked whether orders were being placed on other members of the medical profession. As far as I am aware, where doctors state publicly that they will ignore both the stipulations of the Commissioner and the recommendation of the Australian Medical Association, prices orders will be issued against them individually. I am not aware that any dossier has been drawn up. I should not imagine it has, but where a complaint is received that any member of the public has been over-charged or where an individual doctor states publicly that he will charge more than the recommended fee, as I understand the position a prices order will be issued against that doctor.

Dr. TONKIN: Will the Minister seek an assurance from the Premier that the confidential nature of patients' records and case histories in doctors' surgeries and rooms will be respected and maintained at all costs? Much concern has been expressed already to me by patients in the community that, by virtue of the Government's action in placing various doctors under prices orders, their records will be open to inspection by officers of the Prices Branch.

Mr. Jennings: I'll bet you made that up.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Dr. TONKIN: They fear that this situation can arise whenever the Government interferes between doctor and patient. Doctors have it on trust to maintain professional confidences at all times, and indeed they may be sued by patients if case histories or details of examinations are made available without the consent of the patient. This is an extremely serious matter, and much concern is building up in the community. I seek assurances from the Deputy Premier that this will not occur.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: This is obviously a bit of tub-thumping on the part of the honourable member.

Dr. Tonkin: It is a very serious matter.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member need not tell me whether or not the matter is serious. I shall be the judge of that. However, I do not know whether I should take seriously the attitude of the honourable member or the allegation he has made of what is likely to happen in this case, because I think the honourable member is being utterly ridiculous. I fail to see how a prices order would lead investigating officers of the Prices Branch to the confidential medical files of a doctor.

Dr. Tonkin: Have a think.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am having a think, but I cannot see how that could occur. The investigating officer would be looking at the price charged for a service and, if the service happened to be a consultation, the officer certainly would not want to know details of the consultation, because a standard price is charged for that consultation. Surely, that is all the information he would be seeking. I can give an assurance that no officer of the Commissioner will be looking into the personal records of doctors or patients in doctors' surgeries to gain information of this type. I believe that it is plain common sense that this would not occur.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): For how long did the interview on Wednesday, August 1, 1973, between the Premier and Drs. Sando and Auricht last?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No record of time was kept. My impression is that the interview lasted longer than the time the honourable member has quoted. It lasted until the doctors concerned had no further matters they wished to raise with me.

**PESTICIDES**

Mr. HOPGOOD: Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Lands whether the Government has considered the draft uniform pesticide regulations drawn up by the National Health and Medical Research Council in May, 1968? The situation regarding the use of pesticides as revealed to us a week or so ago in relation to Kangaroo Island has caused many people concern because of the ease with which some pesticides, particularly sodium fluoracetate or 1080, can be obtained. The adoption of these regulations, a copy of which has been provided to me by a certain person, may assist the situation.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will take up the matter with my colleague and bring down a report for the honourable member as soon as possible.

**RESTRICTED FILMS**

Mr. WRIGHT: Can the Attorney-General obtain for me a detailed report on how many films of each classification have been shown at all metropolitan drive-in theatres during the past three months and, if that report shows that a high percentage of the films shown have been of restricted classification, can he suggest any action that can be taken to ensure that the films shown at these theatres are

distributed evenly amongst the various classifications so that family entertainment may be catered for? Yesterday a deputation representing 13 families came to my office complaining that over the last three to six months, because of the types of film shown, they had found it impossible to take their families to a drive-in theatre. I point out that they cannot, and do not want to, take their families to that type of film; what they want is to have shown at these theatres (and I think this is only proper) some type of film that would be suitable for their families to see.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I shall try to obtain the figures sought by the honourable member. I am most conscious of the problem referred to by the honourable member. I have had discussions with theatre exhibitors, who have told me that they are faced with a problem because of the high percentage of restricted classification films that comes to them. Of course, the Government has no control, nor have the theatre managers, over the type of film produced. A related aspect that has arisen is that in some cases drive-in theatre screens are visible from outside the perimeter of the theatre, difficulties thereby being created with regard to the showing of R certificate films. In my discussions with them, I have asked the proprietors of drive-in theatres to look at this situation in an endeavour to see what precautions can be taken practically to ensure that R certificate films are visible only to those who voluntarily go into the theatre for the purpose of seeing those films.

Mr. Mathwin: That was debated last year.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The HON. L. J. KING: Indeed it was.

Mr. Mathwin: You refused—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Glenelg is fully aware of the decision I have made regarding interjections during Question Time. In this respect, all honourable members will be treated on the same basis. I warn the honourable member for Glenelg.

The HON. L. J. KING: The problem that exists with regard to drive-in theatres and the showing of R certificate films is the same now as existed at the time when the Bill dealing with the matter was introduced and discussed. The high proportion of R certificate films that are about makes it most difficult to establish satisfactory controls with regard to exhibiting R certificate films in drive-in theatres, either as a matter of voluntary practice on the part of the proprietors or as a matter of law, because the proprietors assure me that at present they simply cannot obtain sufficient films that do not bear a restricted classification to enable them to exhibit only those films. There is a very real problem in this connection. I appreciate very much the concern expressed by the families who have approached the member for Adelaide. I will try to obtain more information about the precise number of films involved over the period referred to by the honourable member, and I will continue my discussions with theatre management to see whether a satisfactory solution to that problem can be found.

#### HOUSE RENTALS

Mr. EVANS: In the temporary absence of the Premier, can the Minister of Works, as Deputy Premier, say whether the Housing Trust is introducing a policy of reviewing house rentals regularly, using an income return from the tenants as one of the bases for fixing the rental? I commented in the press a few weeks ago concerning the Premier's statement that he sympathized with the opinion expressed and that the trust was looking at this matter. The object is to stop people with high incomes from occupying low-rental houses at the expense of the under-privileged in our

society. Some people were quite rightly allocated a Housing Trust house at a low rental early in their married life when they might have been in financial difficulties, but they might now be receiving a much higher income and could therefore well afford to pay the normal rental that would apply in the private sector to the type of house they live in. While such people are allowed to continue living in low-rental houses, financial assistance for housing is denied to under-privileged groups. Because the Premier showed sympathy in this direction in his press statement, can the Minister of Works say whether the Housing Trust is already implementing this policy of using income as one of the bases in arriving at the assessment of rentals?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I cannot answer the question off the cuff, but I will refer the matter to the Premier and obtain a report.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT BY-ELECTION

Mr. HALL: Is the Minister of Works, as Deputy Premier, aware that Liberal and Country League members of the Legislative Council are posting election material to electors in the Southern District at Government expense and, therefore, taxpayers' expense? Further, is the Minister aware that this material is apparently printed on Government-supplied paper, possibly run off on the duplicating machine in Parliament House, and is possibly posted in Government envelopes through the stamping facilities of the Legislative Council? Will the Minister confer with the relevant authorities to ascertain the extent of the misappropriation of taxpayers' resources that may have occurred in the Legislative Council and ask for reimbursement from the individual members concerned or from the Party they represent? It is reasonably well known that in the past the L.C.L. had about 6,000 members in the Southern District. If the L.C.L. members of the Legislative Council try to send letters on Government stationery, using the printing facilities of the Legislative Council, to Party members in the Southern District, the cost involved would be about \$1,000. If this was done, it would be an imposition on those Parties that have not resorted to using Government posting facilities and Government stationery. No material has been used in this way by the Party I represent.

Mr. Rodda: Tell us about Mr. Cameron's election.

The SPEAKER: Order! I am not going continually to draw the attention of honourable members to what is required during Question Time. I warn the honourable member for Victoria.

Mr. HALL: It has been put to me that it is not a proper procedure for the L.C.L. members of the Upper House to try to continue manipulating electoral matters by means that are really provided for their normal Parliamentary work. We can endure the attitude that the Upper House will not sit tomorrow and on Thursday this week because the members there want to go electioneering.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member cannot comment.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The question is serious. Mr. Hall: I have a copy of the letter.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I would appreciate that and also any further information that the honourable member might be able to give me. The best way to handle the question would be to ask the President of the Legislative Council to examine the honourable member's statement and to see whether he will undertake the investigation the honourable member has requested. I think I am correct in saying that that would be the prerogative of the President. In view of the honourable member's statement, I imagine that the President would be only too willing to co-operate and to carry out the inquiry.

**MURRAY RIVER**

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Minister of Works obtain for me a report on the present holdings in storages in the Murray River system and also on the likelihood of flooding in the lower reaches of the river consequent on the higher levels recorded upstream?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will obtain the report that the honourable member has requested but I can tell him that it is expected that the flow in the Murray River will reach 25,000 cusecs soon. This expectation is the result of rains in Victoria having caused floods in the Ovens River and the Loddon River. These floods have caused the problem at Swan Hill, which I think was referred to last Thursday in the House. The river will be high but it is not expected to reach flood proportions. The position will also mean that we will start reinstating Lake Bonney, which was partly drained. I think lock 3 has been brought back to pool level. Eventually, the improvement in Lake Bonney could be up to 10 per cent although I do not know how that improvement is measured. I understand that at present more heavy rains are falling in the catchment areas of the river, and that may alter the position.

**LOBSTER FISHING**

Mr. RODDA: Much interest has been shown in the announcement by the Minister of Fisheries that areas will be reserved for study and examination of lobsters but, as the announcement has not conveyed much information to people interested in the fishing industry, I should be pleased if the Minister would tell the House what is meant by his announcement.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The purpose relates mainly to a study of the habits and movements of rock lobster. We need to know more about this matter if we are to establish proper long-term conservation practices in the industry. Regarding the department's detailed planning of future levels of expenditure in connection with the rock lobster fishery, I shall be pleased to get what information I can for the honourable member and to bring it down.

**MANNUM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

Mr. WARDLE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the department's plans for improvements to Mannum Primary School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Mannum Primary School has been included in lists for feasibility and costing studies. It is not possible at this stage to indicate when the school will be placed in the design programme in relation to other urgent accommodation and rebuilding needs.

**GLOSSOP HIGH SCHOOL**

Mr. ARNOLD: Will the Minister of Education provide, as a matter of urgency, an access road to the playing field and new changerooms at Glossop High School? I explain my question by quoting a letter I have received from the Chairman of the school council (Mr. Uylaki), which states:

My council is most concerned at the delay in the provision of an access road to the playing fields of Glossop High School. Present access is gained via a rough track through property owned by the South Australian Railways. The situation is far from satisfactory, and as early as October, 1963, a request was made to the Education Department to have a corridor of land purchased from a property holder, Mr. W. J. & Mrs. W. J. Taylor, so that a satisfactory access road could be constructed. In January, 1964, the Superintendent of High Schools recommended that the purchase be made. The land was acquired from Mr. W. J. Taylor in 1969. On May, 26, 1971, the Headmaster of Glossop High School received a letter from the Land and Buildings Officer informing him that the Public Buildings Department had been requested to form the roadway and provide fencing for the boundaries of the corridor.

No start has yet been made on this project, and I would be pleased if you would investigate this matter on behalf of the Glossop High School Council.

Will the Minister treat this matter as urgent, because it is about 10 years since negotiations were first begun with the Education Department? This may be considered a relatively minor matter, but I inspected the school yesterday afternoon with the Chairman of the school council, and the small track is a real quagmire, so that it would be of great benefit to the school if this matter were investigated.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: It should be stated that the playing fields to which the honourable member refers on the other side of the railway line from the Glossop High School buildings have been fully developed, I think, only in the last couple of years, although the proposal was made much earlier. If the honourable member inquires, I am sure that he will find that, until the last couple of years, the playing fields at this school were close to the existing school buildings, and that the development of the area across the line has taken place fairly recently. I may be wrong, but I will inquire and obtain details for the honourable member.

**STATE AID**

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Can the Minister of Education say whether he is satisfied with the method used in, and the result of, the classification of South Australian independent schools by the Cook committee? During the last 24 hours an announcement has been made about the categories into which independent schools throughout Australia have been placed by the Karmel committee, which has advised the Commonwealth Government on the subject of Commonwealth Government aid to independent schools. It has been noted that the categories of need as set out by this committee differ markedly from the categories of need set out by the Cook committee in South Australia. I have been able to obtain the loan of a copy of the Karmel report which, in paragraph 5.13, states:

The committee has gauged the needs of the schools in terms of the resources used in them as compared to defined standards.

It goes on to define that. That is the overall basis. I am not sure whether the same words are used, but surely the same thoughts are contained in the Cook committee's report. I have also had the opportunity this morning to discuss the results with the Headmaster of an independent school in my district (Mr. Roff, Headmaster of Scotch College), and having made a comparison of the assessment of the two committees, he has found as follows:

This committee—  
that is, the Cook committee—

placed South Australian schools into four categories of need last June. There were seven schools in the least needy category. Federally, two of these are in category A (least needy), two in B, two in C and one in D. In the category next least in need there were 13 schools. In Federal terms the situation is remarkable. They were placed: five in category A; two in category B; two in category C; one in category D; one in category F; one in category G; and one in category H.

Mr. Roff goes on to say in this written note that he gave me:

The Cook committee's categorization may not have been perfect, but they have now done it three times and it is my belief that no South Australian school felt that this year it had been seriously misplaced.

He also tells me that there are glaring anomalies between the various States: schools in Queensland have been particularly well treated, while those in Western Australia and Tasmania have been badly done by, but that is apart from the situation in South Australia. It therefore seems

that there is a great disparity between the categorization by our local committee (the Cook committee) and that by the Commonwealth committee (the Karmel committee), and this will lead to the greatest consequences for some of the schools affected and deprived of aid from the Commonwealth Government. I therefore ask the Minister whether he is satisfied with the categorization of the Cook committee here in South Australia.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: First, I suggest that the honourable member's forecasts of doom are somewhat misplaced.

Mr. Millhouse: No fear they're not!

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The honourable member may take the view that they are not, but I suggest that he is ill informed on this subject. Both the Cook committee and the Karmel committee have tried to assess need, and they have done this in different ways. The Karmel committee, as the honourable member said, assessed the resources used per student, school by school, and that was an assessment of the current use of teaching resources, ancillary staff and materials: it took no account whatsoever of the capital needs of any school, capital requirements being treated separately by the Karmel committee. In relation to the Cook committee, the criteria that are used cover both matters of current resource use and of capital, together with other financial considerations, such as the size of the school deficit or credit in any one year.

If the Karmel committee had brought into account capital considerations instead of treating those separately, the resulting categorization of schools would have been different. For example, in one school that has received some public comment recently by the Principal (Miss Reid, of Walford Church of England Girls Grammar School) the use of resources per student is higher, in the sense that class sizes are low, but the building needs of the school are still fairly urgent: there are problems concerning buildings in that school.

Mr. Millhouse: Why is it in category A?

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: If the honourable member cares to listen, he will learn something. I would request that the honourable member listen so that he might be able to absorb this information. The categorization of the schools which has recently appeared relates only to recurrent use of resources each year and to the assistance that is to be given by the Commonwealth Government in respect of that recurrent use of resources. Further funds for capital purposes are allocated by the committee, and these will be allocated on the recommendation made by regional boards to the schools commission. It is perfectly conceivable that, concerning current resources, a school in category A (for example, Walford) could have building needs and get a guernsey, as it were, for capital assistance, whereas another school, which may be in category C or D and which is relatively lower in terms of this recurrent use of resources (relatively higher class sizes, etc.), may have relatively satisfactory building facilities and not qualify for a guernsey for the provision of capital assistance.

That is the first general point to make. The Cook committee recommends funds for schools. It categorizes schools and considers broadly both recurrent and capital needs, as well as any other financial consideration, and it also takes into account under one of its criteria the amount of parental money raising that goes on outside the collection of fees. It is bound, just through a combination of capital and recurrent needs, to get a different result. The honourable member asks me whether I am satisfied: Mr. Speaker,

I am rarely satisfied about anything. I have largely forborne to comment publicly on the criteria used by either the Karmel committee or the Cook committee as to whether or not I thought they were correct.

I have tried to explain what those criteria are and to suggest to people that, if they wish to criticize, they should examine the way the criteria have been used and challenge either that or the conclusions that have been derived as a consequence. I find it difficult to retain my temper in the face of the rather hysterical assertions of some people, apparently including the honourable member, that all sorts of dreadful and dire consequences will follow from this. I do not believe that for one moment, and I think that the honourable member himself should recognize that most independent schools in South Australia receive increased assistance as a consequence of the recommendations of the Karmel committee. The schools that are in category A are largely schools with a long history, most of which has been spent without any Commonwealth or State aid at all. I have little doubt at all in the ability of those schools to maintain their existence and level of enrolments, and that would apply to Scotch College, to whose Headmaster the honourable member apparently spoke this morning.

May I also point out for the honourable member's benefit, because obviously he is not aware of the situation that applies in Queensland, that some schools in that State were established as grammar schools but subsidized by the State from the beginning. I think the main Brisbane grammar schools are in that category, and members who have read today's *Australian* may have noticed that no Brisbane city schools are in category A. These schools that are subsidized grammar schools (and have been for many years) have lower fees than have their equivalent schools in other States and, in general, they are schools that have a lower use of resources and have been recognized as such.

The Karmel committee's investigations merely accentuate the fact that the attempt by successive Governments in Queensland to maintain these subsidized grammar schools, with a fairly broad appeal to a wide cross-section of the community and, therefore, to ensure that their fees are kept relatively low, has resulted in these schools having a lower resource use per student than have the equivalent so-called greater public schools in other capital cities and States of Australia. The honourable member should inform himself and Mr. Roff of that fact. In general, our attitude to the report of either the Cook committee or the Karmel committee should be to examine the way in which the criteria used have been used, to assess whether or not we regard those criteria as appropriate, and to determine our own attitude to the conclusions to be derived from the results obtained. I do not think that we, as responsible members of Parliament, should help in the process of stimulating hysterical responses within the community.

Mr. COUMBE: Does the Minister of Education still hold his previously expressed opinion that the loss of Commonwealth per capita payments to several independent schools in this State will not have a serious effect on not only those schools but also, and more importantly, on the parents of the children who attend those schools? We have had in this House only recently the spectacle of the Minister of Education attempting to justify the Commonwealth Government's decision to withdraw per capita payments to some independent schools. He claimed there would not be a widespread effect in South Australia, yet we have seen in today's newspaper an announcement that

13 South Australian independent schools are to have this assistance either totally or substantially removed. This involves up to \$104 a student attending secondary school. It seems apparent that the task of compensating for the loss of the bulk of this money (if not all of it) will be given to parents by way of fee increases. I challenge the Minister to say that an extra \$100 in school fees is not a serious matter for parents with children at these schools. I point out that changing circumstances at many of these schools in recent years have meant that today more and more middle-income earners are sending their children to independent schools and colleges. This is not because they have a large sum of money to spend but because they are willing to go without other material things for themselves in order to give their children the advantages they may see these schools offering. The people who will be hardest hit are the parents, who are already finding it hard to meet the cost of fees at some of these schools, and I challenge the Minister—

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. COUMBE: I challenge the Minister—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member may not challenge anyone.

Mr. COUMBE: Then I ask the Minister whether, in view of my question, he will now tell these people that they will not be seriously disadvantaged by the Commonwealth Government's decision, which the Minister obviously supports.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The honourable member (recently promoted) has made several statements which he is not entitled to make about my attitude. The question I have been asked on other days during Question Time has been whether I considered that this change would have a serious impact on enrolments in Government schools and on the future of certain independent schools, namely, those in categories A and B. At no stage have I said (as the honourable member knows full well) that it would not be a serious matter for parents if the full impact of the decision were passed on in higher fees; I qualified my statement by saying "if the full impact of the decision were passed on in higher fees". At no stage have I said that it would not be a serious matter for someone to have to meet an additional fee bill of \$100 for each student; that would be serious, unless a person's income were so high that the extra cost did not amount to a significant proportion of that income. I hope I have made that point clear and that the honourable member will not repeat such canards as he made in the preamble to his question today.

Having said that, I think it is fair enough to repeat that the fees in independent schools in South Australia vary from as little at the primary level as \$20 a year up to as much as \$900 a year. The resource use a student varies from as low as 60 per cent or 70 per cent of the Government standard to as high as 170 per cent above the Government standard. Any schools in categories A or B will have to make certain decisions as a consequence of the withdrawal or reduction of aid from the Commonwealth Government: the extent to which they will pass on that effect in terms of higher fees; the extent to which they will accommodate to that effect by making economies within their own school administration; and the extent to which they cut out bursary assistance that has been previously given, and use that as a means of accommodating to the change in Government assistance. The action they take can be any combination of those three methods. I am not able to tell those schools what to do. However, I would agree with a statement that suggested that any

action they took, apart from concentrating entirely on reducing their own resource use, would be the action which was likely to make those schools more elitist than they are. I certainly agree that that is a likely consequence.

#### BRINKWORTH SCHOOL

Mr. RUSSACK: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about Brinkworth Area School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The removal of the craft buildings from Brinkworth to Quorn will take place near the close of the 1973 school year so that the Brinkworth students will be able to complete their craft programmes without interruption.

#### WHEAT QUOTAS

Mr. ALLEN: Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture whether it is his intention to introduce legislation in this session to enable wheatgrowers not in possession of a wheat quota to deliver wheat during the forthcoming harvest? A world shortage of wheat exists at present, but as the legislation stands only growers with quotas may deliver wheat. Some growers who do not have quotas have grown wheat this year, and I understand it will be necessary to amend the Act to enable them to dispose of their crops.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be happy to discuss the matter with my colleague and bring down a report for the honourable member.

#### FISHING RESEARCH

Mr. GUNN: Has the Minister of Fisheries a reply to my recent question on fishing research?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The only fisherman who currently holds an authority to trawl for prawns in prawn zones A and B is Mr. R. Persson, who has only recently entered into a contract to undertake exploratory trawling off the far West Coast areas of the State for a period of 12 weeks. I think that period of 12 weeks is spread over a number of months: it is not a continuous period. The cost of this exploratory trawling will be met partly from a Commonwealth grant, with a matching contribution from the South Australian Fisheries Research and Development Fund. These moneys are being allocated to permit the engagement of fishermen, who have been adversely affected by the ban placed on the sale of school shark in Victoria, on experimental exploration and development work in alternative fisheries. To date only the one contract has been let under the scheme in South Australia. I imagine that the case to which the honourable member referred in his question was the one in terms of which I have given this answer.

#### RATE REBATES

Mr. LANGLEY: Can the Premier say how pensioners will obtain their rebates on local government rates when the accounts are sent? The area of Unley has a large elderly citizen population. Recently, accounts from the Engineering and Water Supply Department were sent out on paper of a different colour from the accounts of people paying the full amount, and the rebate was shown. In addition, most Engineering and Water Supply Department accounts are sent out quarterly, whereas council rates are for a period of 12 months.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Minister in charge of all rate rebates is the Minister of Works. I will have a discussion with my colleague and bring down for the honourable member a full report which I hope will help him.

**KINGSCOTE AIRPORT**

Mr. CHAPMAN: Will the Premier seek urgently the support and co-operation of the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation in providing finance and agreement to seal the runways at the Kangaroo Island airport? Also, will the Premier agree to seek such support and finance and such agreement from the department without ultimatum or threat to that community—

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. CHAPMAN: —to take over the airport under a local ownership plan, as is currently proposed by that department? I am informed by the vast majority of the island residents that district council local ownership of the D.C.A. airport at Kingscote is undesirable and clearly outside the long-term interests of the community. The airport has been closed to all air traffic for some days this year following varying amounts of rain on the unsealed runway surfaces. Senior D.C.A. officers have told officers of the District Council of Kingscote that, if they take over the local ownership and future maintenance responsibilities of the airport, the department will agree, among other things, to seal the runway. I regard this as political blackmail—

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. CHAPMAN: —and I ask—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Premier.

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

**BUILDING DISPUTES**

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Premier give a report on the mystery talks on building troubles? In the *Advertiser* on August 3 appears an item headed "Mystery talks on building troubles", which states:

Mystery talks on industrial trouble in South Australia's building industry took place yesterday. The talks were between the Premier (Mr. Dunstan), the Minister of Labour and Industry (Mr. McKee) and representatives of the Master Builders Association. None of the parties would issue any statement afterwards about the nature of the talks. An M.B.A. spokesman said it had been agreed that any statement be made by the Premier or the Minister.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: There is no mystery about this matter. The Master Builders Association approached the Government regarding current industrial disputes in the building industry. After consultation with the Minister of Labour and Industry and me, it was agreed that the Minister of Labour and Industry would seek to consult with all people in the industry concerned with the matter; that is proceeding.

**SWEDISH DRY TOILETS**

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked on July 31 about the Swedish dry toilet system?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Director and Engineer-in-Chief has informed me that, as the Swedish dry toilet system has to be emptied every 12 months, it would not be suitable in urban areas. In any case, the majority of waste fluids in a modern household are from the bathroom, laundry, and kitchen, and these are not catered for in the Swedish dry toilet system. Such wastes would still have to be collected in a septic tank system or by a normal sewerage system as used in major cities. It is emphasized that septic tanks are not normally overloaded by the waste products from the water closet, but from the

products of the bathroom, laundry and kitchen, as stated already. The Swedish dry toilet could not therefore replace either the present septic tank system in small urban communities or the full sewerage system as used in the larger cities.

**QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**

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

That Standing Orders be so far suspended as to enable Questions on Notice to be proceeded with forthwith.

When it was agreed (informally, originally) that Questions on Notice should be dealt with after Question Time, the practice then was that there were only a few Questions on Notice, and it was then conceded that they could be dealt with during Government time. Since then it has been formalized that Questions on Notice would normally be dealt with at the end of Questions without Notice, for which two hours is provided. However, on several occasions Questions on Notice have been at such length that obviously considerable Government time has been taken up. Warnings have often been given that, if this practice persists, Questions on Notice will have to be dealt with during Question Time, because the Government does not intend that this be a device to extend what is virtually private members' time into the time allotted for the House to deal with Government business. On this occasion, the warnings issued several times and the assurances given on the basis of those warnings have been clearly ignored; today there are 24 Questions on Notice, several of them involving lengthy answers. In these circumstances, the Government does not intend that Government time should be taken up in dealing with those Questions on Notice.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I support the motion. I think this is a useful device and would, if it were made the permanent practice of the House, increase the efficacy of Question Time. Having said that, though, I want to make clear that I have not given any undertaking about the number of Questions on Notice or any undertaking at all about Questions on Notice. If the Premier is referring to undertakings given from this side, I make clear that I have given no undertaking. It is the right (indeed, the obligation) of every member, if he is to carry out his duties to his constituents and the State, to ask questions on all sorts of topic. Obviously, because of the practice that has grown up in the last few years for the whole of the two hours of Question Time to be used (it was a device deliberately used by the Labor Party when it was in Opposition between 1968 and 1970)—

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Never!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The Minister was a very effective exponent of it. If that is to be done, the only way in which members can get questions in on various topics is to put them on notice. So, I believe that Questions on Notice should be used even more than they have been used in the past. I support the idea of having answers given to Questions on Notice during Question Time, because some opportunity is thereby available to members who have received answers to Questions on Notice to follow them up immediately by asking supplementary questions. Indeed, a suggestion along those lines was put to the Standing Orders Committee when I was a member of it during the last Parliament, and I think the suggestion received majority approval.

The Hon. L. J. King: There was one dissentient.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Yes; the member dissenting was the then member for Alexandra, who disliked change of any description. Because of that, to my very great regret, the proposal was not pursued. I did not quite understand from

the Premier's remarks whether it was proposed to make this the standard practice. Personally, I hope it will become the standard practice, and I ask the Premier, if he can reply to this debate, to make clear whether it is proposed to suggest to the Standing Orders Committee, and through it to the House, that this should be done as a general rule.

The SPEAKER: Order! Standing Order 463 applies. The honourable Premier has moved for the suspension of Standing Orders, which motion the honourable member for Mitcham has seconded.

Motion carried.

### CROSS ROAD

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What is now the priority for the widening of Cross Road between Unley Road and Goodwood Road?

2. Has this priority been changed? If so, when and why?

3. When is it now expected that the widening will be undertaken?

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill, for the Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The replies are as follows:

1. The project is not of a high priority and has been programmed for possible commencement in the period 1979-81.

2. Yes; because of a review made early this year, which took into account the increased cost of roadworks, the current shortage of funds, and the traffic growth and deficiencies on roads throughout the State.

3. See No. 1 above.

### COUNCILS

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Did the Local Government Act Revision Committee recommend against a general inquiry into amalgamations and boundaries of local authorities?

2. If so, why has a Royal Commission been set up to make such an inquiry?

3. Is the Garden Suburb included in the terms of reference of such Royal Commission and, if not, why not?

4. Is it intended to take any action to include the Garden Suburb?

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill, for the Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The replies are as follows:

1. The Local Government Act Revision Committee did not favour the establishment of a permanent boundaries commission. It did, however, consider that there were areas in the State where local government would benefit from amalgamations or boundary revision.

2. Being aware of the Local Government Act Revision Committee's comments, the Government decided to place the matter of a committee of inquiry into local government boundaries before all councils. A majority of councils favoured the establishment of such an inquiry.

3. Yes.

4. Not applicable.

### SUPREME COURT ACT

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Is the Government aware of the comments of the Chief Justice in his judgment in the Full Court in *Sager v. Morten & Morrison*, concerning section 30c of the Supreme Court Act?

2. Does the Government agree with His Honour's comments and, if not, why not?

3. Is it intended to introduce legislation to amend the section?

4. What will such amendment provide?

5. When will it be introduced?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

2. I am at present considering His Honour's comments as well as submissions by other interested persons.

3. Yes.

4. This will be disclosed when the Bill is introduced.

5. I am unable to say.

### COURT FEES

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Are court fees being charged in matrimonial suits in the Supreme Court and, if so, on what scale?

2. If fees are not being charged, why not?

3. Since when have fees not been charged?

4. Is such loss of fees being made up; if so, how and by whom?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The replies are as follows:

1. No.

2. Statutory Rule No. 8 of 1973 provided that court fees would not be charged. The disallowance by the Senate of these rules did not revive the previously existing rule that authorized the collection of fees by courts.

3. February 1, 1973.

4. No. The Commonwealth has given an undertaking that it will make good to the States the revenue lost as a result of the non-collection of fees. Arrangements to this end have not yet been settled by the Commonwealth and the States.

### TREE PLANTING

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Is there a Tree Planting Promotions Committee?

2. If so, by what authority was it set up and when?

3. Who are the members of the committee?

4. Are the members of the committee paid and, if so, how much?

5. How often has the committee met?

6. What are its terms of reference?

7. What has it achieved so far?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

2. As an advisory body to me in June, 1972.

3. Dr. W. Grant Inglis (Chairman), Alderman A. P. Boord, Mr. P. Kemp, Mr. T. R. N. Lothian, Mr. A. Seager, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. E. J. Thompson, and Mr. L. W. Whalan.

4. No.

5. Four times.

6. To encourage the planting of trees in South Australia.

7. It has demonstrated the necessity of obtaining adequate information on which to base further tree promotion proposals, as a consequence of which a survey is about to be initiated by the Environment and Conservation Department.

### INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Does the Government intend to have any action taken to improve public transport used by those at The Levels campus of the South Australian Institute of Technology?

2. If so, what action is to be taken and when?

3. If no action is being taken, why not?

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill, for the Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

2. Negotiations are at present taking place between the Highways Department and the South Australian Institute of Technology, to provide access from Greenfields station.

3. Not applicable.

**RAILWAYS**

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What negotiations have taken place, so far, with the Commonwealth Government regarding the transfer to it of the South Australian Railways?

2. When is it expected that these negotiations will be completed?

3. What terms, if any, has the South Australian Government laid down for such a transfer?

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill, for the Hon. G. T. VIRGO:  
The replies are as follows:

1. The Prime Minister and the Premier have by exchange of letters agreed to establish a committee of South Australian and Commonwealth officers to establish whether a mutually satisfactory basis for the transfer of the non-urban portion of the South Australian Railways can be devised. The committee has been appointed and is currently considering the matter.

2. Not known.

3. The terms of transfer will be determined after the committee referred to in the reply to Question 1 above presents its report.

**GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES**

Mr. COUMBE (on notice):

1. What is the number of commissions or committees of inquiry at present set up by the Government?

2. Into which subjects is each inquiring?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. Nineteen.

2. Inquiry into the Public Service.

Investigations into salinity problems in the Murray River below Lock 9.

Water pollution control in the South-East.

Water resources of the South-East region of South Australia.

Investigation of safety precautions for scuba divers using sink holes throughout South Australia.

Investigate organizational, economic and financial aspects of horse racing, trotting and dog racing as at present conducted in South Australia.

To make recommendation to Attorney-General in relation to criminal law in South Australia and, in particular, in relation to substantive criminal law, criminal investigation and procedures, and rules of evidence and penal methods.

Law reform matters generally.

The proposed redistribution of local government boundaries.

The possibility of local government in the outback.

The liaison between the State Government and the Commonwealth Government on standardization.

Alcohol in relation to road traffic accidents.

The implementation of recommendations from the 1972 Road Safety Committee's report.

The operations of the South Australian Railways.

The proposed conversion of Rundle Street to a mall.

The granting of transport scholarships and fellowships.

The study of the proposed city of Adelaide underground railway.

Passenger coach safety testing and control.

A committee to examine and report on abortions notified in South Australia.

Also, a number of intra-departmental and inter-departmental committees are working for Ministers, but it would not be feasible to list them.

**DIAL-A-BUS**

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Did the Government establish or cause to be established a committee to evaluate proposals for a dial-a-bus system for Adelaide?

2. Was the name of the committee the Dial-a-bus Steering Committee? If not, what was its name?

3. When was the committee established?

4. Who were its members?

5. Did it make a report?

6. To whom did it report and when?

7. Has that report been made public and, if not, why not?

8. If not, will the report now be made public?

9. Did the committee request that its report be made public?

10. Was the report of the committee to the effect that a dial-a-bus system would be successful in Adelaide?

11. If not, what was the effect of the report of the committee?

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill, for the Hon. G. T. VIRGO:  
The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

2. Yes.

3. August, 1971.

4. Mr. W. Voyzey, Policy Secretariat (Chairman); Mr. G. R. Batty, Highways Department; Mr. R. T. Carmichael, South Australian Railways; Mr. P. D. Keal, Department of Minister of Transport; Mr. H. M. Marker, Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board; Professor R. B. Potts, the University of Adelaide; Mr. K. G. Thomas, Bus Proprietors Association; Mr. R. P. Wilson, Municipal Tramways Trust; Mr. A. H. Yuill, Tramways Union; and Mr. R. D. Hand, Policy Secretariat (Secretary).

5. It commissioned a firm of consulting engineers to carry out specific research and forwarded the consultant's report in two stages to the Minister of Transport, with a covering letter.

6. To the Minister of Transport in December, 1971, and in August, 1972.

7. No. The report was commissioned by the Government to obtain information for the use of the Government.

8. No.

9. No.

10. The consultants suggested, among other things, in the conclusion of their report that the introduction of dial-a-bus in the eastern suburbs would represent a major experiment and would test dial-a-bus in its most complex mode of operation.

11. Not applicable.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Did Pak-Poy and Associates make a survey into a dial-a-bus system for Adelaide?

2. If so, when was the survey made?

3. If a survey was made, what was the cost?

4. Who paid for it?

5. Did such survey show that a dial-a-bus system was likely to be successful?

6. If not, what did it show?

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill, for the Hon. G. T. VIRGO:  
The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

2. From October, 1971, until August, 1972.

3. \$27,000.

4. The Planning and Development Branch of the Minister of Transport Department.

5. See answer to the previous question.

6. See No. 5 above.



Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What, if any, are the suggested solutions to the need for cross-suburban public transport in Adelaide alternative to dial-a-bus?

2. What is the Government doing to evaluate them?

3. When is it expected that they, or any of them, will be put into operation?

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill, for the Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The replies are as follows:

1. The staff of the Director-General of Transport's branch of the department is investigating the possible improvement to facilities for cross-town travel by conventional transport means.

2. See No. 1 above.

3. This is dependent on No. 1 above.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): What information, not already known, if any, concerning suburban traffic flows did the recent dial-a-bus trial yield?

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill, for the Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The reply is as follows:

(a) Origin address and destination suburb of all people carried during the trial.

(b) Time distribution of calls.

(c) Trip length.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Can the Premier say what is the total cost to the Government of the dial-a-bus fiasco in Adelaide? One could expect normally that such a question would be put to the Minister of Transport. Indeed, I have directed several questions to him on this topic, and it is not because of his absence that I direct my question to the Premier but because, from comparing a reply which the Minister of Transport gave me last week to a Question on Notice with the reply that has been given in the Minister's name today by the Minister of Environment and Conservation, it appears that misleading information has been given to the House and to the public. At page 62 of last week's *Hansard*, I asked the Minister of Transport what had been the cost of Government investigations into proposals for a dial-a-bus system for Adelaide in each of three years, and in the reply the Minister said that it was \$25,400 in total. I recollect that the next day the heading of an article in the *Advertiser* showed \$25,400 as having been spent by the Government. Today I asked the Minister in one of my Questions on Notice about a survey done by Pak-Poy and Associates. The reply I received was that the survey had been carried out, that its cost had been \$27,000, and that the bill had been paid by the Planning and Development Branch of the Minister of Transport Department. If one likes to split hairs one could say that that was not a Government investigation, but not to include the sum in the reply I received last week (obviously it has not been included, because it is more than the total I was given last week) is to mislead. It appears that the total cost to the Government is well over \$50,000.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member must not debate his question.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker. I accept your rebuke. I know that I should not debate my question, but I am getting hot under the collar over this. Because of the apparently misleading reply and because of the inaccuracy of the information I have been given, I deliberately direct my question to the Premier to give him a chance on the Government's behalf to clear up this matter and let the people of the State know how much has been wasted on this project.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No money has been wasted on the project, which was part of the Government's policy and for which there was a clear mandate—

Mr. Millhouse: It was spent.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Premier.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It was part of the Government's policy, for which there was a clear mandate, that investigations would be undertaken into the development of new modes of transport, using the latest technologies. Several investigations have been undertaken and are continuing. One of the areas of investigation was a dial-a-bus system, of which there are various modes. Material has been prepared for the Government on the various modes of dial-a-bus, and limited private experiment has been done in relation to one of these modes; this is not the only mode that has been covered by Government investigations. That investigation was a limited private experiment, not originally promoted by the Government, but when the operator concerned said that he intended to proceed we gave him every assistance because it would provide valuable information to the Government in an area it was investigating. The investigations continued.

Mr. Millhouse: It's the cost I'm after.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Obviously enough, all that the honourable member is interested in is not whether we are able to provide a better public transport system but in the foolish concentration on the private motor car, which was the policy of the Government of which he was a member and which utterly and constantly advocated proceeding with the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study proposals, which are completely contrary to the advice of every modern transport or public planning expert.

Mr. Millhouse: And you all looked pretty embarrassed.

The SPEAKER: Order! I warn the honourable member for Mitcham. The honourable Premier.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: When one talks about waste of money, the vast sums wasted on that exercise make what has been spent in trying to improve the unsatisfactory modes of public transport a flea-bite. The honourable member has tried to add together various sums that overlap. I will obtain an accurate reconciliation of the figures for him.

## DRUGS

Dr. TONKIN (on notice):

1. How many additional officers were appointed to the Public Health Department as a result of the Commonwealth Government's grant for a drug education programme last year?

2. How many existing officers of the department were seconded to that programme and were paid from the Commonwealth grant funds for that service?

3. What was the saving to the State revenue which resulted?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The replies are as follows:

1. One additional officer was appointed last year.

2. Three existing officers were seconded to the programme, and they were paid from Commonwealth funds for that service.

3. The saving to the State revenue was \$29,266.

Dr. TONKIN: Will the Premier say whether State health services have suffered as a result of the seconding of three officers from the Public Health Department, as outlined, at the expense of the special Commonwealth grants for drug education? It appears that one of two situations arises: one is that the effective value of the Commonwealth special grants was actually reduced by \$29,266 because the State used that amount to pay the salaries of officers already employed by it; the other is that the effective numerical strength of the Public Health Department in South Australia was reduced by three officers during that

period. Although this may be a matter for the Public Accounts Committee, I should like to know what is the true position.

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

Dr. TONKIN: Can the Attorney-General say whether the Government intends to set up research facilities to determine as nearly as possible the effects of drug abuse as a motivating factor in criminal activity, including juvenile offences? If it does, will this research be undertaken as an inter-departmental activity, or will one department be responsible?

The Hon. L. J. KING: Although at present there are no specific plans for research to be conducted in South Australia, I will refer the question to the Chief Secretary to ascertain whether he has any plans in his department for research of this kind. The police keep an eye on this matter, as was indicated to the honourable member in a reply I gave him last week. As that reply stated, it is not really possible, on the information available, to reach definite conclusions about the relationship between drug use and abuse and the incidence of crime.

**TOD MAIN**

Mr. GUNN (on notice): After the completion of the Tod replacement main to Ceduna what plans has the Engineering and Water Supply Department to:

- (a) renew existing branch mains;
- (b) construct new branch mains?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The five-year Loan works programme includes a large programme of main replacement, upgrading and duplication. Over the next five years a total expenditure of about \$1,750,000 is expected on these works. New mains and minor works within the western region are expected to involve a further \$1,000,000 in the same period. Clearly, any expansion of system demands will make it necessary to develop and harness new sources of supply, and for this work an estimated amount of \$2,750,000 is programmed over the next three years.

**SWIMMING POOLS**

Mr. VENNING (on notice):

- 1. How many schools throughout the State had swimming pools constructed during the past three calendar years?
- 2. What are the names of the schools?
- 3. What is the amount of Government financial involvement at each school?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The replies are as follows:

- 1. Eight.
- 2. and 3. The schools are as follows:

School	Government contribution
Magill Demonstration School.....	14,675
Hendon Primary School.....	15,013
Gepps Cross Primary School.....	12,210
Meadows Primary School.....	1,802
Mitcham Girls Technical High School .	32,097
Thebarton Boys Technical High School .	53,566
Mitcham Demonstration School.....	11,411
Gilles Street Primary School.....	3,167
	\$143,941

**BELAIR GOLF COURSE**

Mr. EVANS (on notice):

1. Did any discussions take place with the Highways Department on proposals to develop four-lane arterial roads near the Belair National Park before the decision was reached to make substantial changes in upgrading the Belair Recreation Park golf course?

2. Will the Minister reveal on whose advice the decision was made to clear the scrubland in upgrading the golf course at the Belair Recreation Park?

3. Was the site of the proposed upgraded golf course at the Belair Recreation Park inspected by members of the National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council?

4. If the National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council inspected the site of the proposed upgraded golf course at the Belair Recreation Park, which members of the council attended the inspection?

5. Did the National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council indicate as a body its approval before the clearance of scrubland took place in the upgrading of this golf course?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The replies are as follows:

1. General discussions are continually taking place between officers of the Environment and Conservation Department and of the Highways Department on road concepts being developed by the latter department, including this area.

2. Members of the National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council, and officers of the Environment and Conservation Department and of the Public Buildings Department and professional golf course designers.

3. Not specifically. Aerial photographs and plans of the area were made available to the council. As council members are knowledgeable of the area, they did not make a request to visit it.

4. See No. 3.

5. Yes.

**INSURANCE**

Mr. EVANS (on notice):

1. Does the State Government Insurance Commission reinsure?

2. If so, with whom is the reinsurance made and where are the reinsurers' headquarters?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. The State Government Insurance Commission does reinsure.

2. Facultative (that is, local) reinsurance is arranged in South Australia and preference is given to companies with their headquarters in Australia. Catastrophe (that is, earthquakes, major fires, etc.) reinsurance is a specialized type of reinsurance, and a capacity problem exists in Australia. Therefore, the commission places its requirements through brokers who, in turn, must obtain this type of reinsurance from overseas markets.

**SCHOOL FACILITIES**

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What is the policy, if any, of the Government regarding the use by persons, other than teachers and students, of school facilities such as swimming pools, gymnasiums, sports grounds and the like?

2. If there is such a policy, when was it adopted?

3. If such a policy exists what is being done to make it known to the public?

4. What provision is made for such policy in planning:

(a) new schools; and

(b) such facilities at existing schools?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The replies are as follows:

1. The policy of the Government is to allow members of the public, sporting bodies, and outside organizations to use school facilities outside school hours. Heads of schools, in consultation and agreement with their school councils, may now approve the use of school buildings and grounds outside school hours for educational, religious, sporting and allied purposes, and charge a fee in accordance

with a scale approved by the Director-General. The Director-General has the power to reduce or waive the fee on request. At some schools, joint schemes have been entered into with the local government body to provide facilities such as gymnasias and tennis courts that are used jointly by the school and local bodies. In these instances, a joint management committee controls the facilities.

2. It has been long-standing policy to make available some school facilities for community use. However, on February 15, 1973, education regulations were amended to modernize the conditions for such use. These regulations, together with explanatory notes for the guidance of heads and school councils, were published in the *Education Gazette* of March 21, 1973.

3. Press statements are issued from time to time to inform the community of variations to policies regarding use of school facilities. The *Education Gazette* provides a medium whereby information is conveyed to school councils and school welfare clubs, which are broadly representative of the local community.

4. (a) In future, during the planning stages of new schools, local organizations will be invited to comment and make recommendations so that community needs are provided for as far as possible. Those schools currently being planned are designed to meet educational requirements and incorporate some facilities that will be suitable for community use.

4. (b) In existing schools, the use of facilities is a matter of negotiations between the Headmaster and outside bodies concerned. Additional facilities are provided only on request, and then according to priority of needs and availability of finance.

#### AMATEUR SPORT

Mr. Evans, for Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. How much revenue did the Engineering and Water Supply Department receive from all amateur sporting bodies for the past three financial years?

2. What percentage was for excess water and for sewerage respectively?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The replies are as follows:

1. and 2. It is impossible to provide this information. Water rating (and excess water) records are maintained only in the names of the ratepayers, and in many cases these are the councils concerned with the grounds being utilized. In turn, the councils often recoup only in part from the sporting bodies concerned. Often the account is recorded in the name of the secretary or treasurer of the sporting body. In addition, there is the problem of defining amateur sporting bodies. For example, some bowling clubs and golf clubs have considerable income from bar facilities.

#### GLENSIDE HOSPITAL

Dr. TONKIN (on notice):

1. Has the Government reconsidered the urgent need for redevelopment of the Glenside Hospital?

2. If so, when is it now intended that work will commence to replace the "O" and "P" ward blocks?

3. If these ward blocks are not to be replaced, why not?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The replies are as follows:

1. Consideration has been given to the need for redevelopment of Glenside Hospital, and funds have been allotted to permit the work to proceed.

2. Existing buildings will not be replaced as such, but new accommodation will be provided in buildings of modern design, each unit accommodating 32 patients. Six 32-bed

units are currently being designed by the Public Buildings Department, with high priority on the building construction programme of the Hospitals Department. On occupation of the new buildings, the vacated wards will be demolished.

3. See No. 2.

#### AYERS HOUSE

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Is it intended to give any more help, either in kind or financially, to the National Trust in connection with Ayers House?

2. If so, what form will such help take and when will it be given?

3. How much has been spent by the Government on the renovation of Ayers House in each of the last three financial years?

4. How much of this has been spent on those parts of the buildings now being used as restaurants?

5. Is the Government satisfied with the standard of the work carried out?

6. If not, what action is it intended to take in connection therewith?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. Further expenditure in the area of Ayers House to be leased to the National Trust is still being discussed.

2. See No. 1.

3. 1970-71, \$1,747; 1971-72, \$394; 1972-73, \$169 (roof repairs), \$372,603 (main contract), \$4,307 (painting).

4. Contracts for the renovations and additions at Ayers House were let as a whole and no attempt was made to allocate costs in accordance with the allocation of space to the lessee.

5. The Government is satisfied with the work carried out. Some wallpapering work has been done a second time and there is a maintenance period of six months from the date of completion.

6. See No. 5.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Who is, or who are, the occupiers of the restaurants in Ayers House?

2. What are the legal arrangements for such occupations?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:

1. Mr. Philip Harold Cramey is the occupier of all the restaurants in Ayers House. They are Paxton's bistro and the Henry Ayers restaurant, which comprises a formal restaurant, together with the former ballroom and basement dining room, which may be hired by all for various functions. All these areas are licensed under the Licensing Act.

2. He occupies them under the terms of an agreement entered into with the Minister of Works. The term is five years from April 2, 1973, with right of renewal.

Mr. COUMBE: The Premier has said that the tenure of the lease of Ayers House (which I visited recently and found interesting) is five years with a right of renewal. Can he say what are the financial terms of the lease and whether rental payments are made annually, monthly, or weekly?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Although it all depends on the turnover, I will get accurate information for the honourable member.

#### OIL REFINERY

Mr. HALL (on notice):

1. What negotiations have taken place concerning the payment of rates under the Oil Refinery (Hundred of Noarlunga) Indenture Act, 1958-1965?

2. What response, if any, has been received from the proprietors of the refinery?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is not entirely clear what is meant by this question. It is assumed, however, that it refers to the negotiations that are taking place concerning the establishment of the lubricating oil refinery at Port Stanvac. With regard to this new lubricating oil refinery the following comments are made:

1. Negotiations are in progress with Mobil Oil Australia Limited regarding wharfage rates, and a draft indenture has been forwarded to the company covering these points.

2. The question of increased council rates for the new complex has also been raised with the company, and a favourable response has been received.

#### **OODNADATTA WATER SUPPLY**

Mr. ALLEN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about the Oodnadatta water supply?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: On July 30, 1973, I approved an expenditure of \$45,300 to establish a new bore to supply the town and rehabilitate the existing bore. It is expected that work on the new bore will be completed by the Mines Department in mid-November this year, and work will then be undertaken on the existing bore.

#### **AFRICAN DAISY**

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Works a reply from the Minister of Agriculture to my recent question about African daisy?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: My colleague states that the areas near Mount Osmond infested with African daisy are mainly on private land, and control measures will be under the direction of the councils concerned and obviously related to their resources. The Government will provide technical assistance in control programmes, and the overall policy is to concentrate on preventing the weed from infesting new areas. My colleague has summarized, for the honourable member's information, developments in the technical field of African daisy control. The problem has been referred to the Australian Weeds Committee, which has carried out a detailed investigation of the weed. The work was led by Dr. Moore, a weed ecologist of international standing.

As a result of this overall examination of the problem, more emphasis will be placed on competition and particularly on the search for biological control as a means of coping with the weed in the Adelaide Hills, rather than relying heavily, as has been done in the past, on chemical control, although these aspects have not been abandoned. Work being finalized by the Agriculture Department in this field now indicates that a new chemical (bromoxynil) can be used more effectively than those used in the past to stop invasion of African daisy into "clean" areas.

Much background work has been done by the department in preparation for a biological control research programme by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in South Africa. This will be coupled with other weed research and will possibly commence later this year. It is also hoped that legislative powers can be changed to make African daisy control requirements more realistic. The special committee appointed to re-examine the Weeds Act will bring down its final report in a few days, and I am informed that some of the proposals in that report deal directly with African daisy.

#### **METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE**

Mr. EVANS: Can the Minister of Works say what developed sections of the Adelaide metropolitan area still lack sewerage facilities, and what plans have been made to provide services for each of these areas? In sections of the Adelaide metropolitan area in which subdivision has

been carried out and houses built on some allotments no sewerage facilities are available. It would be of interest to potential house builders to know what is the first area likely to be provided with sewerage facilities. I believe that, if the Minister could say what areas were to be seweraged first and the date on which the facility would be available, people may tend to move into those areas rather than move to areas in which no sewerage facilities are likely to be provided for many years. I believe that this information would be of interest to the public.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I understand that the honourable member is referring to the metropolitan Adelaide area as defined in the Electoral Act, or something like that.

Mr. Evans: Yes.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member would appreciate that any programme that I might give him would need to be flexible. I cannot guarantee that any programme I detail to him now will operate (particularly if it is a five-year programme), so I would advise anyone not to establish a house in any area based on this information only. I cannot give these people a categorical assurance that the programme would be undertaken.

Mr. Evans: It would give them a guide.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes, but it may also give a guide to people to ask for a higher price for a block of land in the area, because the land may be more valuable as a result of Government action. I will consider the question, but I should like to examine further complications before giving this information.

#### **TUMBY BAY ROAD**

Mr. BLACKER: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation ask the Minister of Transport to consider urgently the upgrading of the priority of sealing the Tumby Bay to Mount Hope highway, known as Bratten Way? Bratten Way has been formed to sub-base standard, but the completion of its sealing has been postponed because of other priorities. The situation has now become extremely serious, because the disrepair of the road is causing many road accidents. The corrugated loose gravel surface has caused many drivers to lose control of their vehicles and, consequently, much damage has been caused. The problem has now been accentuated, because the three-way medical practice operating in the Cummins and Tumby Bay area has lost the services of one doctor through overwork. This results in many high-speed visits to Cummins by the Tumby Bay doctors for emergency cases. In the interests of road safety and our medical services, will the Minister consider this matter urgently?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I shall be pleased to have this area examined and to provide a report for the honourable member.

#### **MILK**

Mr. NANKIVELL: Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture whether the Milk Board has facilities for testing milk for radio-active content and, if it has, whether tests were carried out before and subsequent to the French nuclear tests in the Pacific? If tests were carried out, what, if anything, did they reveal and, if it has been established (and it could be) that milk is free of contamination, will the Minister make a statement to reassure the public that milk being retailed in the metropolitan area of Adelaide is perfectly safe for consumption? Although I did not hear the *Current Affair* programme of Mike Willesee last evening, one of my constituents from a dairying area telephoned me and said that he heard the

programme, in which Mr. Willesee interviewed a Sydney doctor. Apparently, the doctor claimed that he would not drink milk now being sold in the Sydney metropolitan area, because he believed that the milk had been contaminated and, therefore, was unsafe. As such a general statement could affect the sale of milk within the metropolitan area, will the Minister obtain a report on this matter in order to give an assurance that nothing is to be feared about the quality of milk obtained from the area supplying Adelaide's metropolitan area?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: One cannot always believe what doctors say. No facilities are available in South Australia for testing the radio-active content of milk, and samples are sent to a central testing unit in Melbourne. Although I assure the honourable member that there is no contamination of milk in South Australia, I will confirm that statement with the Milk Board and tell the honourable member, possibly tomorrow. Whilst a marginal increase was recorded in tests carried out at the Engineering and Water Supply Department laboratory at Bolivar last week (I think it went from 4 pico-curies or 5 pico-curies a litre to a maximum of 21 pico-curies a litre at a reservoir), we must remember that the World Health Organization standard is 1,000 pico-curies a litre, and I understand that there has been no alteration since then. I am certain that would be the case with our milk, too. The public has nothing to fear regarding the consumption of milk. I assure the honourable member that, if it had, the authorities would certainly notify the public. However, I will check my statement and let the honourable member know tomorrow.

#### ADOPTIONS

Mr. ARNOLD: In the case of adopting children, will the Minister of Community Welfare examine the present practice of not stating the place of birth on the birth certificate and consider having inserted the name of the capital city concerned? This matter has been brought to my notice by a constituent who is the parent of an adopted child and who believes that in this day and age the fact that the birth certificate does not show the place of birth tends to spell out that something is different. The parent believes that, if the capital city of the State concerned was inserted as the place of birth, it would tend to overcome the stigma, or whatever one cares to call it. I believe that it would be well worth while to look into this matter.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will have the matter examined.

#### MONARTO

Mr. WARDLE: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say whether the key-line theory, as promoted by Mr. Yeoman, is being considered in the development of Monarto and whether provision will be made for its liquid wastes to be used in irrigating forests?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I believe that this theory has been considered. I should be surprised if waste water from that area were not used for irrigation of some kind. However, I will refer the question to the steering committee and obtain a reply for the honourable member.

#### BOATING REGULATIONS

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister of Marine say when a meeting of State Ministers of Marine will be held and whether he will press at such a meeting for uniform boating legislation within Australia? Since 1967, 51 drownings from pleasure boats have occurred in South Australia. Six drownings occurred last year and four have occurred this year. Can the Minister say what the Government intends to do to protect people using small craft?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I thought the honourable member would be aware, especially following replies to various questions asked by the member for Murray, that the State Government had drawn up legislation to cater for this situation. This item was placed on the agenda at the meeting of Ministers of Marine and the Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport in Adelaide last year in an attempt to gain uniform legislation throughout the nation for boating safety. The regulations differ in the various States. I consider this a desirable move, and the report of a committee set up by the last meeting of Ministers is due to be made at the next meeting to be held in October in Hobart. I shall be pressing for this, because I have undertaken that legislation will be introduced in this House as soon as possible. There is, of course, some area of dispute within the legislation. People interested and involved in this form of sport were given an opportunity before the meeting last year to see the draft legislation. I hope agreement can be reached on a uniform measure but, if that cannot be achieved, I am not certain whether I would proceed with the legislation initially proposed, because I think it would be foolish to introduce that and then have to amend it in the following session. Such a course would lead only to confusion and I want to avoid that if possible. I hope uniform legislation can be achieved, and certainly we are aiming for it.

#### KOONIBBA RESERVE

Mr. GUNN: Can the Minister of Community Welfare say whether his department has any plans to have constructed a permanent water main from the main west of Ceduna to the Koonibba Aboriginal Reserve? I have been requested by the District Council of Murat Bay to seek this information from the Minister, because the council understands that his department is considering the matter.

The Hon. L. J. KING: The matter has been under consideration. I am not able to answer the question at present, but I shall look into the matter and give the honourable member the information as best I can.

#### BUILDING TRADESMEN

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Minister of Labour and Industry inform the House of his Government's policy regarding a proposed plan to train women in the occupation of building houses? It is reported that a trade union conference is being held today in Sydney to investigate ways and means of overcoming the critical shortage of skilled tradesmen in the building industry. One plan before the conference is to train women as building workers. What would be the Government's policy on such a plan?

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I have no plans for training women in the building industry in South Australia. In the first place, I am not a building instructor, nor do I know anything about this work. I do not think the shortage in South Australia is as bad as has been made out by the press, although I do agree that there is a shortage, especially of bricklayers. However, the shortage has been brought about by building contractors and subcontractors, who realize now that they will have to take on apprentices and train people to become tradesmen if they want to maintain a steady work force.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: The honourable member is looking for a job for his wife.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: Perhaps the honourable member would do better in the building trade than in here. The building trades are now realizing their mistake in not training people. Subcontractors particularly have not bothered to take on apprentices, but they are now finding out their error and more apprentices are entering the trade.

### NORTHERN HOSPITALITY

Mr. VENNING: Did the member for Unley receive typical northern courtesy while in the northern part of the State at the weekend? In the Port Pirie newspaper on Monday morning appeared a photograph of the member for Unley, together with the member for Port Pirie and other notable characters at Port Pirie, the report stating that the honourable member had visited Port Pirie at the weekend and addressed various sporting bodies there. I was greatly interested in the article in the newspaper, which circulates also in my district. Did the honourable member receive the normal northern courtesy extended to people visiting the area?

The SPEAKER: As the question is one that is not normally accepted by the House, I think on this occasion I should rule it out of order.

### NARACOORTE HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. RODDA: Will the Minister of Education report on the progress of work on additional buildings at the Naracoorte High School? I understand progress is being made on the new assembly hall and the boys craft centre and that certain arrangements are in hand for some of the surplus timber frame buildings from the old Penola Primary School to be transferred to the Naracoorte High School. Last year, when the Minister visited the school with me, he would have seen the cramped conditions under which people worked in the staff room, in regard to which urgent action should be taken. The transfer of the buildings to which I have referred will facilitate the conversion of space in the main building for use as a staff room. I shall be pleased if the Minister can say what progress is being made in upgrading accommodation at this school by using buildings from the old Penola Primary School.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will get a detailed report for the honourable member emphasizing especially the position with regard to staff accommodation at the Naracoorte High School.

### RURAL YOUTH MOVEMENT

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Works obtained from the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my recent question about the number of rural youth appointments made in the Agriculture Department?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The normal establishment of rural youth advisers in the Agriculture Department is six, including the senior adviser. At present, three positions of adviser are vacant.

### DRILLING REGULATIONS

Mr. GUNN: Has the Minister of Environment and Conservation a reply to my recent question about proposed drilling regulations in connection with underground water restrictions in the South-East and Eyre Peninsula?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: In proclaiming areas of the South-East and Eyre Peninsula as defined areas under the Underground Waters Preservation Act, the Government intended to ensure that the underground waters in these areas were protected from both contamination and over-use. It was recognized, however, that the drilling of some categories of well in both areas was unlikely to cause any problems. This applies particularly to stock water wells. Procedures are being implemented to ensure that the issue of permits for such wells will cause minimal inconvenience to landholders. The requirements that a permit must be obtained and that only a licensed well-driller may carry out the work will ensure that problems do not occur in the future and that only persons competent in the particular class of work operate in these areas. Both these aspects

will be of benefit to landholders. As stated by the Premier when announcing the defining of these additional areas, particularly in respect of the South-East, the controls imposed are part of an overall Government policy on water resources, details of which will be announced soon.

### STATE AID

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Can the Minister of Education say what practical alternative he sees to passing on to parents in higher fees the full impact of the withdrawal or reduction of Commonwealth aid to certain independent schools? When replying to questions asked by the member for Torrens and me about other aspects of the matter, the Minister started to canvass this point, rather suggesting that it would not be necessary to pass on in extra fees the loss of grants from the Commonwealth. Since then, I have noticed in today's *News* (I do not know whether or not the Minister has seen this) a report stating that six of the eight schools concerned have already announced that they will have to raise their fees, and the Headmasters of the other two, St. Peters College and Kings College, were non-committal about the matter. From a perusal of the report on page 2 of the *News*, it is obvious that these ladies and gentlemen in charge of the various schools can see no practical alternative to increasing fees. Therefore, I give the Minister this opportunity to say specifically, for the benefit of the headmasters and headmistresses, what practical alternative he sees.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: In reply to the member for Torrens, I referred to two specific matters; obviously the member for Mitcham was not listening very carefully (I understand his problem: he asks a lot of questions these days, and cannot listen to all the replies). I said that I thought most schools would adopt policies that were some combination of the three alternatives to which I referred. I certainly did not say that I expected there would not be any increase in fees. I point out that, in replying to a question such as this, it is not my job to tell individual headmasters what they should or should not do. Another point worth noting is the possibility of certain schools developing co-educationally to a greater extent than they have developed already. Such co-educational developments are important not only for education reasons but also for economic reasons. The proposed merger of Kings College and Girton Girls School is sound not only from the educational point of view but it will also increase the effective use of scarce staff resources in one or two areas, enabling the two schools operating as one to perform more efficiently than would otherwise be the case.

I have little doubt that there are other situations among the schools in categories A and B where co-operation can take place between boys and girls schools to ensure more efficient operation through co-educational developments. Certainly we are investigating within the Education Department the overall situation. We hope to be able to suggest to groups of headmasters of Government and non-Government schools that, where possible, they should get together to arrange for joint enrolment where advantage can be given to each school as a consequence. As several independent schools already take advantage of facilities in Government schools, I do not see why this practice should not be fostered further, enabling both sets of schools to gain an advantage from it. For example, where two schools were near each other, the independent school might have certain language classes that students of the Government school could take advantage of, while the students of the independent school could use, say, some of the craft facilities at

the Government school, if those facilities were not being fully utilized. This is the kind of process that can be developed, and the Education Department will be encouraging it on a local basis. I do not think it is necessary for this sort of thing to be controlled centrally, but there is no reason why—

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

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

#### **MONEY-LENDERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Money-lenders Act, 1940-1971. Read a first time.

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

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

It is consequential upon the amendments proposed to the Consumer Credit Act. As it is now proposed that that Act should not be brought fully into operation on the one day, it is desirable that the provisions of the Money-lenders Act should remain in operation for a limited transitional period. It is proposed that the licensing provisions of the Consumer Credit Act should be brought into operation as from September 3. The amendment to the Money-lenders Act accordingly provides that a person who is licensed under the Consumer Credit Act shall be deemed to be licensed under the Money-lenders Act. This will avoid the inconvenience of dual licensing requirements.

Mr. COUMBE secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### **CONSUMER TRANSACTIONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Consumer Transactions Act, 1972. Read a first time.

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

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

It makes a number of miscellaneous amendments to the Consumer Transactions Act. The first of these corresponds to the amendment proposed to the Consumer Credit Act under which the Governor may suspend the operation of specified provisions of the Act. An amendment is made extending the operation of Part VI of the Act to contracts, agreements, mortgages and other securities made or given before the commencement of the Act. This amendment is considered desirable to enable the tribunal to grant relief to consumers where their problems arise in the near future and it is likely that the relevant contract or security was executed before the commencement of the new Act. An amendment is made to the definition of "consumer credit contract", extending the definition to cover contracts of up to \$20,000 where security is taken over land. The Act should now cover the average loan taken for the purpose of purchasing a house.

Perhaps the most significant amendment of the Act is the insertion of a regulation-making power under which the Governor may, for the purpose of promoting simplicity and uniformity of expression in consumer contracts, credit contracts and consumer mortgages, prescribe terminology for use in such contracts and mortgages and provide that, in the absence of evidence of a contrary intention, that terminology shall when appearing in any such contract or mortgage bear an interpretation stipulated in the regulations. It is hoped that suppliers of goods and services and credit providers will make use of the regulations so that contracts and mortgages can be made that avoid complicated legal phraseology and are readily intelligible to consumers.

Clauses 1 and 2 are formal. Clause 3 provides that the Governor may suspend the operation of specified provisions of the Act. Clause 4 provides that Part VI of the Act, which enables the tribunal to grant relief under consumer contracts, consumer credit contracts and consumer mortgages, will apply generally to agreements and securities made or given before the commencement of the Act. Clause 5 amends the definition of "consumer credit contract" in the manner that I have outlined above and makes other minor amendments to the definitions. Clause 6 amends section 6 of the principal Act which deals with the application of the Act. The amendment provides that the Act shall apply to a consumer contract where the goods or services are delivered or rendered in this State; to a consumer credit contract where the consumer receives the credit, or the use or benefit of the credit, in this State; and to a consumer mortgage where the goods subject to the mortgage are situated in this State.

Clause 7 amends section 15 of the principal Act, extending the time limit within which the consumer must exercise his right of rescission under that section from seven to 14 days from the delivery of the goods. Clause 8 amends section 20 of the principal Act. This amendment relates to the variation of a consumer lease and corresponds to the amendments proposed to sections 40 and 41 of the Consumer Credit Act. Clause 9 amends section 22 of the principal Act to provide that there shall be no appeal from a decision of the tribunal fixing the place at which a consumer may return goods subject to a consumer lease and thus terminate the lease. Clauses 10 and 11 take certain powers from the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs. These powers will be exercised in future by the Registrar. Clause 12 amends section 39 of the principal Act to make clear that the contract of insurance to which Part VII of the Act applies is a contract of insurance over goods.

Clause 13 amends section 50 of the principal Act. The arbitral powers which were, according to the original plan, to be exercised by the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs will be exercised by the Registrar. Consequently an amendment is made to subsection (2) (d). The new paragraph is inserted providing that the Governor may prescribe terminology for use in consumer contracts, credit contracts and consumer mortgages, and that the prescribed terminology shall, when so used, bear an interpretation prescribed in the regulations.

Mr. COUMBE secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### **CONSUMER CREDIT ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Consumer Credit Act, 1972. Read a first time.

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

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

It makes several amendments to the Consumer Credit Act, 1972. The immediate need for the Bill arises from the fact that several credit providers affected by the Consumer Credit Act have not yet completed necessary preparations for operating under its provisions. It is therefore necessary to introduce the new Act in stages. The Bill enacts a provision enabling the Governor to suspend the operation of certain provisions of the Act. The Government proposes that the licensing provisions will be brought into operation and, during a transitional period, a person licensed under the Consumer Credit Act will be deemed to be licensed also under the Money-lenders Act.

Soon after the enactment of the new legislation, a committee under the chairmanship of Judge White was

set up to draft regulations and to make the necessary arrangements for the administration of the new legislation. This committee has done much valuable work.

In subjecting the legislation to close and detailed scrutiny, the committee has arrived at certain new ideas for inclusion in the legislation, together with a few suggested improvements. Several amendments are therefore introduced to give effect to the committee's recommendations. The major amendments relate to the procedures and administration of the tribunal. It is now proposed that the Registrar of the tribunal should be a special magistrate. He will be empowered under the provisions of the Bill to exercise the jurisdiction of the tribunal in various minor matters. This will greatly facilitate the disposal of business by the tribunal. The Bill also contains significant amendments providing for a credit provider to give notice to the consumer of his rights upon variation of a consumer credit contract and extends the provision relating to the publication of advertisements.

Clauses 1 and 2 are formal. Clause 3 enables the Governor to suspend specified provisions of the Act until a day fixed in the suspending proclamation, or a day to be fixed by subsequent proclamation. Clause 4 makes a consequential amendment to the Money-lenders Act. Clause 5 makes some minor amendments to definitions in the principal Act. The definition of "statutory rebate" is amended so that the simple interest formula is rendered applicable to any contract under which interest is calculated at periodic intervals. At present it is applicable only where simple interest is calculated upon the balance outstanding at monthly intervals.

Clause 6 amends a clerical error in section 6 of the principal Act and makes an amendment consequential upon the amendments proposed to section 54 of the principal Act. Clause 7 amends section 8 of the principal Act. This section deals with the delegation of powers by the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs. There has been some question as to whether the delegate must be mentioned specifically by name, or can be identified by reference to his office. The clause makes clear that he can be identified by reference to his office in the regulation or the instrument of delegation. Clause 8 amends section 13 of the principal Act. This section deals with the membership of the tribunal. A small amendment is made making clear that, in choosing some person to represent consumers, the Minister is to choose someone who represents the interests of the whole class of persons for whose protection both the Consumer Credit Act and the Consumer Transactions Act were enacted.

Clause 9 amends section 18 of the principal Act. The amendment enables the Chairman of the tribunal to delegate his jurisdiction to the Registrar in any range of matters in which the Chairman has independent jurisdiction. If, however, any party to proceedings before the Registrar objects to the Registrar's exercising a delegated jurisdiction, the Registrar is required to refer the proceedings to the Chairman for hearing and determination. Clause 10 provides that the Registrar may issue a summons on behalf of the tribunal. It also provides that the offences set out in section 21 shall be punishable by the tribunal in the same manner as a contempt of court.

Clause 11 amends section 22 of the principal Act to enable the tribunal to make an order for costs at any appropriate stage of the proceedings before it. Clause 12 amends section 23 of the principal Act to provide that, where the tribunal has made a decision or order in any proceedings, a party to the proceedings may request the tribunal to supply written reasons for its decision or order. The

tribunal is required to comply with any such request. Clause 13 provides that the Registrar of the tribunal is to be a special magistrate. The Registrar's powers and functions are to be defined by regulation. The Registrar is empowered to delegate any functions of a clerical nature assigned to him to any person approved by the Chairman.

Clause 14 amends section 39 of the principal Act to provide that a licensed credit provider may operate without an approved manager personally supervising the business of the credit provider for a period of up to 28 days. Clauses 15 and 16 make parallel amendments to sections 40 and 41 of the principal Act. The notice that the credit provider is required to give to the consumer must contain information about the consumer's rights under the Consumer Transactions Act, as well as his rights under the Consumer Credit Act. The credit provider is also required to serve a notice upon a consumer, setting out in a clear and concise manner the effect of variation of a credit contract.

Clause 17 amends section 54 of the principal Act. This section is at present limited to the publication of advertisements by or on behalf of credit providers. The section is amended to deal with the publication of advertisements relating to the provision of credit by any person. Provisions are inserted to facilitate proof of any stipulations made by the Commissioner to which the advertisements must conform. New subsection (5) makes clear that the new section is to apply to any person, whether or not he is entitled to exemption from other provisions of the Act.

Clause 18 amends section 57 of the principal Act. The criminal liability for making false statements to a credit provider with a view to procuring credit is made generally applicable to any person. Clause 19 amends the regulation-making powers of the principal Act. A new provision is inserted for enabling the Governor to confer on the Chairman any jurisdiction of the tribunal. The Governor is also empowered to prescribe the powers, discretions and functions of the Registrar.

Mr. COUMBE secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### CONSTITUTION CONVENTION

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

That, whereas the Parliament of South Australia by joint resolution of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, adopted on September 26 and 27, 1972, appointed 12 members of the Parliament as delegates to take part in the deliberations of a convention to review the nature and contents and operation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia and to propose any necessary revision or amendment thereof; and whereas the said joint resolution provided that eight such delegates should be appointed by the House of Assembly and four should be appointed by the Legislative Council; and whereas the said joint resolution further provided that the eight delegates appointed by the House of Assembly should be the Hon. I. D. Corcoran, the Hon. D. A. Dunstan, Dr. B. C. Eastick, Mr. S. G. Evans, Mr. E. R. Goldsworthy, the Hon. L. J. King, Mr. T. M. McRae and Mr. R. G. Payne; and whereas the said joint resolution further provided that each appointed delegate should continue as a delegate until he ceases to be a member of the Parliament or until the House by which he has been appointed otherwise determines, now it is hereby resolved that this House determines that Mr. E. R. Goldsworthy shall cease to be a member appointed by the House of Assembly as a delegate to the said convention and that Mr. R. R. Millhouse shall be such delegate in place of Mr. E. R. Goldsworthy.

In moving that the House adopt this motion, I wish to stress at the outset that the reasons for its introduction are to bring the composition of the South Australian delegation into conformity with the spirit of this convention as it has developed from its conception to a stage where final preparations are now being made for the first session in



Sydney during the week beginning September 3, 1973. In August, 1971, Sir George Reid, the then Attorney-General for Victoria, wrote to me setting out initial suggestions for the convention, including proposals that all representatives should be State Parliamentarians, that they be elected by their respective Parliaments, and that their "number should be large enough to reflect all Parties and differing views within the Parties".

On Friday, February 25, 1972, a meeting of State Attorneys-General was held in Melbourne to discuss proposals for the Constitution Convention, at which it was agreed that a recommendation would be made by the Ministers to their respective Governments "that the delegates (to the convention) should consist of influential members of Parliament that would reflect the complete spectrum of views of their respective Parliaments". On that occasion I expressed the view, to which I still subscribe, that "if any proposed change (to the Constitution of the Commonwealth) is to come about it will have to command the virtual unanimous support not only of the Commonwealth and the States but of all political Parties; history shows there is no prospect of Constitutional amendment unless that unanimity is present . . . ; the widest possible point of view must be represented if the convention is to be of any value at all".

All discussions and events since that meeting in Melbourne have proceeded on the basis of the above recommendation by the State Attorneys-General and the principle behind the recommendation as I expressed it at that meeting. The letters which I sent to the Leader of the Opposition in this House and the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council which initiated the selection of the South Australian delegation contained the following passage:

The Attorneys-General expressed their view that the various Parliaments in making their selections should endeavour to make their delegations representative of the widest possible spectrum within their Parliaments and that the delegations should consist of influential members of Parliament.

The Commonwealth of Australia, Victoria, and Queensland have included in their delegations representatives of minority groups in their Parliaments. At the meeting of Attorneys-General in Melbourne referred to before, I said:

We have no minority Parties represented in South Australia, so there is no problem in that regard, but I can understand that where there are minorities in Parliaments those Governments would have to make some arrangement for representation of minority Parties.

Since March and April of this year this proposition is of course no longer true of the South Australian Parliament. The members for Goyder and Mitcham sit as a separate group, as also does the member for Flinders. On September 14, 1972 (after the Opposition had nominated its members of the delegation), in reply to a question by the member for Ross Smith, I drew attention to the understanding which had been reached by the Attorneys-General of the Commonwealth and the States and which had been communicated to the Leader of the Opposition in both Houses: that the delegation should reflect all schools of political thought in the Parliament.

I commented that it might have been possible that the delegation from the Opposition did not reflect all schools of political thought on that side of the House and expressed regret that that delegation was not more representative of the political views expressed from the other side. At that time, however, all Opposition members were members of the Liberal and Country League. However regrettable it might be that the Opposition representatives were all members of the dominant faction in the L.C.L. and that the

minority faction was entirely excluded from representation, it remained a matter for the Opposition itself. Since that time, the position has changed and there are now three separate groups comprising the Opposition. It is, therefore, the Government's view that South Australia should now recognize and apply the principles that have pervaded all discussions with respect to the forthcoming convention and that have been adopted, by practical implementation, by all other State Parliaments and the Commonwealth Parliament.

The question, of course, arises, if that principle is recognized, how this representation should be arranged. The member for Goyder, as the Leader of his Liberal Movement group, approached the Premier and indicated that there should be a representative of his group and that the member for Mitcham would be his nominee for that purpose. The Premier discussed this matter with the Leader of the Opposition and inquired whether the Leader of the Opposition was prepared to agree that one of the delegates who was a member of the Liberal and Country League would make way for a representative of the minority groups on the Opposition side. The Leader of the Opposition was not agreeable to that course.

The situation then arose that the Government was called upon to make up its mind whether it would initiate steps to implement what it regarded as the spirit of the convention and, indeed, the understanding upon which the various Governments agreed to sponsor the resolutions in their respective Parliaments, which would set the convention in motion. The Government takes the view that it is its responsibility, in these circumstances, to do what it can to ensure that the whole political spectrum in this House is reflected so far as possible in the delegation to the convention. There being, of course, two minority groups on the Opposition side, a further problem is obviously raised. I took the opportunity of discussing with both the member for Goyder and the member for Flinders, and indeed the member for Mitcham, the situation that arose in an effort to see whether those members could themselves agree upon a representative to replace one of the Liberal and Country League members of the delegation.

Unfortunately, they were not able to agree and it therefore fell to the Government once again to make a decision in the matter. In these circumstances, it seemed obvious that one member of the Liberal and Country League part of the delegation could be asked to make way for a minority group representative; otherwise, the representation of the non-Liberal and Country League Opposition groups in this House would fall short of what was reasonable, so the Government had to decide on something on which those two minority groups did not agree. With two members in one group and one member in another group, it seemed that the choice should fall upon a member of the larger of those two minority groups. In these circumstances, the Government has taken the decision that the member for Mitcham should replace one of the Liberal and Country League delegates.

I then approached the Leader of the Opposition and indicated to him that this was the Government's intention. I inquired of him whether he wished to nominate the delegate from his Party who should be replaced and I invited him to do so without stating that that was the proper course to take. The Leader of the Opposition, however, preferred not to do so, so once again the Government was put in the position of having to make a choice for the Opposition and decide not only who was to go into the delegation but also who was to go out of it, if the Government's view was accepted by the House.

The choice for exclusion has fallen upon the member for Kavel, only because my information is that he would not be available, anyway, for the first session of the convention. Therefore, if the Government was forced into the position of having to make the choice that the Liberal and Country League itself was not apparently prepared to make, it had to make it on some basis, and the fact that the member for Kavel would not be available for the first session seemed to be good enough. It leaves it to the Liberal and Country League section of the Opposition subsequently, if it wishes, to make its own arrangements. The Government will be willing to accede to any wish that the Liberal and Country League expresses as to who its representatives will be in the future. If we have to make the choice ourselves, we make it on the basis that the member for Kavel is not available at present.

Mr. COUMBE secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.

(Continued from August 2. Page 182.)

Mr. VENNING (Rocky River): I rise again, following my rising last Thursday afternoon when you, Mr. Speaker, may have thought I was going to make a lengthy speech. I was wondering what was happening from the Chair: I could not make out whether you were playing windmills or cricket umpiring and waving a four. However, I got the message and sought leave to continue my remarks. Hence, I welcome the opportunity this afternoon to continue my contribution to the debate.

I, too, offer my condolences to the relatives of the late Speaker, Mr. Hurst. I knew him only as the Speaker in this Chamber. His colleagues opposite spoke highly of his activities in his own electoral district, to the extent that they suggested ways and means of perpetuating his memory in that district. I make special mention of the late Mr. Harry Kemp, who was a member of the Legislative Council for many years and who had a wide knowledge of the problems associated with the man on the land. For many years there has been a session on the radio, listened to by many South Australians, called *Life on the land*, in which the late Mr. Kemp and several other leading agriculturists took part. I know that his contribution was appreciated and he will be missed greatly in the future.

I welcomed meeting Harry Kemp at different times and talking about the seasonal prospects. I am sure that he would have loved to speak about the present agricultural season. He probably would have commented on problems associated with this current season—perhaps rust or frost in areas where crops were sown early. His wide experience was of great assistance to the younger generation. I think that this is an appropriate time to refer to the late Mr. Arthur Calwell. Although he was a politician on the opposite side to me, I have heard it said many times by his supporters that he was a loyal, solid Laborite, and it was said by his colleagues that they knew where they were with him. They may not be so sure of the situation with their present Leader, but this was indeed a compliment to the late Arthur Calwell.

I congratulate you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, on your appointment. When it was suggested that Mr. Ryan would be Speaker, I said to him, "Would you like me to carry on as Acting Speaker?" He said, "No, Howard." I said, "Why not?" and he said, "I may have to share the salary with you." Last session Mr. Gordon Combe was promoted to the position of South Australian Ombudsman, and Mr. Aub. Dodd was appointed as Clerk of the House, and I congratulate him on that appointment.

Also, I welcome Mr. Peter Arnold, member for Chaffey. I know that this will be the last time we will welcome him back, because he is now here to stay. Over the years the District of Chaffey has been rather like a yo-yo. I know very well a previous Liberal and Country League member for Chaffey, Mr. King. I recall that, several years ago after he was defeated, I attended with my wife at the following opening of Parliament as a constituent of the District of Rocky River. I saw Mr. King sitting in the gallery among many other people, and I thought to myself that politics was a pretty rough game and that once a person was out, he was out. There was Mr. King sitting with the rank and file, and listening to the Opening Speech of the new Parliament after being defeated. Good luck, Peter Arnold; I hope you have a long and enjoyable period here—not long in Opposition but soon as a Government member.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Why not speak about the voting figures for Rocky River?

Mr. VENNING: There will be plenty of time to do that. The member for Gouger comes to this Chamber from another place, and his knowledge of the Upper House and his general experience will make him a great asset to this House. He has a fairly heavy load to carry, because not only must he attend to the District of Gouger but also he must keep an eye on the District of Goyder. I publicly thank the people of the District of Rocky River for electing me as their member for another period. It has been said that I received sufficient support from the Labor Party to hold my seat, and much has been said about Labor Party preferences. These statements are not really true, because if people had stuck rigidly to the Labor Party ticket I would not be here.

Many people swung away from the Australian Labor Party ticket, because they thought sufficiently about the situation not to follow that ticket to the degree advocated by the A.L.P. It is well known that a deal was made between the Country Party and the A.L.P. for the election. When the situation is analysed, one realizes that the A.L.P. candidate for Rocky River was hardly seen during the six months immediately before the election, although 12 months before the election he had been doing much work. This indicated that a deal had been made. It makes one question whether first past the post voting may not have some merit, particularly when deals are made in order to defeat a candidate.

Mr. Nankivell: It has been done elsewhere.

Mr. VENNING: They did it in the District of Mallee. However, if the idea is to create a situation, I do not think much of it. Last Friday I said to a gentleman, who is a Country Party candidate, "Why, with your country interests, have you given your preferences in the Southern District by-election in the way you have?" He said, "We did it this way so that we could win." That is all he wanted to do, irrespective of the consequences.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Why do you think your personal vote went down so heavily?

Mr. VENNING: It is rather significant to consider the figures: if it had been first past the post voting, I would have won by about 1,700 votes, and that is far from being a close call. The District of Rocky River is most important: it has an excellent member who is willing to serve that area to the best of his ability. Many important towns are situated in that district. I consider that Port Broughton is the Victor Harbor of the north and much development is taking place in that town. More than 600 summer houses have been built in the area extending from Port Broughton to Fishermens Bay. It is hoped that the building of a new hospital will begin at Port Broughton

by the end of this year. The towns of Laura (the home of Golden North), Wirrabara, Melrose, and Wilmington are all important agricultural areas and important for tourists, because it is through these areas that the people travel on their way to the Flinders Range.

Wilmington and Carrieton, stepping-off points to the Flinders Range, have a great potential for tourism, and the Government should consider giving more financial support to these areas in order to promote conditions that are important to them. Booleroo Centre, Jamestown, Spalding, and Gladstone are also situated in my district, whilst Clare is fast developing as an area for growing wine grapes. Also, Mintaro is a little quiet town in which you can have anything put on the slate.

Last but not least is the important town of Crystal Brook, my home town, which contains the regional offices of the Highways and Engineering and Water Supply Departments. Because of these regional offices alone, it will, unlike many other country towns, not decline because it is on the up and up all the time. There are about 11 district councils in the Rocky River District, and it is of concern to them that the Royal Commission on Local Government Boundaries will no doubt recommend a decrease in the number of councils in the district. The number of district councils in the State as a whole will be reduced from 137 to probably between 35 and 40. The Commission's findings will no doubt mean that the number of councils in the Rocky River District will be considerably reduced, and this likely finding worries the councils there.

Approaches have been made from time to time at local government conferences that councils be permitted to maintain the roads in their areas. Once a road is sealed it is the Highways Department's responsibility to maintain it. Over a period, councils have passed resolutions at their conferences asking that they be given the responsibility of maintaining the roads in their areas once they become sealed. When this revenue is denied the councils, some of them get into financial difficulties. If the Government had considered the whims of these councils that sought financial assistance to maintain roads once they became sealed, many of them would be financially viable and it would not be necessary to include them in the great Commonwealth Government plan now taking place. The appointment of the Royal Commission is only part of the Commonwealth's large regional plan.

The Highways Department has had a fairly wide programme of road reconstruction throughout the State, particularly in the Rocky River District and in surrounding areas, but it displeases me that the sum being made available each year to the department has been considerably reduced. Not only has finance been reduced but, as a result of inflation, the amount of work that can be undertaken with this limited sum is considerably diminishing. Work on the reconstruction and resealing of roads in these areas is dropping behind schedule. In 1971, I asked the Minister of Roads and Transport (Hon. G. T. Virgo) a question about the Laura railway crossing because there had been a serious accident at the crossing. The Minister replied that he was amazed that I should suddenly be concerned about the crossing but, if it was as serious as I had made it out to be, he would do something about it. Two years later nothing has been done. Two plans were drawn up by the department of where the road could be rerouted for the safety of people using the crossing.

As recently as a month ago, when work was about to proceed, word came through that the project was not to commence because insufficient funds were available. In country areas, where not many votes are cast for the

Government, the people's attitude in these matters is not seriously taken into account. The shifting of the Highways Department camp at Morchard, which had been working on Main Road No. 378, is of great concern to people in the North. This camp had been reconstructing the road from Orreroo through to Carrieton and, when the gang was within three or four miles of Eurelia, the work stopped. The gang has now been moved to a location near Port Augusta. The information I received last week was that the work had stopped on this road long before it should have been stopped. The road was left in an unsatisfactory state: the culverts were not properly cemented, and it looked as though it had been a hasty decision to move the gang from the area before it had completed its work. Is it any wonder that people in these areas are concerned at what takes place from time to time?

The Railways Department has been criticized during Question Time and in debate from time to time. Questions have been asked about the committee that was set up to investigate railway activities and about when rail standardization is likely to take place. My colleague, the member for Frome, referred to rail freights and offered several suggestions. Suggestions have been made to the Government from time to time about what could be done to improve railway operations and revenue, but little heed has been taken of any of them. I am interested to know when work will commence on the completion of the rail standardization programme that will link Adelaide with the line from Port Pirie to Sydney. In his 1970 policy speech the Premier referred to that programme and to his Government's attitude towards it. However, I noted with interest that in his policy speech this year the Premier did not even refer to the rail standardization programme, and this omission concerned me considerably. However, the Minister, in reply to questions in this House, has restored my confidence that the standardization will take place. He is still conferring with the Commonwealth authorities on the standardization of that line. I do not know how many times the South Australian committee has conferred with the Commonwealth committee on this matter of rail standardization, but the number must run into double figures. One would have thought that, with Labor Governments in both Commonwealth and State spheres, they would have been able to get together and push on with it.

The question of rail freights concerns many people. We hear a great deal about transport and what the Government is likely to do about it, what will happen about deliveries to silos, and so on, but the general opinion is that, if the Government were to reduce rail freights to terminals, much more wheat would be carted to silos in country areas. When Sir Thomas Playford was the Leader of the Government in this State he considered these far-out terminals and reduced freights considerably to places such as Quorn in the North, and Pinnaroo in the South-East. However, immediately a Labor Government took office in South Australia, those concessions were taken away and the situation of rail freights reverted to the *status quo*.

So we have a conflict at present between rail freights and road transport costs. The member for Frome spoke of the position at Andrews, which is in the Port Adelaide division; grain must go from Andrews to Port Adelaide, involving a long rail haul with freight at about 13c, whereas grain moved by road transport goes to the Port Pirie zone with a consequent saving in freight of 3c or 4c a bushel (0.036 m<sup>3</sup>) to the primary producer. The situation could be improved if grain freights were

reduced. For some time now grain freights have subsidized passenger services in this State, and for this reason alone the Government should consider the matter.

The question of transport is a hot potato at present. We are told that legislation will be presented in this House in September. The committee set up by the Minister has submitted its report, which was tabled in this House last week. I thank Mr. Tony Flint, the Chairman of that committee, for his co-operation in making it possible for primary producers from Rocky River and elsewhere to get together to discuss the implications of the legislation. A meeting was held about a month ago at Jamestown, in my area. It was attended by more than 250 people, consisting mostly of primary producers and carriers from a wide area. At this meeting Mr. Flint outlined the recommendations and the content of the report being prepared for the Minister. The meeting was an excellent one, giving carriers and primary producers an opportunity to express their views after having heard Mr. Flint. Questions were asked and answered by Mr. Flint and the seven or eight members of his committee accompanying him. Members of the House of Assembly were present, as well as members of the Legislative Council, and it was a most interesting and successful occasion. Those present expressed their views and the politicians were there to hear what everyone had to say. Eventually, when the legislation is brought into Parliament, it will get the treatment it deserves and I hope it will emerge as legislation found reasonable by those who have to abide by it.

Even as recently as this afternoon the question of the dial-a-bus service was raised again in this House. One wonders just how much this has cost the South Australian taxpayers. The stated cost is now up to about \$50,000, and I am wondering whether it is likely to get any higher; it started at about \$3,000 to \$4,000. When the dial-a-bus proprietor was questioned by various interviewers it was most obvious that they were trying to protect the Minister. I have been wondering what was going on in this regard, and it will be interesting to see where it finishes. The figure quoted today indicates that the service has cost the taxpayers \$50,000, and it is still rising. What worries me is that the Government has no qualms about the wastage of money or, as it was put today, the money spent. The Government says it is not wastage, but money spent on an exercise to look into transport requirements in South Australia. I suppose it must be put down to experience—\$50,000, just like that! That sum of money would have been enough to do the required work at the Laura railway crossing about five times, but still it has not been done.

I must compliment the member for Davenport, who is not in the Chamber at the moment, on his speech in the previous session and his remarks about the Agriculture Department. He worked in that department for some time and in his maiden speech he gave us information about the department right from the horse's mouth. I am concerned that the Government should even contemplate the removal of this most important department to Monarto. We are concerned with what the Government is doing about this facet and many other facets of the operations of the Agriculture Department. Having had three boys pass through the Rural Youth Movement, I am interested in this activity of the Agriculture Department, knowing what benefit it has given to rural areas of the State. In reply to a question today, the member for Heysen was told that the rural youth section of the department should have six advisers, including a senior adviser, but at present three positions are vacant. One wonders when

the Government is likely to have these advisers appointed. It appears that the Government does not have much sympathy towards rural youth or the department, which is permitted to run down. In country areas it has been suggested to me that the Government views rural youth organizations throughout the State as a training ground for Opposition members, so I am not surprised at the lack of interest shown by the Government in rural youth and the Agriculture Department.

For some time everyone has been talking about inflation. Earlier in this debate, the member for Mitcham said that, when he was cleaning out his office, he found some screeed that the Premier had issued about rising costs in this State. He then listed these items, showing how increases had taken place. However, really all he need have done was refer to the policy speech of the Labor Party given by the then Leader of the Opposition (Hon. D. A. Dunstan) on May 5, 1970, before the election that year. The then Leader criticized the Liberal and Country League Government, which was in office at that time, for the way the cost of living had increased. He said:

Perhaps the most worrying economic point for the average person is the break-neck speed at which the cost of living is rising. During the past two years as part of its policy of free-for-all the L.C.L. Government has drastically reduced the number of goods under price control. In September, 1968, price control was lifted on some 32 items, including many building materials, along with clothing, soft drinks, and cooking utensils.

Mr. Nankivell: Did this Government put it back again?

Mr. VENNING: No. Mr. Dunstan continued:

The then Treasurer (Mr. Pearson) also announced at the same time that many items would remain under control, but that the Prices Commissioner would not fix prices on them unless action became necessary.

Then he listed the items that were supposed to have increased in price. He referred to water rates. Which Government has increased them? Later he said:

A Labor Government will administer the Prices Act to protect the purchasing power of money in this State. It will change the present disastrous course.

It is well known that the Labor Party won that election, but it has done nothing at all about inflation. In fact, the Government has added to inflation in this State; it is doing nothing about it, and it does not know what to do about it.

*Members interjecting:*

Mr. VENNING: Members opposite should remember that I represent the people of Rocky River; so often members make personal remarks about me when I talk about problems concerning the primary producers of this State. Recently I read with great interest the report of the Chairman of Directors of Grosvenor Hotel Limited (Mr. Jim Heaslip). As members know, Mr. Heaslip was the former member for Rocky River; he is a sound fellow indeed. In his report, he spoke about the death of Mr. R. A. Telfer, who, as Manager of the Grosvenor for many years, was well known to people throughout Australia. Mr. Heaslip states:

We are being constantly told via television, radio and press that private employers and companies must endeavour to absorb costs and keep prices down. The policy of the Grosvenor has been to fix tariffs and hold them, if possible, for 12 months. By doing so it enables travel agents to confidently confirm advance reservations for tourists from interstate and overseas. Last year our tariffs increased by 40c and we were able to hold that price, despite increased costs, until May of this year. At this time we were confronted with increased costs never known to the industry before.

He lists the increase in awards. Continuing, he says:

The increased cost to the Grosvenor as a result of these awards, on an annual basis, will exceed our net profit for

the past year. The Grosvenor Hotel is a 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year industry. It has to pay every penalty rate under the awards governing this industry. It cannot close its doors on weekends or public holidays. The added cost of these awards is the direct charge of increased wages of which the employee gets little benefit, most of it going in increased taxation and the spiralling cost of living. The Prime Minister has stated that income tax rates will not be increased in the August Budget. He does not say that because of inflation and increased wages, despite his Government's extravagant spending, taxpayers will pay enough extra tax to enable him to carry on and continue exhorting private enterprise to control costs, instead of putting his own house in order and preventing taxpayers' money being unnecessarily wasted.

I see plenty of action which must increase inflation. I can see none to combat it. Where will this policy land us? The Government produces nothing; it only spends what the taxpayer contributes . . . Much as I would like to make a forecast for the next 12 months, I cannot do so . . . With Federal Ministers making statements and threats, some contradicted by the Prime Minister, others not, the loud outcry, costly trips, law costs and boycotts against France, a democratic nation, for an offence not yet committed, yet hardly a finger raised against China, a Communist nation, which has already committed the offence, how can one know or even forecast one month ahead?

The report concludes:

If the Socialist Government we have today puts into practice what they say they will do, that is, take from those what they have and give to those who have not, then this would be the end of private enterprise and your company. I cannot, however, see the people of Australia allowing this happen.

After reading Mr. Heaslip's report, I take my hat off to anyone trying to run a business at all, especially in the present political and industrial climate. Indeed, many people throughout the State and the Commonwealth are looking to their next opportunity at the ballot box to show their desire for a change in Government.

I now refer to the situation involving the Queenstown shopping project. Many of my constituents are concerned with what is taking place in this area. They have read press reports claiming that the Premier has threatened to overrule the Supreme Court. I refer to one press report, as follows:

Myer's directors claimed today the Premier, Mr. Dunstan, had threatened to overrule the Supreme Court over the company's Queenstown Garden Plaza project. Myer's directors called a special press conference in Adelaide today to challenge the Premier (Mr. Dunstan) over the Queenstown shopping centre issue.

It is a deplorable situation when the Leader of the Government threatens to override the decision of the Supreme Court. Indeed, the Premier's action has been such that many people wonder what interest he has in the project himself. It is of great concern to many in the community that this situation has been allowed to develop.

I congratulate the member for Bragg on his most eloquent speech regarding doctors' fees. He is a man who knows the facts of this situation and he put his case plainly. After listening to members opposite with their Socialist tones it, was like a breath of fresh air to hear the honourable member, a man who has had to make a way for himself. He did not get there just by the gift of the gab, like members opposite, but by his ability alone. Not only is he a member of the medical profession: he is also a member of this House and the way he advanced his argument was appreciated by many clear-thinking people, because he told us the true story of this matter.

This is a serious matter and I hope the Government will not be as foolish as it appears to be regarding this legislation. I pay a tribute to the honourable member for his explanation of the situation. As I have had much to do with the medical profession in recent months, all

doctors have my sympathy. I believe that nothing should be done to curtail their activities, their opportunities or their desire to work. We know what nationalization has done in other parts of the world not only to the medical profession but also to other vocational avenues to the detriment of those concerned. The Government should take a serious view before it proceeds with any action in this matter.

Mr. BURDON (Mount Gambier): In congratulating the Government on His Excellency's Speech marking the opening of the second session of the Forty-first Parliament, I further congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on your elevation to the highest office in this House. However, we all regret the circumstances that brought about these changes and I pay my respects to the late Speaker (Mr. Reg Hurst), a kindly man, a man whose company and friendship I valued highly. His family can take comfort in the fact that he was a friend of all and respected by all. My condolences I extend to the families of Harry Kemp and Roy McLachlan in their unfortunate losses.

Turning to a happier situation, I congratulate the new members for Elizabeth and Semaphore on their election to this House and I congratulate those new members elected to the Opposition benches.

Mr. Jennings: And long may they stay there.

Mr. BURDON: I do not disagree with those sentiments, and I hope they will stay there for a long time, although there is a possibility that some of them could be in for a change soon, especially if past practice on the river is maintained. The situation emerging in the south of Eyre Peninsula is also most interesting. During this debate this House has witnessed the Opposition factions airing their views on the factions that now exist on the Opposition benches. Government members believe that this situation will continue for a considerable period. Indeed, we have all been interested in the events of the last 18 months; we can only hope that the situation will continue for the next 18 years, and we have every reason to believe that it will do so. Government members now only need to help keep the member for Rocky River in this House by getting a few Labor supporters to assist him. Indeed, once he loses the sympathy of the Labor voters in Rocky River he will not be re-elected. The position regarding the member for Goyder and the member for Mitcham is extremely interesting. I have been told that this evening the member for Goyder will deliver another firebrand speech in this House, and I look forward to that. I am giving advance notice to members of what they may expect.

In addition, I have been told that the member for Eyre will follow the member for Goyder and launch a counter-attack. Therefore, if this takes place, the evening should be interesting. If we had one or two doorkeepers, we should be able to make something on the gate. We have reached an extremely interesting situation (and, unfortunately, this has been brought about by the death of the Hon. Harry Kemp) in the by-election for the Southern District of the Legislative Council on Saturday. I read in today's *South-Eastern Times* a report about one candidate and saw a photograph of him, but his name is not mentioned.

Mr. Hopgood: He's well known.

Mr. BURDON: He must be extremely well known, because his name is not mentioned. I do not know how the voters will work that out.

Mr. Rodda: Mr. Who?

Mr. BURDON: He is Mr. Who, but I assure the member for Victoria that he is not the Liberal Movement candidate. I understand that the member for Goyder has

been extremely active in the past week or two and that his action has stirred activity in other directions. I understand he has been stealing to his cause a few of the erstwhile Liberal and Country League members in the District of Millicent. All in all, the contest in Southern District could be extremely interesting.

Mr. Hall: For whom will you vote?

Mr. BURDON: I have not worked that out yet. As it will be a secret ballot, I do not think I should divulge that at present.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You would put the L.C.L. last, though?

Mr. BURDON: I could offer a voting pattern but, if I did, I would probably be accused of being biased towards the Australia Party, so I do not think I should enlarge on that aspect.

Mr. Rodda: I think you're doing a good job.

Mr. BURDON: I thank the honourable member, who apparently thinks my choice is good. The things that have been exercising the minds of the Opposition have given much pleasure to Government members, because those Opposition members, when they were members of the Government, took considerable delight in having a go at members on this side when we had problems in our Party. I suppose that, if you give it, you must take it: that is the way of life. I only hope that the factions in the Opposition will continue to enjoy themselves for a long time, as I consider they are doing now. True, a clash of personalities has brought about this state of affairs but that is something members opposite must work out. We consider that the longer it takes them to work it out the more interesting it will be.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Do you think they will do it by the year 2000?

Mr. BURDON: The position should be different by then and some of those who have been causing the problems will have retired from this place. That is about the only way the position can be resolved, so we can look forward to enjoying for a long time what is happening. I consider that the objective of the Parliament (and this is the practised policy of the present Government) should be to have a state of affairs in which all citizens in the State have an equal opportunity and in which sectional interests cannot be promoted. Rural people depend on city people, as I think the member for Eyre should realize, instead of consistently trying in this place to promote a sectional point of view.

Mr. Gunn: That's not true.

Mr. BURDON: It is true, as is shown in every utterance the honourable member and the member for Rocky River make in this House. Unfortunately, we also had the newly elected member for Flinders dealing with this subject. However, while we are promoting sectional interests, we are not doing due justice to South Australia and its citizens. If we promote the interests of one section against the other, we will have divisions in the community, and we as members of Parliament should not be fostering such divisions. I know that it may be nice for political purposes to do that, but, in the interests of the State, we should not do it.

Metropolitan people depend on rural people and rural people depend on metropolitan people. Goods produced in the country are marketed in the city and, conversely, goods produced by city people, such as manufactured goods (machinery, motor cars, and consumer durables), are sold to people in the country. We must accept that 85 per cent of our consumer durables must go to markets in the Eastern States, and that is why this State Government

is trying to foster small craft industries and to secure diversification of the State's economy wherever possible so that we will not be as dependent on the Eastern States as we are now.

I wish to refer briefly to a matter about which the member for Florey spoke—the great future of industrial co-operation between employer and employee. Doubtless, the force of his argument (not only the vocal force) pointed the way to what we will see in the field of industrial progress in the future. The interests are two-sided. It is in the interests of the employer to have an efficient, productive and profitable enterprise and it is in the interests of the employee that he be efficient, happy in his work, and adequately rewarded for his labour. Therefore, worker participation in industry must be encouraged.

I should like to highlight this co-operation. There is an industry in Mount Gambier that originated in Victoria, the firm of Fletcher Jones and Staff. It provides an interesting exercise in management-staff relationship. It is slightly different from the policy expounded by the member for Florey but at least it creates an interesting situation as regards the staff. The management of Fletcher Jones and Staff has been able to benefit greatly from a scheme whereby the employees have a sharing interest in the company and share in the profits to a great extent. Fletcher Jones and Staff is a success story and is continuing in Mount Gambier, where it opened 12 months ago. The factory has trebled its business in that time.

Mr. Jennings: It is making great strides.

Mr. BURDON: Yes, and I hope the member for Ross Smith is wearing a pair.

Mr. Jennings: Not at the moment.

Mr. BURDON: Bad luck! I am led to believe that the industry has a great future, but I will not enlarge on that for the moment. What has interested me as a member of Parliament and has benefited the community that I represent is the Government's consumer protection legislation. This legislation gives the citizens of the State a legal protection ahead of any to be found in the other States of Australia. In my experience, the problems brought to me by constituents have been swiftly dealt with by the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs (Mr. Baker), and this legislation has benefited those people who have considered themselves wronged by the actions of other people. Sometimes, legislation of this kind does inconvenience some people but, by and large, it benefits most of them.

We cannot please everyone with legislation of this sort, because those people who are affected or think that their activities are restricted are placed in a position that causes them concern. A few people fall into that category, but everyone is subject to the laws of the State. However, this legislation has been effective in dealing with those people who have consistently flouted genuine trading transactions or business between themselves and their customers. In other words, we did have shady dealers, and one or two of them are still operating in the State. It does not matter in which business, profession or activity they operate, there are always some people trying to find ways of circumventing that legislation.

I have reason to believe that the legislation to be introduced shortly by the Attorney-General will further strengthen some of the consumer protection measures now operating in the State, and in some instances will extend them. I know that people in other States are jealous of some of the Acts operating in South Australia. I must give credit where credit is due: the member for Goyder was responsible for one of the early pieces of legislation of this type,

the Book Purchasers Protection Act, which has been the means by which many people, unsuspectingly caught by these unscrupulous booksellers or people who go around the country with these so-called teach-all or travelling universities, have obtained redress. These unscrupulous booksellers try to sell books to unsuspecting people and never indicate the price of those books, encyclopaedias, or whatever they are, until such time as the people get their agreements rolled up to them, and then there is a scramble to get themselves unscrambled.

Mr. Jennings: And then it is too late.

Mr. BURDON: There are certain provisions of the Act these days whereby, if action is taken within 14 days, the people concerned have the opportunity of having their agreements cancelled. This has proved beneficial to many people in South Australia, if my experience is anything to go by.

The Government's capital works programme in the District of Mount Gambier is now getting well under way. Recently, work has been commenced on further education buildings; it gives me great pleasure to see these buildings now getting off the ground; the foundations are being laid. Shortly after I came into this House, I advocated this type of extension and building now going on, but had to wait a few years for something to happen. It will be well worth while, as it will give the people of Mount Gambier first-class education buildings. In many respects, further education is "second chance" education, too.

We have also had provided in the last 12 months an extension into rural activities by the further education establishment in Mount Gambier, where about 50 students are engaged in rural studies at present, their ages ranging from 20 to 45 years. This is proving a fairly attractive programme to the rural community, where many facets of rural activities can be studied and discussed. It gives many people a deeper insight into the field in which they practise.

This rural studies programme, which has been undertaken in Mount Gambier and which is now under way, will in the next few years prove a good scheme from which many people will derive considerable benefit. A person is never too old to learn. That has been proved by people going along to undertake these studies in the rural studies section of the further education establishment in Mount Gambier. The Government has recently let a contract for extensions to the Mount Gambier Hospital. These extensions will cost about \$2,000,000 when completed. A South-Eastern nurses teaching college will be provided, which in itself indicates the extent to which the State Government is further decentralizing Government departments and Government activities generally. If any proof is needed of the success of decentralization, one has only to consider something that I have promoted for many years as a member, that is, the decentralization of the activities of the Motor Vehicles Department. This department's office in Mount Gambier, which has proved a singular success, is attracting custom from throughout the South-East and from the area north of that city. I am sure that the Registrar of Motor Vehicles would be the first person to acknowledge the success of this venture in a country area. The move has been successful at Mount Gambier, as it has been at Whyalla, and I understand that it will be extended to other districts soon. I have spoken to the General Manager of the State Government Insurance Commission several times, and I believe that an office of the commission will be established at Mount Gambier (one has been opened at Whyalla), as I understand that the policy of the commission includes further moves into country areas.

The Education Department has provided good schools in and around Mount Gambier. At present no schools constructed before the Second World War are situated in the city, although there are four such schools outside the city area. These schools need to be upgraded, but the department is doing what it can. I hope that the department will continue to ensure that modern facilities are provided, because students outside the city of Mount Gambier are entitled to enjoy the same facilities as are available in the city. Many of the present school buildings are first class, and I am sure that the open-space units provided have been most successful. I have spoken to teachers and students, and this system is being accepted in my district as something that is a challenge to all.

The world-wide shortage of timber is affecting all aspects of the timber industry in the Lower South-East. The members for Victoria and Millicent share a common interest with me in this industry. However, the timber industry is being hard pressed to meet ever-increasing demands and the general acceptance of radiata pine. I pay a tribute to those in the timber industry in the South-East, particularly the directors of Softwood Holdings Limited and the staff of the Woods and Forests Department, who researched new techniques practised in other countries in this industry and are now following those practices. Softwood Holdings Limited, as most people know, has re-equipped its plant at a cost of about \$8,000,000 to \$9,000,000, and I understand that the Woods and Forests Department will also be using more sophisticated machinery. I believe that there is a need to use machinery that will generally eliminate waste as much as possible. Machinery operated at present in some sections of the industry can be replaced to allow a greater recovery, and that is most important to the industry. Ever-increasing demands are being made on the industry. As there is only a limited supply of suitable land in the South-East, and as the population is increasing, land suitable for softwood planting will be sought more and more in the Eastern States. We will not be able to continue purchasing suitable land to grow pine trees, so we will have to find ways of making the best use of it and cutting out as much waste as possible in order to make the industry more efficient and improve its economy. This action will prove of benefit not only to shareholders of Softwood Holdings Limited but also to taxpayers through the efforts of the Woods and Forests Department.

The vegetable processing factory of Wattie Pict is also making significant progress. Having consolidated its activities in Mount Gambier, it recently announced that it would process a considerably increased number of vegetables to be grown in the South-East. Although this factory has primarily processed peas, several other types of vegetable are now to be used, and this company is entering into contracts with farmers in the South-East to grow these vegetables so that this factory will be able to continue to process these vegetables. This activity will provide more employment in the factory and provide farmers with an outlet for more diversified products.

Regarding forestry in the South-East, it is time that all sections of the industry took a serious look at the situation prevailing in the falling section. Gone are the days of the axe and the cross-cut saw; today the chain saw reigns supreme and mechanical know-how is required, together with a complete reassessment of what a faller's remuneration should be. Rates for fallers have not changed for many years. Because of the rates awarded for certain of the falling sections in the South-East forests, the industry is not attracting sufficient fallers. I believe that the Woods and Forests Department, the private sawmillers and the

logging contractors (including fallers engaged on contract rates) should study the industry, which is suffering a shortage of fallers. If sufficient fallers are not available and if the mills cannot obtain adequate supplies of logs, the industry cannot function to its full capacity.

It is time that all sections of the industry in the South-East got together to study this problem. All sections of the industry, the fallers and the prospective employees, must solve any problems. If nothing is done by the complex, the Government, or the cartage contractors, problems in the industry could become progressively worse, to the long-term detriment of the industry.

I have already referred to the Government's policy of decentralization of industry, but I want to see that policy carried still further in the future. Certain sections of Government activity could be of great advantage if they were taken to the country. Another Government activity involves the functions of the departments under the control of the Minister of Environment and Conservation (and I suppose that he must have a little pat on the back, because we must encourage him at times and see that he keeps on with the necessary work). The clean air regulations now operating have had a beneficial effect on certain sections of Mount Gambier, but they have not completely remedied the deficiency there. The move made by the Electricity Trust in this direction will have a further beneficial effect on the eastern part of Mount Gambier. I understand that the Minister will introduce certain noise abatement regulations possibly this session. Some of these regulations are most necessary. I do not agree that the cutting of a lawn early on a Sunday morning should be prohibited, although the man who ran his lawnmower under my window early on a Sunday morning would get short shrift.

Mr. Gunn: You wouldn't be unkind to him, would you?

Mr. BURDON: I would be if I had to be. As the South-East's water resources are of utmost importance to the State I hope that, when the Minister of Works visits Mount Gambier tomorrow, he will reassure many of the people in the South-East that any regulations will in some way affect many of the people in the State. However, I hope that the regulations will not be restrictive to the extent that they will cause undue concern to people, but the State must conserve its water resources. We cannot go on for ever drawing water out of the ground, because I have been reliably informed that it will be a serious matter if we reach a situation where one acre (.405 ha) in every five acres (2.025 ha) is irrigated in most regions (this applies to the Lower South-East now).

I understand that the South-East's water resources equal one-fifth of South Australia's water entitlement from the Murray River. The water in Lake Albert and Lake Alexandrina equals one-fifth of the water entitlement that South Australia now receives from the Murray River; virtually, its only use at present is that it provides another source of evaporation of Murray water. These aspects must be considered in relation to the conservation of water throughout the State. Certain people say that there is unlimited water in the Lower South-East (and there is, at present), but I have been reliably informed by some of the experts, such as officers of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the Mines Department, and Flinders University, who have done exercises on the South-East's water resources, that the water resources are expected to be able to provide for a population of about 250,000, without causing great concern. But beyond that figure, and the figure to which I referred in relation to irrigation,

we could, when we reach such a situation, run into trouble, even with the apparent plentiful supply of water in the South-East.

The Government has assured people in the South-East that its water resources will be used for the development of South-Eastern industry. As some people have been wont to say, the Government might divert South-Eastern water to the metropolitan area, but there is no foundation for such an allegation. The Government has undertaken to ensure that the South-East's water resources will be used for the benefit of the South-East.

I do not wish to embarrass the member for Victoria in my remarks about the water situation in the Padthaway-Keppoch area. I am sure that he will understand what I am about to say about the Lower South-East in this context. I understand that the irrigation now taking place in the Padthaway-Keppoch area is reaching the critical point, and this is something that the people even lower down the South-East must consider in regard to the conservation of water. I support the motion.

*[Sitting suspended from 5.59 to 7.30 p.m.]*

Mr. GUNN (Eyre): I, too, support the motion. I did not expect to be speaking quite so early this evening: I thought the member for Goyder was to address the House, but I understand he has other business. He is out of the House, as usual, as is his colleague the member for Mitcham.

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

Mr. GUNN: I should not like to guess, but judging by their actions during the previous session of Parliament they could be anywhere. The member for Mitcham could be attending to his legal practice. Nevertheless, I do not want to debate the merits of either of those members. I have other matters—

The Hon. D. H. McKee: More important matters.

Mr. GUNN: Yes, I have more important matters to discuss. First, I join with other members in expressing my sympathy to the relatives of both the late Hon. H. K. Kemp and the late Speaker of this House, Mr. Hurst. I shall reply now to one or two matters raised by the member for Flinders and the member for Mitcham who saw fit, in the course of their remarks, to make charges about the Liberal and Country League. I say here and now that I am proud to be once more the L.C.L. member for Eyre and to have been elected with an increased majority. That majority was increased because I stayed loyal to the principles of the L.C.L. I remind the member for Flinders that he is a member of this House only because his predecessor joined the Liberal Movement.

Mr. Langley: What about the other three in the front row?

Mr. GUNN: I shall leave the member for Unley to make his own speech when he sees fit; I am making this one. The former member for Flinders saw fit to join the L.M. against the wishes of the electors of Flinders. Anyone who, in the three months before the State election on March 10, went into the Flinders District would have been aware that Mr. Camie was not going to be re-elected.

The Hon. L. J. King: Were you there stirring up the League of Rights?

Mr. GUNN: I did not go into that district on any occasion other than, as I do now, to board an aeroplane to travel to Adelaide on a Tuesday morning, or when returning to my district. However, everyone I happened to contact when travelling in my own district told me the same thing: that people did not like the L.M., and I did not blame them.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Did you ask them to vote for the member?



Mr. GUNN: As a loyal member of the L.C.L., I always advise people to support that Party because at the last State election, now, and in the future, it is the only Party with the will and the machinery to defeat the Socialist Government. If the Country Party had won every seat for which it stood at the last election (and that includes Mallee, Flinders, Rocky River, Alexandra, Victoria, Kavel, Goyder, and Gouger) it would not have defeated one sitting Labor member and, therefore, it could not have helped in any way to defeat this Government. Why did the Country Party not oppose the member for Millicent and the member for Chaffey? That was because it had done a deal with the Australian Labor Party. It is quite simple. The member for Flinders, and the Country Party as a whole, wanted to defeat the Socialist Government, and I sincerely hope every member on this side wants to do that. I do, and I know the members of the L.C.L. do, and we will. I am quite confident that we will defeat the Labor Party, because the friends of the Minister of Labour and Industry in Canberra are annoying the people of this country. We only have to see what happened recently in Western Australia to know what the result will be in the near future.

I want to make it quite clear that if the Country Party were sincere in what its members were saying it would have opposed the Deputy Premier in Millicent and Mr. Curren in Chaffey. Of course, the Country Party was probably still smarting in Chaffey from the result of the 1970 election when it brought about the defeat of the present member for Chaffey, having handed out a two-sided how-to-vote card. There is no worry about the credibility of the present member for Chaffey. He is a loyal member of the L.C.L. and the figures proved that the electors, realizing by his stand that he was a stable person, returned him. He will be here longer than will the member for Unley.

The member for Flinders was quite critical of the Hon. Mr. DeGaris, the Leader of the Opposition in another place, regarding action taken by the L.C.L. members in that place in relation to proportional representation which we have now for the Legislative Council. The member for Flinders intimated that the Hon. Mr. DeGaris supported first past the post voting. In the *Advertiser* recently, writing about the prospects in the Southern by-election, Mr. Eric Franklin stated:

Mr. Martin Cameron (L.M.), an ex-colleague in Southern, sees Mr. DeGaris's remarks as "timed for the by-election," and as a "cover-up for the cave-in on the largely first-past-the-post PR system adopted for the Council."

The only person it caved in on that occasion was Mr. Cameron; he did not know what he was voting for, judging by what Mr. Franklin had to say, because he actually voted for first-past-the-post voting. That is typical of the propaganda these people have been promoting, assisted greatly by a certain newspaper in this course of action.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Be more specific.

Mr. GUNN: I shall leave it to the honourable member's imagination. The facts were deliberately misconstrued. In reply to an interjection by the Hon. Mr. Banfield, who asked, "What about first past the post?", the Hon. Mr. DeGaris said:

Voluntary voting and first past the post may well go together. At any rate, optional preferences go hand in hand with voluntary voting.

On no occasion did the Leader in another place support unqualified first-past-the-post voting.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Does Mr. DeGaris tell you what to do?

Mr. GUNN: He certainly does not tell me what to do. Members of the L.C.L. on this side (I cannot speak for the others) make up their own minds.

Mr. Langley: What about the pledge?

Mr. GUNN: We are well aware of the pledge signed by the member for Unley and his colleagues. I am not concerned about any other group. I simply say that I am proud to belong to a Party with such a fine record, a Party that will soon once more take over the Treasury benches. Then we shall see a few smiles taken off one or two faces.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: You are not going to make predictions, are you?

Mr. GUNN: I do not wish to dwell on the subjects I have been discussing, but I consider they should be canvassed, because there has been a great deal of speculation and comment by certain people in this House. I am only sorry that the Country Party has seen fit to make charges in a recent publication. In the recently published Country Party paper appeared a heading, "L.C.L. is trying to sell 'one-Opposition' idea. Country Party has to refute lie". I refer to the result at the recent elections in Victoria which prove that people want an alternative to the Socialist Government and will support a confident Party that is opposing Socialism. Indeed, this can be backed up by recent comments of Mr. Anthony, who realizes that, if any anti-Socialist forces in this country are fragmented, we will not be successful.

The Hon. L. J. King: What about Mr. Hamer's Party?

Mr. GUNN: The very point I make is supported by the elections in Victoria. The result in Victoria shows support for a strong united Party, and in that State the Liberal Party represents both country and city interests, just as the L.C.L. in South Australia represents both country and city people.

Mr. Venning: Doesn't Mr. Anthony advocate changing the name to the City and Country Party?

Mr. GUNN: I am not familiar with that suggestion, but I am not surprised because I believe that Mr. Anthony is aware that, if the Country Party is to exist, it has to broaden its base and join with the L.C.L. to defeat the Socialist Government and the Socialist forces. I now refer to the problems confronting a man living in the country, as well as those confronting a man living in the city: the problems are similar. We live in one State, in one Commonwealth, obeying the same laws, the same road traffic code, and the same industrial laws, about which I will have more to say later.

The Hon. L. J. King: That is a good case for one vote one value.

Mr. GUNN: That matter will be canvassed at the appropriate time. It is not a good argument for one vote one value and even the Labor Party, at least if one reads its rules, does not support one vote one value. The Labor Party agrees that there should be a 15 per cent loading in favour of country districts.

*Members interjecting:*

Mr. GUNN: I was making the point—

Mr. Wright: And making it badly.

Mr. GUNN: It is difficult to convince the member for Adelaide of anything, and I do not intend to try, because I wish to canvass other matters.

Mr. Wright: You should finish one thing before you start another. You're losing me.

Mr. GUNN: I am not surprised at all. We know that the honourable member and many of his colleagues find it difficult to understand anything, because they are so used to being told.

Mr. Langley: What about the pledge?

Mr. GUNN: Members opposite all subscribe to the narrow Socialist doctrinaire policy.

Mr. Coumbe: The member for Unley signed the pledge and has not had a drink since!

Mr. GUNN: I find that hard to believe.

Mr. Langley: I haven't signed that pledge!

Mr. GUNN: The member for Semaphore was rather uncharitable about me—

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: What did he say?

Mr. GUNN: He said I did not understand the problems concerning the industrial situation in this State when I commented on the actions of the Amalgamated Postal Workers Union—

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: He always was kind hearted.

Mr. GUNN: He was rather misguided, and I do not believe he understood the point I was trying to make during a previous grievance debate. I believe that the course of action taken by this union in imposing a black ban on the mail of Country Party and Democratic Labor Party Senators was a travesty of justice and against all the democratic principles for which the people of this country stand. It was an attempt to blackmail Parliament.

Mr. Wright: What are the doctors doing?

Mr. GUNN: Like every group in the community, they have a right to speak for themselves. However, when they try to intimidate Parliament, they should be treated accordingly.

Mr. Wright: What if they're wrong?

Mr. GUNN: The honourable member does not believe in the will of Parliament. Regarding the South Australian Railways—

Mr. McAnaney: Hear, hear!

Mr. GUNN: —unfortunately the Minister of Transport is not here.

Mr. Payne: It's fortunate for you that he is not.

Mr. GUNN: During the past 3½ years that I have been a member of this House we have not heard one constructive comment from him. If one peruses *Hansard* and reads the remarks the Minister has made regarding any matters concerning the railways or transport generally, it is obvious that he has replied in abusive terms on every occasion. He has been abusive and insulting to members on this side.

Mr. Hopgood: He has not.

Mr. GUNN: I challenge the honourable member to research what the Minister of Transport has had to say: he has endeavoured to side-step every question put to him. The Minister has a report compiled by the Lees committee, and I commend that committee for the work it did, but has the Minister the courage of his convictions (he does not seem to have so far) to implement any of the committee's recommendations? It is obvious from reading that report that the South Australian Railways is inefficient and has not conducted its affairs in a business-like manner. I want to see the railways system on Eyre Peninsula maintained. Indeed, that system was instrumental in opening up large sections of Eyre Peninsula. The railways in that area cart basically wheat and barley, at present, and back-load with superphosphate. True, the railways do not carry much general freight in that area, but the Minister suggested that, if farmers did not use the railways on Eyre Peninsula, they could be closed. If the Minister wants the farmers in that area to use the railways, he should provide facilities for them to do so, because most farmers currently obtain their superphosphate in bulk, yet there are no bulk loading facilities for superphosphate on Eyre Peninsula.

True, it could be said that the superphosphate company at Port Lincoln should provide those facilities, but there is only one such company, and it obviously has no intention

of providing the facilities. The Minister should be looking at a scheme to institute an arrangement similar to what was used when the railways introduced the new hopper-bottom wheat waggons, charging the growers an extra cent a ton to carry wheat. If such an extra charge were levied on the cartage of superphosphate to various points, I do not believe anyone would mind, and the farmers could use the facilities to a far greater extent than is currently possible. The current situation is too inefficient and time consuming in unloading railway trucks.

After considering the report of the Lees committee, I am amazed that the railways have been allowed to operate for so long. I agree with the committee's suggestion that the railways should not be forced to pay such a large interest bill: the Commonwealth Government should exercise its power under the Constitution and completely write off that amount of interest. It would be far better if the Government did that than for the Minister to talk about handing over control of the South Australian Railways to the Commonwealth Government, because that will not solve anything. What right has the Minister to offer to give away the South Australian Railways without the authority of Parliament?

Mr. Wright: You would accuse us of being Socialists, Communists, and everything else.

Mr. GUNN: I would do nothing of the kind. I have never accused anyone in this place of being a Communist.

Mr. Wright: Yes, you did.

Mr. GUNN: I ask the honourable member to tell me when that was.

Mr. Wright: I'll look it up in *Hansard*.

Mr. Langley: You mentioned Socialists at one time.

Mr. GUNN: I have done that, and I will mention them whenever I see fit. I was trying to make some sensible comments about the South Australian Railways, because I am concerned that the taxpayers of this State should have to contribute to the Treasury about \$23,000,000, when that should not be necessary. I consider that the Government of this State has the duty to rectify the situation and I hope that the Minister will have the courage of his convictions and will not bow to pressure from the trade unions, although I consider that, if he attempts to put into practice many of these recommendations, they will be resisted strongly by many sections of the union movement.

That is obvious when one reads the report in relation to Eyre Peninsula. It specifically states in one chapter that many of the people were not employed properly and that it seemed that people were having difficulty finding work for the men to do. I should think that many of these men ought to be trained in other fields. The report also states that the number of staff has not been reduced since the railcars were taken off. Obviously, a position like this cannot continue, and I sincerely hope that the taxpayers of this State do not have to continue to subsidize railway operations for much longer.

I know that rural industry has been given concessional freight rates but, if the Minister wants the farmers to continue to use the railways, he will have to reduce rail freights in certain cases. I know of areas in my district where farmers are by-passing the silos to cart their wheat to where it is moved by road transport at a saving of up to 3c or 4c a bushel (.04 m<sup>3</sup>). The farmers, being prudent businessmen, want to make the best profit they can on any occasion.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: Do you know what the price of wool is today?

Mr. GUNN: I suggest that the Minister of Labour and Industry, if he wants to know the price of wool today,

should telephone one of the wool broking firms tomorrow morning.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: I could tell you.

Mr. GUNN: I do not know the exact price of wool, but it is high.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: You don't care.

Mr. GUNN: Yes, I do care.

Mr. Venning: The price of wool fluctuates.

Mr. GUNN: It does fluctuate, as the member for Rocky River has said. I should like the price of wool to be stabilized at a reasonable level. I know that the Minister probably is pleased that he is sidetracking me slightly, but I think his interjection is worth answering. I do not want to violate Standing Orders deliberately, but the Minister was intimating that farmers were having their pockets lined free of charge. That is the attitude of the Labor Party in general: the Minister does not like anyone to be successful. By his interjections, he was implying that the woolgrowers and graziers of this State were getting more than they deserved. I remind him that in the past few years it has been a battle for many rural properties to survive, particularly having regard to the high cost of labour.

Dr. Tonkin: It's a very high cost of Labor in the Commonwealth and State spheres.

Mr. GUNN: Yes. I am pleased at that interjection.

Mr. Langley: What about the outlook this year?

Mr. GUNN: The outlook is good. One does not need to be brilliant to know that. I was discussing the operation of the South Australian Railways and trying to point out to the Government that in some cases it will be necessary for the Minister of Transport and the South Australian Railways to reduce rail freights if they want to encourage farmers, instead of giving effect to the Minister's suggestion, made I think last week, that the Government may zone farmers to certain silos. I think this would be unfair and not appreciated by rural industry. Many farmers cart their grain to Port Lincoln and back-load with super to try to cut costs. We know the attitude of the Minister of Labour and Industry and the Minister of Transport: they would socialize this country tomorrow!

Mr. Venning: Then they would starve.

Mr. GUNN: Yes. The Government has an illogical attitude to railway affairs, and that is one of the basic reasons why the railways are operating at such a loss. Over a period of many years the member for Heysen has been trying to point out to the Government what should be done to rectify the position within the railways, and I hope his remarks have not fallen on deaf ears. I hope the Minister gives effect to some of the honourable member's suggestions.

The Hon. L. J. King: I think the Minister has had some difficulty following him.

Mr. GUNN: Judging by the replies that the Minister of Transport has given in this House, I would be surprised if he could follow anything. I have some of his replies, to illustrate the point. At the beginning of this session, I asked the Premier a question about the railways and, because of the many statements that the Labor Party made during the most recent Commonwealth election campaign about open government, I was sure that the Premier also would want to put into effect this high moralistic point of view that the Party was espousing.

Mr. Keneally: What do you think about open government?

Mr. GUNN: I will speak about that soon; the honourable member should not get excited. I asked the Premier whether, in view of these statements, he would ask the Minister of Transport to release to all members copies of

the Lees report. When I told the Premier that the Minister of Transport had refused to do that and had made available only a few copies, the Minister interjected and stated:

Don't blame us if you are not speaking to your Leader or your Whip, who have copies that they could make available if you were interested. It's not our fault if you have internal troubles.

What utter nonsense!

The Hon. D. H. McKee: Are you having internal trouble?

Mr. GUNN: We in the L.C.L. are a united Party.

Mr. Langley: You couldn't kid us!

Mr. GUNN: I would not be surprised at any interjection by the member for Unley and it will be interesting to hear what he says in his speech. I shall be interested also to know who has written his speech for him, because we know him well. Whenever he asks a question, he has trouble reading what the Minister has given him, because the question is always a Dorothy Dixier. On other occasions when members have asked the Minister relevant questions, the replies have been similar, because the Minister tries to take the heat off himself by being abusive and completely side-stepping the issue. We recall that the Minister has told the member for Torrens to shut his mouth. He was even more uncharitable to the member for Mitcham.

The Hon. L. J. King: More uncharitable than you would be to him?

Mr. GUNN: Perhaps I could understand that but I could not understand why anyone would be uncharitable to the member for Torrens. While speaking on transport, I will refer to a report by Mr. Flint on commercial road transport in this State. I was rather pleased, when I read that report, that the recommendations were in most cases fairly reasonable. There were one or two areas in the report in which I hope the Minister will show some discretion and take into account the serious effects there may be on the people who live a long distance from Adelaide, and particularly in my electoral district and Flinders, where people cart stock. I entirely endorse the committee's recommendation to raise the speed limit to 50 miles (80.5 km) an hour, which is long overdue.

As long as it is phased in over a period of some months, I support the recommendation that trailers have brakes fitted to them, but there will be problems if people are forced to fit them within a few weeks. Probably they could not obtain them, anyway. I hope there will be a phasing-in period. The other recommendation about the loading of vehicles will cause great concern, particularly to the rural industry. It will not have such a serious effect on commercial road transport because most road operators have purchased trucks in the last two or three years which have high vehicle gross weights or high combinations. They are expensive and are of good quality.

Most farmers buy small trucks because they have only a limited use for them and in most cases they have a low vehicle gross weight. The 20 per cent recommendation is too low: 25 per cent would have been far more realistic. Perhaps there could be a phasing-in period and this 25 per cent could apply for three or four years and then be brought back to 20 per cent. The Minister should consider that seriously. If he does not, many people will be forced to buy new vehicles or break the law. Unlike the Premier, we do not want people who do not like a law to break it. We on this side would not make recommendations along those lines.

Then there is the effect of hours of driving on people carting stock. The hours of driving legislation is reasonable, better than it was in the Bill that the Minister introduced in the last session where it would have been

almost impossible for people to get stock to Adelaide. The committee suggested, not in its recommendations but in its comments, that people who were carting stock, if they were coming, say, from Ceduna, Penong, Coober Pedy or Port Lincoln, should be able to get it to their destination. It may take them more than 12 hours of driving because they cannot exceed 50 miles (80.5 km) an hour. The Minister should take these matters into consideration.

I want now to refer to the problems of rural industry. We are all aware of the many conflicting statements made by the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry (Senator Wreidt) and the statements made by Mr. Grassby prior to the last Commonwealth election, when they promised the farmers that a Commonwealth Labor Government would make \$500,000,000 available forthwith at 3 per cent interest; they would rectify all wrongs—money would be available for development, and all the rest of it. But what has actually happened? We got \$20,000,000.

Mr. Chapman: At 6 per cent.

Mr. GLINN: Yes, made available through the Commonwealth Development Bank. I appreciate that that is better than nothing but, when we were promised \$500,000,000, Mr. Grassby was going around the country as a spokesman, with Dr. Patterson, for primary industry.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: He got on well.

Mr. GUNN: I think he had a little trouble with the Premier's friend, Mr. Lee, in Singapore. It will be interesting to see whether this money is to be made available. Mr. Grassby was sent some telegrams but the senders did not get back very satisfactory answers. He was doing some pretty footwork and trying to get out of it. As the rural industry is still the greatest export earner in this country today and rural exports make up some 54 per cent of our export earnings, a responsible Government similar to the one in power prior to the December Commonwealth elections, when unfortunately the Liberal and Country Party Government was defeated and the Labor Party pulled a confidence trick on the people of this country, would take note of it. Judging by the Gallup polls taken around the country and having examined these things, I am confident that the Liberal Party will be returned at the first opportunity. We have heard much talk about double dissolution. Let the Prime Minister not talk about it: let him have an election and see how successful he is. Mr. Snedden has challenged him to have an election. I am confident what the result would be. Mr. Grassby would not be in the House of Representatives to make many more promises, because his electors would deal with him accordingly, as the electors would deal with some members of this House, particularly on the Government side, and perhaps up in the corner on this side.

I was speaking about the rural industry because before the last Commonwealth election Dr. Patterson said that the basis of a sound economy was a strong and viable rural industry: the Labor Party would do everything possible for the man on the land—but it has done absolutely nothing. It also endeavoured to put through Parliament an obnoxious redistribution Bill, aimed at knocking country representation. It was designed solely to knock the country vote.

The Hon. L. J. King: Previously, you said that the problems and interests of country and metropolitan residents were the same. That is an argument for one vote one value.

Mr. GUNN: That is right. Obviously, the Attorney-General has been listening to what I have had to say, but what he fails to recognize is that it is more difficult for a person representing a country electoral district than it is for a person representing a city electoral district to service

his district, because of the distances involved. In many cases, it is necessary for the member to travel thousands and thousands of miles in the course of a week. In fact, a country member would travel farther in a week than the Attorney-General would travel in a whole year. That is why we in the Liberal and Country League and the previous Liberal and Country Party coalition, when in power in the Commonwealth sphere, believe there should be a 20 per cent allowance.

The Hon. L. J. King: You enlightened me; I thought it was because you expected you would get a political advantage.

Mr. GUNN: That was the least; I had never given that matter any consideration at all. I want now to look at one or two other things that this Commonwealth Government has done which have affected my electoral district and the rural community. First the Commonwealth Government's decision to revalue has had a great effect on my constituents; and also its decision about the opal industry.

Mr. Keneally: What about the tariff reductions?

Mr. GUNN: I will come to that in a minute. The Commonwealth Government's decision to revalue was made when we had the two-man junta.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: They made more decisions in 100 hours than your people made in 23 years.

Mr. GUNN: But it was a dangerous precedent that was set on that occasion, when two people placed themselves in charge of this country. It was bordering on—perhaps I had better be quiet and not say what I was going to say, but it was a precedent that should not occur again, because the extreme left wing of the Labor Party, which is hell-bent on destroying democracy in this country, controlling people and telling them what they should have, may not be satisfied with running the country with a junta of two men for a short time: it may want to run it like that for a long time. Parliament would then be denied the right of scrutinizing the activities of the Executive.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Take your tongue out of your cheek!

Mr. GUNN: I speak with a clear conscience, because I am aware of what the extreme left of the Labor Party has in mind.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: What about the extreme right that is pushing you?

Mr. GUNN: I am proud to represent a middle-of-the-road policy: that is what the Liberal and Country League represents. I am not fearful of facing my electors. If the Minister is, I am not. I would face them tomorrow, because these people are conversant with the policies of the Liberal Party and are dissatisfied with the Socialism inflicted on them by the State and Commonwealth Governments. They are receiving a dose of unadulterated Socialism from the present Government. I am pointing out problems that the Commonwealth Government has forced on rural industry.

Mr. Chapman: More doses of the bitter pill.

The SPEAKER: Order! Interjections are out of order.

Mr. GUNN: I do not wish, in any way. Mr. Speaker, not to comply with Standing Orders, because that would be out of order. It is obvious from statements made by the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry that he was placed in that position because he was willing to carry out the decisions of the A.L.P. Federal Conference and would not question them. Policies introduced by previous Commonwealth Governments are now bearing fruit, because without those decisions we would not be enjoying the prosperity that we are now enjoying in rural areas. It is the first time for several years that conditions have improved, but I am concerned that, because of decisions

of the trade union movement and actions of the present Labor Government, they will be short-lived, particularly as it seems that the Commonwealth Government intends to reduce many of the necessary taxation concessions that have been available to rural industry to allow it to provide most of the export income of this country.

Mr. Venning: What is the present price of shearing?

Mr. GUNN: I should not like to comment on that question now.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: But you still take your rake-off.

Mr. GUNN: That is the sort of comment we can expect from someone with the Minister's mentality. I was highlighting some problems of primary industry, and I should like to say something about a gentleman named Mr. Caldicott.

Mr. Keneally: You promised to speak about tariffs.

Mr. GUNN: If the honourable member will see me afterwards, I will discuss that matter with him. Mr. Caldicott has been vocal in his criticism of the present taxation concessions that are available to primary producers for clearing and developing land.

Mr. Keneally: They are shocking!

Mr. GUNN: They are not: it is essential that these concessions should be continued particularly in my district. If they were discontinued, there would be adverse effects in the District of Flinders and perhaps in other districts in which large areas have been partially developed or should be developed. I do not advocate knocking down all trees and clearing all land, because proper land development goes hand in glove with conservation.

Mr. Keneally: Later, I will read what you said last year.

Mr. GUNN: I said that people who left areas and did not clear them should not be afforded land tax concessions. We know that Mr. Caldicott is a wellknown member of the Labor Party who unsuccessfully challenged the member for Fisher for his position in this House. I am sure that he will not be successful in future. Mr. Caldicott made ill-informed comments that were detrimental to the rural industry when he attempted to denigrate the rural community because they received concessions. It is most important that, when we are experiencing a shortage of grain in the world, we should bring more areas into production.

Mr. Keneally: What happens now that you are affluent?

Mr. GUNN: No doubt the member for Stuart is an expert in everything, but one subject about which he knows nothing is developing and clearing land. I am sure that, if he visited the United Farmers and Graziers of South Australia Incorporated or spoke to an Opposition member, an explanation would be given to him. I do not wish to waste my remaining few minutes trying to convince him. I turn now to the question of the effect of planning regulations that the State Planning Office has been trying to have accepted in the community. At present draft regulations have been publicly displayed on Eyre Peninsula, but I believe that these regulations will have a detrimental effect on that area.

I sincerely hope that the Minister of Environment and Conservation will appoint at least one (if not two), primary-producer representative on the State Planning Authority so that we will not have a situation similar to that which arose when these draft regulations were made public. I hope that the State Planning Authority is having second thoughts about this matter, because these regulations will have a detrimental effect and retard property development, not so much in my district but in the district of Flinders

in which large areas were to be set aside for no logical reason. Perhaps the authority should be more careful in the people it interviews when it is considering the introduction of regulations, because I believe that, in this instance, it interviewed not a cross-section of the community but only a well-meaning group of people who had one point of view. I have one or two comments to make about the centralist attitude of the Commonwealth Government.

Mr. Keneally: What about tariffs?

Mr. GUNN: I approve of the reduction of tariffs.

Mr. Keneally: You believe that the Commonwealth Government's decision is correct?

Mr. GUNN: I support that decision, but I believe that the Commonwealth Government reduced tariffs by 25 per cent because it would be a cushion for its actions against the rural industry when it started stripping off subsidies and assistance. Primary-producing industries receive about \$220,000,000 a year in direct assistance, and that is a relatively small sum.

Mr. Keneally: Nevertheless, you applaud the decision.

Mr. GUNN: Yes, but that is the only decision that I applaud. I do not applaud the centralist programme that that Government has in store for this country, or the blatant misrepresentations in relation to many of the policies it has put forward. The one that comes first to mind is the promise of assistance to local government.

Mr. Keneally: You wouldn't like that?

Mr. GUNN: I am in favour of the Commonwealth Government assisting local government, but I do not support the Prime Minister's proposals. If one reads his second reading explanation one will see that it is nothing more than a confidence trick deliberately designed to take control of local government out of the hands of the States and part of the plan to establish between 30 and 40 regional centres in country areas and abolish State Governments altogether. One does not have to read between the lines to understand it because the Prime Minister and the Federal President of the Australian Labor Party (Mr. Hawke) are on record as saying that they are both centralists, and appear to be proud of it. What concerns me is the manner in which they went about it. Why were they not completely honest when they made the announcement? The way the announcement read was that the Commonwealth Government would directly assist local government, but if one reads the small print it seems unlikely that councils in my district will receive any assistance. I think that the only councils which will receive assistance are those in the western suburbs of Melbourne and in the western suburbs of Sydney.

Mr. Keneally: Initially.

Mr. GUNN: Initially—that is the confidence trick. The councillors who attended a recent meeting at which Mr. Uren was present were not very happy with the reception they received.

Mr. Max Brown: What are you talking about?

Mr. GUNN: I do not count the member for Whyalla, because he would put up his hand whenever he was told, no matter what argument was advanced. We know that he has signed the pledge and that he is unable to speak for himself.

Mr. Keneally: Mr. Uren attended by invitation, and people lower down the peninsula were invited to be present.

Mr. GUNN: I spent about 10 minutes with him. This is a serious matter. The Opposition would strongly support any Commonwealth Government that would assist local government. However, it is opposed to any course of action that would lead to councils losing their independence or to the erosion of the authority of State Governments,

which is one part of the Socialist plan to centralize everything in Australia. It is all right for the member for Stuart to shake his head. I do not know whether the Deputy Premier is a centralist. I think he probably is, judging by the remarks he has been making. We know that he must do what his Socialist colleagues say, even though he goes around the country making out he is a good guy.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: That's dead right. I'm naturally a good guy.

Mr. GUNN: Regarding the interim report of the Australian Schools Commission, I was somewhat perturbed when the Commonwealth Government announced its election policy on education, because I believe it was an unwarranted intrusion into the affairs of State Education Departments and an attempt to take power away from them and transfer it to Canberra. During the last Commonwealth election campaign, the Minister for Education (Mr. Beazley) said that not even the black boards and the chalk the teachers were using would escape the commission's concern. Obviously, this small group of people based in Canberra will have the complete say on education throughout Australia.

Mr. Keneally: You don't like the system of tertiary education?

Mr. GUNN: I am not discussing tertiary education but primary and secondary education.

Mr. Keneally: Why not tertiary?

Mr. GUNN: We can discuss that on another occasion. I strongly support the Opposition's belief that the Commonwealth Government should make funds available to the States and that the States should spend them in the manner in which they see fit, but not the centralist attitude of creating a huge bureaucracy in Canberra. No doubt the schools commission will be difficult to administer.

Mr. Keneally: I thought that you wanted to go to Canberra for money?

Mr. GUNN: I want to see the States retain their responsibilities because, as Australia is so large, it would be difficult to administer any large organization from Canberra. The Commonwealth should hand back to the States many of the taxing powers so that the Education Department and other organizations should not have to go—

Mr. Jennings: The States don't think so.

Mr. GUNN: I do not agree with the member for Ross Smith. The Commonwealth Government should do this so that the States would not have to go cap in hand to Canberra. When reading the Governor's Speech I was aware of many of the areas to which it had not paid attention. It appears that the Government is not interested in many matters to which it should be paying attention, but I support the motion.

Mrs. BYRNE (Tea Tree Gully): First, I thank the electors of the Tea Tree Gully district for re-electing me to Parliament for the fourth time and the people of South Australia for re-electing the Labor Government to the Treasury benches. Obviously the people of South Australia must be satisfied with a Socialist Government, which is different from what the member for Eyre said. I point out for his benefit that there are degrees of Socialism, that when the Liberal and Country League was in power it, too, practised Socialism, and that he as a farmer benefited as a result of certain subsidies he received. The last election was unusual because the Liberal Movement participated for the first time.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: And the Country Party.

Mrs. BYRNE: A Country Party candidate was elected, and I congratulate him on that. I am not really sure whether my principal opponent was a Liberal and Country

League or a Liberal Movement candidate. Initially, he was endorsed by the L.C.L. but, on April 19, 1972, he stated that he supported the L.M., because he said that it would best serve the people of today. During the election campaign he issued four pieces of purple literature which represented the L.M. and which were costly. He also issued three pieces of black and white literature, I suppose to try to get Labor Party votes as well. Finally, when election day came he issued two how-to-vote cards (a purple one representing the L.M. and a blue one representing the L.C.L.) and distributed them according to where he thought he would get the most support.

Mr. Gunn: Are you complaining?

Mrs. BYRNE: No, I am not complaining; I am merely pointing out that this was rather an unusual election. Certain Legislative Council candidates in our area did something similar, and I suppose this happened all through the Midland District. One candidate put out some L.M. literature and the other some L.C.L. literature. The result was one that would have occurred in any case: two A.L.P. candidates were elected for the first time in the Midland District. I am pleased to see these people elected as they are personal friends of mine and have been for many years, and they will make excellent members. The next election for the Legislative Council will not be fought on the same lines as the last, and we expect to see many more A.L.P. members elected to the other place now that there is full adult franchise for that House.

It would be remiss of me if I did not refer to the passing of our late Speaker, Mr. Hurst. This is the first time I have spoken in the House since that unfortunate occurrence. He was extremely kind to me and most thoughtful, and I was very distressed when I heard the sad news. When I first became a member of this House I did not know the Hon. Mr. Kemp very well, but when I became Chairman of the Subordinate Legislation Committee and he was elected to that committee I got to know him very well. I was most distressed when I heard that he had passed on. Personally, I considered that he was too ill to have been attending the Chamber shortly before his death. I extend my sympathy to the respective families.

At the recent elections two new members were elected to the Government side. The present member for Elizabeth was elected as a result of the retirement of Mr. Jack Clark. I hope Mr. Clark enjoys his retirement and I wish the new member a long stay in this House. I extend the same wish to the new member for Semaphore, who took the seat formerly held by the late Speaker.

Before referring to the Speech of His Excellency, I must say that it is obvious that the programme outlined is reasonable and progressive. When one examines what has happened in this State in the past three years, one realizes that the Government was re-elected because it is stable, competent, and hard-working. The House of Assembly Digest for 1970-71 shows that 109 Bills were introduced in the House of Assembly in that session and 100 received Royal assent, while 11 Bills originated in the Legislative Council, 10 of which received Royal assent. It is interesting to note that eight Bills were laid aside by the Legislative Council. In the 1972 session 95 Bills were introduced in the House of Assembly and 82 received the Royal assent, so quite a number did not get that far. In the Legislative Council 17 Bills were introduced, 15 of which received the Royal assent. In that year 24 Bills were laid aside. Amendments were considered at conferences where no agreement was reached and the Bills were subsequently laid aside by the Legislative Council. It

is obvious that, although this Government was very progressive, it was hampered by the attitude of the L.C.L. dominated Legislative Council; for that matter, it is still. However, the future will see some changes in that regard.

I shall refer now to the Speech of His Excellency in opening the second session of this Parliament, the first session being a most successful one from the point of view of the Government and the people of this State. I never expected in my lifetime to see such a change in voting for the Legislative Council, but I suppose we can be wrong. Certainly, it is most pleasing to me. Referring to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Speech, as well as to others, it is clear that a number of the matters to be placed before Parliament were contained in the Premier's policy speech on February 19. Paragraph 5 refers to the provision of environmental impact statements and the establishment of a waste disposal authority, which of course is essential.

Paragraph 6 refers to the establishment of additional community welfare centres. In the Tea Tree Gully District such a centre is already in existence, but it is in temporary quarters, which are inadequate for such an expanding district. I know that negotiations have been under way for some time for a site for a new centre, and I hope they are quickly brought to fruition. Although it might be intended to erect merely a building to establish a community centre, I consider this would be short-sighted. It should be a multi-purpose building, because quite a number of Government departments will eventually move to areas such as this and could be housed in a building of this type. I refer to my own electorate office. Obviously, it should be situated in a Government building, but there is not one in the area. I thank the Government for setting up these electorate offices. It is a great step forward and is one way in which we will be able to give better service to our constituents. The provision of a full-time secretary speaks for itself when I think of the conditions under which members of Parliament have had to work since I was elected eight years ago, and I understand they were even worse before that.

It is necessary to have a new police headquarters in the district, as the present building at Tea Tree Gully is quite inadequate and is not well situated. This should be near the main shopping centre, the Tea Tree Plaza-Modbury Hospital-council complex, which is an ideal situation. Under the new Community Welfare Act it was decided to set up community welfare consultative councils throughout the State, a very forward step and something we should have had years ago. I am pleased that the Minister has arranged a public meeting in the Tea Tree Gully District as part of the programme to establish 21 consultative councils. Paragraph 9 of the Speech deals mainly with industrial matters, and I will not encroach on this subject because there are people on this side more qualified than I to speak on it. Nevertheless, the references to worker-participation in management for South Australia, training at all levels in industry and a Bill to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act ensure that industrial matters will be dealt with, as outlined in the Labor Party policy speech at the last State election.

Item 11 of the Governor's Speech refers to hospitals. During the last 12 months the construction of the Modbury Hospital, which opened on February 16, was completed. True, many people hoped for political reasons that this hospital would never be built, and I have newspaper cuttings that confirm this point, but I will not go back over the past eight years to prove it. However, the hospital is now there for the benefit of people in the immediate and surrounding districts. It provides a full range of hospital

services, which have been gradually phased in, such as maternity and ante-natal care facilities. The birth of the first baby at the Modbury Hospital occurred on April 30, and caused much excitement at the hospital. Further, emergency services for all age groups, outpatient and X-ray services are provided and full pathology services will be gradually phased in. On July 24 the Minister of Health stated that there were 116 beds now in use at the hospital and that, since the first patients were admitted on March 1, over 1,000 patients had been admitted to the hospital. These figures bear out the need for this hospital in this district, and since then the number of patients treated at the hospital has naturally increased. The emergency services provided by the hospital have been well used and, although everyone regrets the necessity to have them available, having the facilities close at hand has probably saved many lives.

Item 12 of the Speech concerns the school building programme. I will not canvass this matter now, because further opportunity will be available in the consideration of the Loan Estimates. Tea Tree Gully has benefited greatly from new school buildings. The Governor said in his Speech that the regulations under the Education Act were being completely revised and that new regulations were being promulgated in sections at various intervals during the year. I believe this to be important because, during my term as Chairman of the Subordinate Legislation Committee, Education Department regulations came frequently before the committee. This caused much confusion and this same confusion must face Education Department staff who have to use the regulations.

I now refer to the situation applying to kindergartens and the specific reference to this topic in the Commonwealth Labor Party policy speech, as follows:

The area of greatest inequality in education is pre-school. And it is precisely here that inequality is riveted on a child for a lifetime. The greatest single aid in removing or modifying the inequalities of background, environment, family income or family nationality (in the case of migrant children) or race (in the case of Aborigines) will be the provision of pre-school education. In Canberra, where the Commonwealth cannot escape responsibility, every child enjoys a year at properly equipped and properly staffed centres. In the States, less than 20 per cent of children do. For an annual cost of \$40,000,000, which would take about six years to attain, we could provide every Australian child with the opportunity—a means of equalizing and enriching every child's life for the rest of his life—now enjoyed fully only by children in Canberra. To administer this programme of national enrichment and national equality we will establish a Pre-schools Commission. The issue is not only education. It is part of the fundamental issue of equality.

I now refer to the policy speech of the State Labor Party, in which the Premier stated:

We will begin the establishment of a universal and free system of pre-school education, and will facilitate the expansion of enrolments at the Kindergarten Teachers College. We will jointly finance the expansion of the college, and will work closely with the Federal Government's Pre-schools Commission in ensuring new kindergartens are provided as rapidly as possible, especially in disadvantaged and newly developing areas.

Last year the State Minister of Education announced a new policy regarding assistance to kindergartens through several means. First, a dollar-for-dollar subsidy was to be made available on a priority basis, with special emphasis on the provision of kindergarten facilities in underprivileged or disadvantaged areas, applications in this regard to be addressed to the Kindergarten Union, so that the union could recommend appropriate priorities for the Minister's approval. Secondly, where possible, the provision of kindergarten sites would be provided on primary school property. This requires the primary school to be adequately provided

for in the provision of land and, thirdly, the provision of wooden buildings where they became available as a consequence of the replacement building programmes undertaken within schools. This was announced early in 1972.

On September 12, 1973, the Minister of Education announced that Cabinet had approved subsidies for the construction of 22 metropolitan and country kindergartens. He listed several kindergartens to receive the subsidies and those included in my district were at Dernancourt and Highbury, Hope Valley and Fairview Park. This announcement was favourably received in the district. However, regarding the availability of land at primary school sites, this issue has become somewhat clouded because an opinion on this matter had to be obtained from the Crown Solicitor. Two kindergartens in my district at Ridgehaven and Highbury were offered land for this purpose but, up to date, the legal right regarding this land is not clear. I hope that a decision in this matter will soon be given by the Crown Solicitor. However, now that a Labor Government has been elected in the Commonwealth Parliament, doubtless the State Government is waiting to hear the policy that eventually the Commonwealth Minister will outline on kindergartens after receiving the submissions prepared by the Pre-schools Commission. I hope that the commission finalizes this matter as soon as possible, because the delay is holding up final plans being formulated by kindergarten committees in my district and, no doubt, in other districts.

The Commonwealth Government has stated its intention to provide funds eventually to allow for all four-year-old children to attend pre-school. It has established the Pre-schools Commission to advise it on funding this project. In view of this, our Minister has seriously considered establishing a State advisory pre-school committee, as recommended by the Karmel committee, and this committee will discuss the recommendations of the Commonwealth committee and work on their implementation. In these circumstances, it seems unwise to press on immediately with the matter of sites for kindergartens in districts such as mine, because of the strong likelihood of the early release of the committee's report. I received this information on June 14. Of course, if we still had an L.C.L. Government, we would not have had anything done at all.

Much detailed planning has been carried out to this end and a submission for the Pre-schools Commission either has been prepared or is being prepared. This has meant a great step forward in this field, but I realize that everything cannot be done overnight. Doubtless, a decision will be made soon. I hope that, when the commission gives its findings, some recommendation will be made that kindergartens be established for disabled children. Recently, I read the publication *Rehabilitation in Australia*, dated April, 1973, and it stated that the Victorian Society for Crippled Children and Adults had three special kindergartens for physically disabled children of pre-school age in the Melbourne metropolitan area. The publication states:

These kindergartens cater for pre-school children of many disabilities—spina bifida, cerebral palsy, post-accident and illness effects, and multiple congenital deformities—who cannot be included in the programme of their local kindergarten. The society believes that all children should be given the opportunities to develop to their maximum potential and to become integrated into their local community as far as possible. However, special services are often required to minimize the handicapping effect of a child's disability, and therefore the society provides specially equipped kindergartens. Other services provided by the society for pre-school children and their families include social work counselling, transport and recreational activities, and a short-term hostel for parent relief . . . The society has been wary of building kindergartens because of the shifts in population characteristic of a developing city.

We have used church and youth halls, making whatever adjustments have been necessary, e.g., special toilets, ramps over steps, and have recently purchased a van which is a mobile kindergarten and takes kindergarten equipment to areas of new population or to isolated children in their own homes.

This is something that the Kindergarten Union has done recently. It now has a mobile kindergarten that visits certain developing areas. This is one way to solve this problem quickly. At present some handicapped or disabled children are accepted at existing kindergartens, but there they mix with other children and, although this may be a way to achieve integration, often it is not to the advantage of the disabled children, because they cannot keep up with the other children. The Commonwealth Government's policy, as explained by the Prime Minister, also referred to child care centres and stated:

A woman's choice between making motherhood her sole career and following another career in conjunction with motherhood depends upon the availability of proper child care facilities. The Pre-schools Commission will be responsible for developing these facilities in conjunction with pre-school centres, beginning in areas where the need is most acute. So long as public child care facilities remain inadequate, we will allow fees paid at recognized private centres to be tax deductions to a maximum of \$260 a year.

This matter was also dealt with by the Premier in the State Government's policy speech before the 1973 election. Under the heading "Family Planning and Creches", the Premier stated:

We give two further undertakings. We will increase our help to family planning organizations and assist in the organization of creches for the children of working parents.

Regulations covering the control of child care centres by the Community Welfare Department were gazetted on June 28, as honourable members know. These regulations described procedures for the licensing of child care centres and Part III, under the heading "Licensing", states:

When applying for a licence for a child care centre the applicant shall submit an application to the Director-General in the form prescribed in the schedule to these regulations.

In the Tea Tree Gully District we have several well-run child care centres. This is because the council has insisted on proper standards and regular inspections, but I understand that this has not been done in all other places. For that reason, the regulations were introduced. At one of these centres the older children receive tuition similar to that given in kindergartens and it seems to me that the educational aspect should be encouraged at all child care centres that have older children. Of course, the teaching must be carried out correctly: otherwise, the children would develop the wrong habits.

At present, all child care centres in the Tea Tree Gully District are private enterprise ventures and, if it is decided that they are to be phased out eventually (and I realize that this would be over a long period) and replaced by non-profit-making organizations, the people concerned should be compensated in some way. However, that is a long time away. The Premier stated in his policy speech that the Government intended to increase our help to family planning organizations. Regarding the Family Planning Association (South Australia) Incorporated, the history of State Government grants assistance to this organization is as follows. In 1970 the establishment grant was \$1,200; in 1970-71 the grant was \$12,000 and in 1971-72 it was \$39,130. The State Government currently finances the operation of clinics operated by the Royal Adelaide Hospital, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and the Queen Victoria Hospital. It is obvious to everyone that more money is required by these associations to expand this



work by opening new clinics in both the metropolitan area and the country area, which is of course in accordance with Labor Party policy as enunciated.

All members will agree that family planning is the answer to abortion, the necessity for which everyone wants to see made redundant. Paragraph 13 of His Excellency's Speech states:

My Government has approved in principle proposals for water treatment works to purify and improve the quality of water supplied to Adelaide consumers. Plans for water treatment works will be included in a scheme to be submitted for the Little Para dam and it is proposed that the first water treatment works for the existing supply system will be built at Hope Valley reservoir.

That, of course, is in my electoral district and I am pleased that the first water treatment works is to be built there. Paragraph 16 of the Speech states:

The South Australian Housing Trust will continue to provide housing of good quality and varied designs.

I should like to see more cottage flats built by the Housing Trust, because there is a shortage of them. In outer suburban districts (again, I must refer to my own because I know it better than I know others) subdividers are continuing to develop land and erect "spec" houses, but no consideration is given to erecting suitable accommodation for elderly people who wish to live in cottage flats. It seems to me it should be a requirement of town planning that these subdividers be required to set aside some land for the erection of cottage flats. Whether they should build them themselves is a matter for debate. Nevertheless, this should be done, because in all areas such as these there is nowhere for elderly people to live, except with their children. Many of these people have migrated from overseas, and to live with their children seems a good arrangement at first, but it does not work out over a long period. We must cater for these people. I draw to the attention of the Premier that some alteration should be made in this respect in town planning, and the Housing Trust should erect some cottage flats in new subdivisions. If possible, I should like subdividers to be required to do likewise, although I suppose we have not the power to enforce that.

I turn now to children's playgrounds. I do not need to point out that these are everywhere, and it seems to me that a wider use should be made of them, especially during school holidays. I know they would need to be developed to a greater extent than they are at present, and supervised. At present there are three supervised playgrounds, but I am afraid that that is not well known. In our community we seem to duplicate facilities which are used only at certain times and the rest of the time they are seldom used. Children's playground equipment is situated in kindergartens, child care centres and primary and infants schools and elsewhere. Kindergartens and child care centres could be built so that the playground equipment and toilets could be available to children at all times. An objection that could be raised to this proposal would be that vandalism could occur, but that could occur at present. It is easy for someone to get over the fence if he wants to. However, it is not happening very much where playgrounds are unattended now.

I wish to refer again to the need for the maximum use of facilities. The present policy of the State Government is to allow members of the public, sporting bodies and outside organizations to use school facilities outside school hours. Heads of schools, in consultation and agreement with their school councils, may now approve the use of school buildings and grounds outside of school hours for educational, religious, sporting, and allied purposes, and charge a fee in accordance with a scale approved by the

Director-General. The Director-General has the power to reduce or waive the fee on request. At some schools, joint schemes have been entered into with the local government body to provide facilities such as gymnasiums and tennis courts which are used jointly by the school and local bodies. In these instances, a joint management committee controls the facilities.

It has been long-standing policy to make available some school facilities for community use. However, on February 15, 1973, education regulations were amended to modernize the conditions for such use. These regulations, together with explanatory notes for the guidance of heads and school councils were published in the *Education Gazette* of March 21, 1973.

Press statements are issued from time to time to advise the community of variations to policies regarding use of school facilities. The *Education Gazette* provides a medium whereby information is conveyed to school councils and school welfare clubs which are broadly representative of the local community. In the future, during the planning stages of new schools, local organizations will be invited to comment and make recommendations so that as far as possible community needs are provided for. Those schools currently being planned are designed to meet educational requirements and incorporate some facilities which will be suitable for community use. In existing schools, the use of facilities is a matter of negotiation between the headmaster and outside bodies concerned. Additional facilities are only provided upon request, and then according to priority of needs and availability of finance. It is important that the maximum community use be made of State Government facilities. I commend the Minister for this policy, because obviously this is the solution to many problems in developing areas where there are inadequate facilities for various organizations, and especially youth organizations.

I now refer to some of the things that I would have liked to see mentioned in the Governor's speech but which have not been touched on. I should like to see the Fences Act amended. This is not the first time I have mentioned this, but many different interpretations are made about that Act, even by solicitors, because I think solicitors often interpret the Act in exactly opposite directions. This is disturbing to the people concerned, especially if they become involved in litigation. I do not think that this Act is clear to the public, and it should be.

I am sorry that the new Local Government Act will not, apparently, be placed before us this session. I know that on August 1 the Minister of Local Government stated that Parliamentary Counsel was now engaged in drafting the new Bill; it was a mammoth piece of legislation that would take some time to prepare. However, I hope it will be placed before us, if not this session, in the following session. Regarding the sale of firearms, in a local newspaper circulating in my area, dated January 31, an advertisement was inserted by a supermart discount department store. Amongst various items listed, such as educational blackboards, tables, hassocks, plaited sandals, and steam and dry irons, there was an advertisement stating "Sportco .22 semi-automatic rifles—\$48.92". Such retail stores should not be able to sell such articles over the counter. The practice is dangerous, because there is nothing to stop a youth walking in off the street and buying one of these rifles. A constituent has brought to my attention another advertisement appearing in a newspaper advertising the sale of replicas of world famous hand guns. The only offence that can be related to the use (or should I say misuse) of such a gun occurs if it gets into the hands of the wrong people.

Inquiries reveal that the only way to prevent the sale of these articles would be for the State Government and Commonwealth Government to legislate to prohibit their manufacture, sale, and importation, and all States are now discussing the drafting of uniform legislation in respect of firearms. I hope that this matter is finalized and that legislation is introduced, in the interests of the general public. I now refer to detectives in retail stores. We all know that such detectives have operated for many years, but recently I received the first complaint from a constituent about the action of a detective in a supermarket. Some members may believe that this is an isolated incident and it may seem unimportant, but another member has also received a similar complaint.

It was alleged that my constituent's elderly relative, who had her bag grabbed and searched in full view of the public, became very embarrassed. It is alleged that she was innocent of the crime of shoplifting, but such a decision must be made by the court. However, whether innocent or not she was made to look like a criminal in the eyes of the public. She should have been asked to go to the office where her bag could have been searched in private. My constituent asked me what was the power of these detectives, and I subsequently inquired. If the information I received is correct (the Attorney-General was absent from the State at that time), nothing is set down in law to control the actions of detectives in stores.

If the detective is licensed under the Commercial Agents Act he is covered, but if he works for only one firm he does not have to be licensed. Therefore, there is no control over his actions, except that, if a notice is displayed in the store indicating that the firm reserves the right to search bags, the detective, on behalf of the supermarket, is within his rights in taking this action. The only redress a person has, if he alleges he has been wrongly treated, is to take civil action. Therefore, I believe that retail store detectives should be licensed and subject to a code of ethics, and I should like to see the necessary legislation introduced soon.

Recently, an article was published in the press about vivisection. The member for Playford asked a question on this subject and, although I am not involved (the council concerned is not in my district), I say publicly that I oppose vivisection because it is barbaric. I can remember that a few years ago I saw some photographs displayed at the Adelaide railway station that have remained vivid in my mind to this day. As I consider that vivisection should not be allowed in this day and age, I oppose it.

Most members know that I have taken an interest in the Council for the Single Mother and Her Child, and I am a member of the Board of Directors of that council. It has operated for one year, and these persons have done everything possible to help themselves. Their office is manned on a voluntary basis; they have a wardrobe of babies' clothes and baby furniture; and they have conducted fundraising functions. Their object is to obtain their own building in which mothers who find themselves in this position can stay. In some cases perhaps it would be a refuge. The cost of the building is to be subsidized by the State Government, and I am pleased about that.

I think that the most pleasing feature for a woman who finds herself in the situation of being a single mother, a deserted de facto wife, a de facto wife of a prisoner, or a married or unmarried woman supporting a family was the announcement by the Commonwealth Government on July 3 that new supporting mothers' benefits would be paid for the first time. The amount of such benefit, which is to be calculated on the same basis as the widow's pension, attracts several fringe benefits such as vocational training,

radio and television licence fees, and telephone rental payments. The rate of benefit is \$21.50 plus a mother's allowance of \$4, or \$6 if the woman has a child under six years or an invalid child, plus \$4.50 for each other child. Women who pay rent or board and lodging may receive an additional \$4 weekly supplementary assistance in some circumstances. The benefit is subject to a means test. A mother with a child under six years who has no income or assets and pays rent would be entitled to a benefit of \$36 a week.

At present the State Government will continue to provide aid for the first six months after the woman becomes a supporting mother. This situation is being reviewed by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government, and women who are bringing up one or more children on their own should contact the Social Security Department for details of the new benefits, because some women who qualify for this benefit do not realize that they qualify. This scheme will be a great help to women who find themselves in this situation. Some women who are not married but who would like to keep their child or children can now do so if they wish instead of having the child adopted, an action such women often regret for the rest of their lives. I have met two women who had unhappy marriages and whose husbands had left them. Although they were married, for financial reasons they had their children adopted. I think that this action is regrettable, and that this pension scheme will assist women who find themselves in this unfortunate situation.

On July 23, with other members on this side, I visited the Adelaide and Yatala prisons and the Women's Rehabilitation Centre. We are all aware of the findings and recommendations of the Criminal Law and Penal Methods Reform Committee, and one matter covered by that committee was that of post-release hostels. While visiting these prisons, members were able to talk to the prisoners. One thing they said was that they believed that the present system sees a good proportion of the prisoners leaving gaol with rarely more than \$10 in their pockets and with no accommodation or job. If there were a post-release hostel to which they could go, I think that this would prevent many of them returning to prison. No doubt some of them would return, but even if the hostel prevented a few from returning it would be worth while. I hope that the Government will be able to do something in this regard and that such a hostel will soon be erected.

In districts such as the one I represent there are some unsewered areas, mainly in subdivisions developed many years ago. At present, subdividers must install some form of sewerage, whereas they did not have to do this in the past. This problem has been solved either by the Engineering and Water Supply Department installing deep drainage or by the local council (as it has done in my area) installing common effluent drains. Apparently the present system is that, once the survey and design of this type of system have been finalized, the design must be submitted to the Engineering and Water Supply Department, to the Public Health Department and to the Minister of Local Government for approval. Once approval is given, the council is free to arrange finance by way of Loan moneys, tenders are called, and the work commences. However, I have been told that approvals from the three departments often take up to six months before they are received. This appears to indicate that, if the council intends to install a common effluent drain, the scheme must sacrifice the health and well-being of the community because of what appear to be unnecessary delays. I do not know whether that is a correct statement, but I have been told that it is. I hope that, if it is correct,

greater co-ordination of the three departments concerned will come to pass in the interests of the people who live in areas where the schemes are installed. Although I have several other items that would take up longer than the four minutes I have remaining, there will be other occasions when I can refer to them. I support the motion.

Mr. BECKER (Hanson): I express my sympathy and that of my constituents to the relatives of deceased members of Parliament. It was a sad day when we lost the services of our late Speaker (Reg Hurst), and to Mrs. Hurst and her family I extend my sympathy. I also express similar sentiments to the relatives of the late Harry Kemp, who was a member of another place and who served the State well, as did the late Speaker. I congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on your election to the highest office in the House. I have complete faith and confidence in you, and I wish you a long and healthy term of office.

I also place on record the services to the State of members who retired at the last election, namely, those of my former colleague the member for Davenport (Mrs. Joyce Steele), whom I first met on the cross benches and to whom I often referred as Auntie Joyce. I know that she did not like my referring to her in this way because she always thought it made her feel older. She was most helpful to me in my early months in the House, because she put me on the right track regarding Parliamentary procedure.

I also place on record David Brookman's considerable services to this State. "Brookie", as we knew him was, unfortunately, not treated too kindly in his last months of service in the House. Very few people know that he beat me by seconds in moving a certain ill-fated motion. There was a lull in the Party room; I was scribbling something down, and he beat me to the draw on what was simply a debating point. I think that the people in his district, and the people of South Australia generally, should be grateful to David Brookman for the interest he showed in the State, and for the interest he took in his various fields of activity and in the various portfolios he held.

One other retired member (and I was sorry to see him go) was the member for Elizabeth (Jack Clark). Although we had different political points of view, John Clark was one of the senior members who would talk to one in the lobbies, advise one, and say, "I wouldn't have done that if I were you, but you will learn." I have much respect and admiration for Jack Clark, whom I wish a long and healthy retirement.

We also lost, as a result of normal Parliamentary comings and goings, the member for Chaffey (Reg Curren) and the member for Flinders (John Carnie). I was sorry to see Parliament and the people of Flinders District lose the services of John Carnie. No matter what the feeling was, I still think that John Carnie had much to offer his constituents and the State, and I think that the people in Flinders District will live to regret their decision. That is no reflection on the present member for Flinders.

I had little to do with Reg Curren, although I know that he did his best to represent his district and his Party. Chaffey is one of those seats in which I do not think anyone could decide until now who would win on the final result, but I think that Chaffey has now consolidated to the Liberal and Country League with a record majority.

Jim Ferguson, who also retired from the House, was my room mate. He was responsible for trying to inform new members in those days, namely, the member for Bragg, the member for Glenelg, and me. "Fergie" was like a grand-uncle to us all. I am pleased that we started off with

"Fergie" in our room. I hope that he and his wife will enjoy a long and healthy retirement.

I also pay a tribute to the services to the State of His Excellency the Governor, who I thought did a good job in delivering his Opening Speech, particularly when one realizes that he was not feeling very well at the time. His Excellency is one of those Governors who has worked extremely hard. He is a tireless gentleman and I hope he will continue in office for many years. After the Address in Reply has been presented to His Excellency at Government House, I often wonder whether he reads the speeches that have been made. Knowing how his Excellency likes to make a few comments from time to time, I consider it would be interesting to hear his views on the Address in Reply speeches. Having heard some of the speeches in this debate, I should be especially pleased to hear his comments because I do not think it has been of the same high standard as we have had in the past. The debate has centred around certain people expounding their knowledge of what has happened in the Liberal and Country League in the past 12 or 18 months. Having been one of those people involved, I am interested to note that so many people know more than I, even though I was right in the main line of fire.

I have always said that I will write a sequel to *The L.M. Story*, but, by golly, it will lift the lid off politics in this State! I was most disappointed at the "sour grapes" attitude adopted by certain people in that organization to my wife and me. If this is to be the standard of politics in South Australia it is about time the people of this State decided they will not entertain this type of politics. The present trend of politics in this country is such that people must make a decision: they want either a Socialist Government or an anti-Socialist Government. It is high time those who say they are anti-Socialist got together. For our part we are willing to talk at any time and to make a concerted effort to remove our opponents, the Socialists, the people who believe in and support the Socialist economic policy, the present Government in this State and the present Commonwealth Government in Canberra.

Mr. Langley: You've got the job in front of you.

Mr. BECKER: That may be so, but we have the competence, the manpower, and the will to do the job, and we will come through when we are given the opportunity. If we are given the opportunity in the State or Commonwealth sphere, we will be there to give the people the type of Government they deserve.

*Members interjecting:*

Mr. BECKER: Irrespective of what the commentary may be, the Parliamentary Party of the L.C.L. has never been better organized and more united than at present. It will accept the opportunity to go to the polls, tomorrow or at any other time, to prove how united and dedicated it is to its point of view.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: But you transferred.

Mr. BECKER: I have never left the L.C.L. I stood as an endorsed L.C.L. candidate and I defy any person, in this House or publicly, to show that I ever stood in any way other than as an endorsed L.C.L. candidate.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Who paid for all your L.M. propaganda?

Mr. BECKER: it is true that certain members of the Government have in the past (and probably will continue the practice in the future) had second fronts running for them. I assure anyone who has not heard of second-front organizations that there are still some around. We have seen them in the western suburbs and we saw what

happened in the Glenelg District where there was an organization known as "Businessmen for Better Government".

Mr. Mathwin: There were only two people in it.

Mr. BECKER: That is so: the President and the Secretary. It was a second front for the Australian Labor Party candidate, and other organizations have operated in the metropolitan area in the same way.

Mr. Coumbe: What about the dummy candidate in Ross Smith?

Mr. BECKER: Perhaps it could be said that the better dummy won, but that would be unkind and the remark is not called for. I have always been a member of the L.C.L. and, from the time it was decided to form this organization within the Party, to help the Party, I said I would never be a member of or support any other political organization. It will always be found that my name was on the bottom of the list because I was the last to join from the House of Assembly Party.

Mr. Simmons: And the first to leave when they were going bad.

Mr. BECKER: I said I would not support or be a member of any other political Party. I did not leave the L.C.L. and I am proud to be a member of it. As long as members opposite and those who want to involve themselves on the lunatic fringe of politics want to continue to criticize those of us in this Party who had the courage of our convictions, what we did, and what we believed to be in the interests of the Party, we will fight more determinedly than ever to ensure that our Party is returned to the Treasury benches in this Chamber.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: How much did the L.M. spend on your campaign in the last election?

Mr. BECKER: I am glad that question has been asked. It did not cost the L.M. one penny.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Who paid for it then?

Mr. BECKER: I will not say how much it cost because it was a decision of my district committee, which paid the bills. I assure the Minister there was quite a dispute about it. However, it was paid by the district committee and it cost the L.M. nothing.

I turn now to the Revenue Account for the State, a document we received a few days ago. Normally, this is received earlier, but lately it has been taking longer to arrive. For the first time we now see the situation of that account. The State finished the period with a deficit of \$3,900,000. On the income side, receipts were \$11,600,000 over and above Budget estimates, and on the payments side the State spent an additional \$8,000,000. The main area of increase on the income side was in State taxation, which increased by \$7,700,000. The areas in which the man in the street was more severely hit than anywhere else were stamp duties, where the State received \$5,600,000, succession duties, which produced an extra \$699,000, payroll tax, which provided an additional \$980,000, and water and sewerage charges, from which the State received an additional \$2,400,000.

The person who contributed most to the increased income was the man in the street. There has been no let-up in the efforts of Governments, State and Commonwealth, to tax the average man. In the preparation of the final document for the \$7,700,000, the State reduced this to \$3,900,000, but it was thanks to the man in the street and to inflation that it was able to do this. If we are to accept the Premier's warnings that we could be chasing a deficit of \$32,000,000, all members and all taxpayers must be most alarmed.

In the last financial year the income of the South Australian Railways was \$410,000 more than the budgeted figure of \$57,500,000. The Railways Department spent \$2,500,000 more than the \$45,000,000 it had budgeted for. Although the department received a record income it is still finding difficulty in meeting interest payments. On paper the Railways Department shows a profit, but when the interest payments are considered it is further behind.

Much has been said and will be said regarding inflation. It does not matter who caused it, because it is the responsibility of the present Commonwealth Government to try and do something about it. Indeed, it is also the responsibility of the present State Government to play its role as well.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: Have you any suggestions?

Mr. BECKER: We did warn the State Government on several past occasions. Over two years ago Japan was going through a period of high inflation of more than 10 per cent annually, yet the Japanese Government has done little to control that inflationary trend, so much so that the Japanese have been going around the world trying to buy up all the raw materials available. For this reason it is lime for Australia to take stock of itself and realize what the Japanese are up to. Japan is certainly winning the economic war throughout the Western World and, if that nation is successful in obtaining control of all raw materials, all nations will eventually have to face a difficult time. Certainly, we do not want another world-wide depression, yet the warning is there. When countries such as Japan behave as they have been behaving, we can be in for a difficult period. In this regard I refer to an extract of the economist's report in the Bank of Adelaide staff publication *Adelaide*, September 27, 1972, because I support his thesis. The report, under the heading "The Control of Inflation", is as follows:

Inflation is an economic disease, and like all physical diseases, is more easily controlled if preventative action is taken early. To keep price increases as low as possible requires prompt identification of the causes of price changes, speedy implementation of policies appropriate for the control of those causes, and continual readjustment of policies as economic conditions change. Unfortunately, in the political sphere, good and efficient economic management of this kind is extremely difficult. Because economic forecasting is inexact, even over a short period of time, policies must be flexible, but the political system has imposed a very severe constraint on the effective use of fiscal policy because of the absurd tradition of the annual Budget.

That is part of the crux of the problem. As I have said many times in this House, the day of the annual Budget is over. The Government should introduce a Budget subject to quarterly review by Parliament and, depending on the state of the economy at that time, it could increase taxes accordingly and arrange its spending on a quarterly basis. If the State did this, in the light of current inflation levels, rather than applying large tax increases every 12 months, it could spread these over a period of quarterly adjustments. Not only would the taxpayer be able to absorb such increases more readily: he would more readily understand the situation. At the same time, this method could be used as a buffer in the case of galloping inflation—

Mr. Jennings: Why not have half-yearly reviews?

Mr. BECKER: The situation could arise where, as in the current situation, a Budget is soon to be presented. I believe that the Budget should be subject to review in the next quarter but, if there is no need for taxation increases or any readjustment to the Budget then, such a review can again be made at the end of the next quarter and a series of half-yearly adjustments may be more suitable. However, if a period of galloping inflation occurs, quarterly adjustments may be more adequate. The Parliament and the

Treasurer should have power to do this, and State Treasury officials should be prepared to submit a special report to Parliament and to make adjustments where necessary.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: You mean turn it off and turn it on.

Mr. BECKER: It is a matter not of turning it off and turning it on, but of keeping the figure on the pulse of the economic situation.

Mr. Coumbe: Would you need a White Paper?

Mr. BECKER: Inflation is currently running at 131 per cent (it could go to 18 per cent). Therefore, the situation facing the Commonwealth Government is most ticklish and the Government must take steps to control it. Yet, if the Government applies pressure too severely, we will have the 1961 economic situation all over again, when companies went bankrupt. We cannot stop inflation suddenly: it must be done gradually. Indeed, it may take 18 months or two years to get back to the normal accepted annual inflation rate of 3 per cent. My advice to the Commonwealth Government and to the State Government is not to apply the screws too suddenly or too severely, and in this respect I refer to the situation in 1961 when I had to carry out Reserve Bank policy in a bank.

There would not then have been a banker in this country who did not have to accept a tirade of abuse from his customers, because bank overdrafts were virtually frozen. Indeed, they were to be reduced and virtually no new borrowings were allowed. When one is in the situation of having to tell long-standing and valued clients that, as a result of Government policy, they can no longer have any money, I assure members opposite that the abuse the bank manager receives is entirely different from that received by a member when electioneering, and I would not wish this on any of my bank colleagues again.

In the summary of the article to which I have just referred, the economist makes recommendations about the control of inflation, as follows:

Thus the main difficulties facing any Government in Australia in its endeavour to control inflation are:

- (1) The lack of effective means of identifying the causes of inflation promptly as they occur.
- (2) The slow reactions of Government with policy measures to control inflation even when the causes are identified and recognized by the Government.
- (3) The tendency to relate policy measures to the real cause, because measures to restrict spending are more easily introduced, even when demand factors are not the dominant cause of inflation. Many measures seem to be based on political philosophies rather than on economic necessity.
- (4) The political tradition of the annual Budget, with no adjustments within the Budget period, leads to an inefficient use of fiscal policy and too great a reliance on monetary policy.
- (5) The legal system of wage determination and the percentage flow-on principle aggravates cost influences.
- (6) The absence of any serious consideration of the need for some kind of incomes policy as part of efficient economic planning and management, and the consequent need for genuine co-operation between government, unions, and employers.

I hope that the last clause is the one the Government, unions and employers will take notice of by getting together to attack this problem on a commonsense basis.

In the previous Parliament, on March 22, 1972, when I asked the Premier what the Government intended to do with regard to an honoured citizens award (this is reported on page 4121 of *Hansard*), he said the matter was being looked at, and he intimated that he would make an announcement on the matter at some time. However, there has still been no decision made by the State Government. It is clear to me that the imperial awards system has

been abolished in this State and regrettably, with the present Commonwealth Government, the same situation applies in that sphere. Does this mean that the State will no longer recognize anyone who performs outstanding service? Will we have to prod the Government continually into making an announcement about the matter?

I believe that the State should have a system of a simple honoured citizens award; we should recognize those who have given their State valued service. I should think ail members could come up with a list of people in their districts who had served in local government, service clubs, women's service organizations, charitable organizations, and so on, and who should receive some credit for their efforts. We know that they do not seek credit, as they do what they do out of the goodness of their nature. At the same time, these people save the Government much money and are of tremendous help to the State. Therefore, it is time that the State did something for them in return.

Many things are happening within the city of Adelaide. No doubt we are all proud about the opening of the festival theatre. Many names have been suggested as being appropriate for this complex. I am struck by the fact that nowhere in Adelaide is there a statue of Queen Adelaide. Therefore, one would think that it would be appropriate at this stage to have commissioned a statue of Queen Adelaide to be put in the grounds of the Adelaide Festival Centre. I make that suggestion to the Premier, knowing his interest in the arts and his respect for the history of the city. I believe that something should be done to perpetuate the memory of Queen Adelaide. I was moved by the following article by Ian Mackay (writing from London) that appeared in the *Advertiser* of Saturday, August 4:

The Queen who gave Adelaide its name lies in an unmarked tomb at Windsor Castle. If you ask Buckingham Palace officials where Adelaide Amelia Louise Theresa Caroline, wife of King William IV, is buried they will say Westminster Abbey.

They are wrong. She was a Lutheran Queen, a Princess of Saxony—but is religious prejudice the reason why not even the simplest brass plate marks her last resting place in Windsor's St. George's Chapel?

I think that a statue of Queen Adelaide should be commissioned and placed in the grounds of the Adelaide Festival Centre.

I was pleased (and I know many other people were pleased) at the remarks made in this debate by the member for Bragg about the health proposals. I was surprised at the tremendous criticism of the honourable member's speech by Government members. I cannot see how those members can justify a system that will cost taxpayers more than they pay now.

Mr. Hopgood: We thought you were an economist, too.

Mr. BECKER: Having been an economist, I say that members opposite should look at the simple facts of life in this matter. If they have any respect for and understanding of the man in the street, how can they justify the fact that a person with an income of \$5,000 a year will pay for medical benefits at the rate of \$67.50 a year, that he will not be permitted any tax rebate (which is the equivalent of \$22 a year), and that his medical benefits will therefore cost him \$89.50 a year? That sum will have to be paid by each person who works, so that in the case of a husband and wife who both work and who, by some strange coincidence, both receive the same salary, the contributions will be double.

Mr. Coumbe: What if they had a child?

Mr. BECKER: If the child worked, he would have to pay his own contribution, too. I cannot see how the

Commonwealth Government can convince me that I will be better off under the new system. I do not like any system that is centralized. I do not like being given a number and being put in a computer so that any Tom, Dick or Harry in Canberra will know my full medical history. Having seen computers in operation and having seen banks try to get them off the ground (and nothing would be simpler than to programme computers in banking), I do not see how they can be used successfully in relation to medical benefits. I could not subscribe to this system; I will not be a number on a computer card. I believe in personal service and I believe further that I have the right, as every other person has, to the personal service of any medical practitioner of my choice.

The Commonwealth Government, with its centralist attitude, is using a backdoor method to try to achieve nationalization in certain areas. If this is successful, it will be the beginning of the end. My interest in politics was stirred up when in 1948 the previous Commonwealth Labor Government attempted to nationalize the banks. We fought that attempt and we were successful. Of course, it is in the rule book of the Labor Party that it will nationalize anything. A nationalized medical scheme with a computer card system would be about the worst thing that I could ever wish to see. There are people in the present State and Commonwealth Governments who are great believers in these dossier systems. They see no wrong in wanting to lump everyone into a computer, giving him a number and getting from him all available information. Of course, we know they have dossiers on us, their political opponents, as we know that the Australian Security Intelligence Organization has dossiers on trade union officials.

This dossier system is the most dangerous that any country can have. If we have a health scheme on computer cards, there will be a security check run on all of us and there will be all sorts of information, including one's credit position, on the cards. Everything will be in the computer and in the next few years 1984 will be with us. Big Brother in Canberra will look us over and Big Brother will then have complete control. There is no doubt that this is the ultimate aim of certain people in the Commonwealth Government, and it is about time the people of this country were informed that the freedom of the individual in Australia (what we have come to know, respect and regard as the "great Australian way of life") is about to be taken from us.

If this national health scheme is successful, it will be the beginning of the end of the great Australian way of life; if the Commonwealth Government succeeds in putting this scheme through, the great Australian way of life will disappear and Big Brother will be there—make no bones about it. People may not want this system but there are some people in Canberra over whom we have no control. While some members opposite may be extreme left-wing members of the Australian Labor Party, they have colleagues in Canberra of the worst kind in this country.

Mr. Payne: You know everything about everything, as usual.

Mr. BECKER: To receive an interjection like that, I must be fairly well on the mark. I am grateful to the member for Bragg for having brought this matter to our attention, because members on both sides have followed it through and not one speaker from the Government side has put up any sort of argument to support a nationalized health scheme.

I now return to our transport system and the problems we have experienced in the city of Adelaide.

Mr. Mathwin: Don't talk about dial-a-bus.

Mr. BECKER: Whilst I am tempted to mention dial-a-bus, the cost of research and the \$27,000-plus, we shall never know the truth about that figure because we shall never be told the true figure. The point is that, no matter what the Government spent on dial-a-bus, one would have thought that that sum of money would go a long way towards providing a subway under North Terrace, because at some time in the near future, if anyone convinces me that the arrangements on one of the main thoroughfares into the city, North Terrace, in front of the railway station where traffic is held up in all directions while a few people straggle across the road from the railway station, are economic, I will eat my hat. I would prefer a subway there so that the traffic could be kept flowing.

Mr. Jennings: I have never seen you with a hat.

Mr. BECKER: No, but I will buy one.

Mr. Jennings: And eat it?

Mr. BECKER: Yes, if I can be assured that such a situation is economic. Why should the traffic on a main thoroughfare be held up by two sets of traffic lights when it would be easy to construct a subway there? This suggestion has been mooted several times and bandied about for many years, but it is about time something was done about it. After all, the Minister received one request from someone who wanted to cross the tramline at Plympton. All the lady in question wanted was to be able to walk over the tramline on a bitumen path, but the Minister did not want that, so he commissioned the South Australian Railways to build a subway under the tramline at a cost of \$120,000. That was just a week or so before the last State election.

Mr. Mathwin: Did we have an official opening?

Mr. BECKER: No. By the time anyone had gone to inspect it, he would have found all sorts of rubbish, litter and animal manure lying about. So the subway built at Plympton turned out to be nothing but a place for garbage disposal, and the dear old lady who only wanted to walk across the tramline on a bitumen path found that the grade in the subway was so steep that she could not walk up or down it. The subway was no good for her. It cost \$120,000 and was "Virgo's gimmick", on the border of his electoral district. We are accustomed to this sort of thing, to gimmicks from the Minister who, regrettably, is not present.

Mr. Mathwin: He's in Sweden at the moment!

Mr. BECKER: One thing I can say from experience of the last three years is that, every time I have criticized the Minister of Transport, I have always received at least three abusive telephone calls, either early in the morning or late in the evening.

Mr. Payne: Obviously, someone doesn't like you.

Mr. BECKER: It happened, and the caller always seemed to be the same type of individual. Finally, I got fed up with it, tackled the person concerned about three or four days before the last State election, and told him to tell the Minister to do his own dirty work; I have not heard from him since. I cannot be held responsible if the Minister wants to go jaunting all over the countryside, and, if that is the type of person we are to get to support our transport policy, let us have an election tomorrow so that we can cross to the other side of the House and get the transport system back on to its feet.

I now turn to a matter that I consider is regrettable. There is someone visiting this country on a three-month working holiday. This man brought his wife and two children with him. They landed in Perth and in the

first week the man went into the Commonwealth employment bureau to ask about a job. The first job he applied for he knew he would not get; he did not want it, so he applied for it, told the authorities that he had been unsuccessful and they put him on unemployment benefit. He has been in Australia for almost three months on a working holiday. He thinks Australia is a wonderful country because the Commonwealth Government is paying him \$48 a week to visit Australia—a pretty good system! The people I feel sorry for are those who genuinely cannot find employment, but here is someone bludging his way around Australia on holiday at the taxpayers' expense. It is a pretty good Commonwealth Government we have at present!

Mr. Mathwin: He would not get very far on \$48.

Mr. BECKER: I understand he has a few relatives, so he need not bother about accommodation. It makes a mockery of the whole system. It is high time that greater care was taken in handing out the taxpayers' money. I now refer to the speech of the member for Spence.

Mr. Hopgood: It was a jolly good one.

Mr. BECKER: Yes; in this case the honourable member was making a good point. He referred to a friend of mine, a gentleman I have known for several years, the Federal President of the Bank Officials Association (Mr. Keith Remington). Unfortunately, Keith is a member of the Labor Party, and he was a candidate in the recent Victorian elections, although he was defeated. However, I am sure that that will not be the last of him and that he will probably be elected next time. As President of the association he has attended to his duties extremely well, and bank officers are fortunate. The member for Spence, when speaking about crimes of violence and quoting Mr. Remington, stated:

To consider further remarks that have been made by extremely responsible people about this matter, I wish to quote the Federal President of the Bank Officials Association (Mr. Keith Remington). There seems to be a paradox here, because I understand that there is concern about Remington small arms, but I assume that Mr. Keith Remington has no connection with the Remington Small Arms Corporation.

I can guarantee that, because he is a manager with the A.N.Z. Bank. The member for Torrens then interjected and said, "What about the Remington typewriter?" The member for Spence continued:

Many things come forth from typing on the keys of the Remington typewriter when the keys are tapped by people in the community such as members on this side of the House.

We know that the honourable member is a perpetual letter writer to the editor. He continued:

Mr. Keith Remington said:

Violent crime in Australian cities will reach New York City or prohibition Chicago proportion unless firearms are forbidden to the public.

I am sure that we must pay attention to the warnings constantly given to us regarding the increase in violence and the use of firearms in Australia. However, I sometimes think that, because we are warned so often and from so many authoritative places, we tend to become accustomed to those warnings.

I could not agree more with that statement, because for many years as President of the S.A. Division of the Bank Officials Association I wanted the Government to introduce legislation to control the display, at least, of firearms, thereby making it difficult for people to break into gun shops and use stolen weapons in hold-ups. At that time it was an L.C.L. Government and the then Attorney-General was the member for Mitcham, but we never saw eye to eye about this matter. I asked the present Attorney-

General whether his Government would introduce legislation similar to that introduced in Queensland, whereby gun shops would have to keep firearms out of public view outside trading hours.

I believe that that is a start, although people are entitled to have firearms in certain circumstances when they are registered and a licence has been obtained. However, something should be done to prevent anyone from breaking into a gun shop and stealing firearms, and the best method would be to remove the firing pin or firing mechanism from the gun during the evening. I am disappointed that the Attorney-General simply said "No" in reply to my question. I hope that the member for Spence will discuss this matter within his Party and use his good offices to induce the Government to introduce legislation and play its part in curbing violent crime. Today, someone gave me an article and said that its contents would be most appropriate to the present sitting of Parliament. It is headed "Ten Commandments of Public Speaking" and states:

1st—Thou shalt not commence with an apology.

Mr. Jennings: Get up, speak up, and shut up, would be the best way.

Mr. BECKER: The article continues:

2nd—Thou shalt not fill thy speech with statistics.

3rd—Thou shalt not be over sentimental.

4th—Thou shalt not be unprepared.

5th—Thou shalt not exaggerate.

6th—Thou shalt not be sarcastic or unfair.

7th—Thou shalt not murder the Queen's English.

8th—Thou shalt not wander from thy subject.

9th—Thou shalt not be dull.

10th—Thou shalt not be long-winded.

I know that the honourable member who follows me will observe the contents of that document. I have much pleasure in supporting the motion.

Mr. JENNINGS (Ross Smith): I am glad to be able to tell members that I shall not do anything like breaking those commandments. I will not turn around and talk to one member in the Chamber and look at all of the others, as the honourable member did. I would not mumble in my beard, even though I do not have one. The only member who can do that in this Parliament is the member for Stuart. However, if the member for Hanson wants to learn something about public speaking, he should learn a few things other than those that he read from that article.

Apart from that, I have much pleasure in supporting the motion. Like other members, I express my sympathy to the relatives of the Late Mr. Kemp, M.L.C., and our late Speaker. Mr. Reg Hurst. Mr. Hurst was a great friend of mine, as he was of all members, and his untimely death is a great loss to this House and to the State. First, I congratulate the Speaker in the position he now adorns. He has been a conspicuous success in every position he has occupied in this place, and I am sure that he will not be overtaxed in controlling the four Parties that now compose this House. I hope that the Speaker will read what I have said in *Hansard*, because I want him to know that, in congratulating him on this eminent appointment, he needs to be reminded that the secret pact between the two of us is still binding.

I come to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and congratulate you on your election as Chairman of Committees. As I congratulate you, I remind you that I helped vigorously in the Mount Gambier by-election at which you were elected, and I tell you that I got double pneumonia at Mount Gambier in December during that by-election! As you know I shared the same office with you in this building for many years, and served on the same Parliamentary committee as you served on for several years. I was about to say that this unique relationship with both

Speaker and Deputy Speaker is rather a waste, because I have such good Parliamentary demeanour and general behaviour.

I now turn to the mover and seconder of the motion, both of whom are to be congratulated on their contributions to this debate and on many other things. I have known the seconder longer than I have known the mover, simply because he has been around this mortal coil a little longer than has the mover. It is a great tribute to the mover that, in his maiden speech, he drew the blood of no less a person (if there could be any less a person) than the Leader of the Opposition. I am sure that both members will be in the House for a long time and on this side of the Chair, and I hope that I will be here with them. As I am in a charitable mood, I congratulate all the new members. Their speeches, although different from each other, were so uniformly bad that the new Opposition members could not be distinguished from the old Opposition members. Perhaps I will have something to say later about their speeches, but I must upbraid the member for Alexandra for his discourtesy in constantly ignoring the member for Tea Tree Gully. He saluted members generally, apart from the possible inaccuracy of his description of the rest of us.

A new member should realize that he should not describe members as gentlemen. Before making helpful remarks about members who have preceded me in this debate, I wish to refer to political activities following the last election, because this is the first opportunity I have had of doing so. I refer, first, to an article in the *Advertiser* of March 26, under the heading "Hall to form new Party this week," which states:

Mr. Hall, M.P., Parliamentary Leader of the Liberal Movement, said yesterday he would announce the formation of "a new Liberal Party" in South Australia this week. He also said he would announce his resignation from the L.C.L. which, on Friday, virtually outlawed the year-old L. M. . . . Mr. Hall said last night a steering committee would be formed this week to lay the ground-work for the new Party. He had no comment on who would constitute the committee, but said numbers will be "kept down".

I almost misread that, because, having had some experience of the member for Goyder when he was Leader of the Opposition and when Premier for a short time, I thought this meant that members, not numbers would be kept down. The article continues:

Mr. Hall said he could not comment on who would lead the new Party.

Mr. Harrison: At least he's got a Whip.

Mr. JENNINGS: He has a Deputy Leader. The article continues:

Asked how he saw his own political future, Mr. Hall said: "No comment." Might he stand for election to Federal Parliament?—No comment.

But he was right back on the ball when he said that the L.C.L. was "a derelict Party" and, as such, would never again win Government. An article in the *Advertiser* of March 27, under the heading "Slump likely in L.M. numbers," states:

All Liberal Movement members of State Parliament except their Leader, Mr. Hall, M.P., and Mr. Cameron, M.L.C., are expected to remain within the L.C.L.

I wonder whether members noticed one rather remarkable omission there. The article continues:

Meetings during the week which will culminate in a special Liberal Movement meeting on Saturday are expected to result in the new political Party, to be formed in South Australia, having only two Parliamentarians in its ranks. Both Mr. Hall and Mr. Cameron yesterday affirmed their determination to form a new Party.

It would be city based, and they expected many former Liberal Movement members and newcomers to join its ranks. Mr. Cameron said yesterday he would resign from the L.C.L. this week. The former Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Millhouse) is among those L.M. members who have not yet indicated their position clearly. But, he is expected to remain in the L.C.L.

Some prognostications there went wrong.

Mr. Mathwin: You can't always believe what you read in the paper.

Mr. JENNINGS: That is something I have frequently said, and I think I have heard other Government members say it too. The article continues:

The Leader of the Opposition (Dr. Eastick) said yesterday that he believed both Mr. Hall and Mr. Cameron could find a useful place within the L.C.L. organization.

I wonder what he would say now. The article continues:

Mr. Hall said yesterday that the present situation was "not unexpected". He did not know what the final head count would be, but he was not putting any pressure on L.M. members to leave the L.C.L. to join the new Party. His "guess" was that the L.M. would wind up on Saturday and that most of its members would join either the new Party or the Country Party.

"A steering committee will meet on Friday night to begin to put the new Party together," Mr. Hall said. In an attack on the L.C.L. Mr. Cameron said Friday night's decision to "disown" the L.M. clearly showed that the L.C.L. would accept the League of Rights, but not the Liberal Movement. "The League of Rights again will become a force within the L.C.L.," he said.

I think it has, and I think it has always been a big force in the L.C.L. The article continues:

Mr. Cameron said he would not be standing again for the Southern Upper House electorate.

I think that, after the coming by-election, he might decide to have another go. We will have to see what happens as a result of that by-election, and I think that Mr. Cameron is watching it very closely. It is strange, however, that long before the period about which I have been speaking, that is, before March 13, which was just after the election, the *Advertiser* was doing a little prognosticating. An article, under the heading "I will be axed as Deputy Leader, says Millhouse," states that the member for Mitcham had made it clear that he would be axed as Deputy Leader of the Opposition, not Deputy Leader of the L.M. Opposition, a position I understand he still occupies. The member for Mitcham said that he would be replaced by the member for Torrens, but this was something that every Government member knew about long before.

However, the member for Torrens, who was very coy about it, said that he had no idea where the rumour could have originated and that he had not even given the matter any thought. Dr. Eastick said that he was unaware of any such arrangement. At this time the *Advertiser* again started to look into the crystal ball, and it asked certain questions, which I shall answer as I go along. The first was this:

"Official" L.C.P. members will have to decide: Can they afford to see Mr. Hall and his L.M. colleagues sitting on the cross benches with at least one Country Party member?

I think they could much better see him sitting on a bench, cross or otherwise, on his poultry farm, where he will be, anyway, after the next election. The next question was this:

Can they be an effective Opposition without Mr. Millhouse as the main legal spokesman?



The answer to that is that they were never an efficient Opposition with Mr. Millhouse, anyway, so what was the loss? The third one was this:

Can they afford to lose another top spokesman, Dr. Tonkin, who is certain to back Mr. Hall if there is an ultimatum?

“Ha, ha, ha” is the answer to that.

The Hon. L. J. King: They gave him credit for something he didn't do.

Mr. JENNINGS: They gave him credit for intestinal fortitude he did not have. The next comment was this:

Added to these key figures is Mr. Dean Brown who won the blue-ribbon seat of Davenport.

It has become clear to all of us since the new member for Davenport has been here that he is the “key” in the sense only that he can be twisted in any way they want to twist him. Later in the same edition, the member for Hanson, our friend who divested himself tonight of such wonderful wit and wisdom—

The Hon. L. J. King: As well as of those L.M. colours he was so proud of.

Mr. JENNINGS: Yes; he got into the act under the heading “Becker unsure on L.M.” This was in the *Advertiser* on March 13, 1973. He was not unsure tonight. The article states:

Mr. Becker, L.C.P., M.P. for Hanson, yesterday refused to confirm or deny reports that he would leave the L.M.

The Hon. L. J. King: Oh, he is cunning.

Mr. JENNINGS: Yes; he said:

We have not been able to come up with anything.

I think he came up with something the night of the election. The article continues:

Mr. Becker said he saw the L.M. as a means of identifying with the new generation of liberalism. “I feel there is almost a generation between the attitudes of some of the Party and unless they brighten their ideas our task as a Party to get back into Government will be a long and extremely hard run”, he said.

I agree. He then made this rather cryptic comment:

I think the L.M. is a stepping stone to the L.C.L.

I have not been able to work that out.

How can the L.C.L. get on without the L.M.?

That was a question originally posed. Strangely, I think they could get on just as well as they ever could without each other. Certainly, we could get on without both.

Having dealt with those matters, I turn now to the only other matter with which I am concerned tonight, and that refers to Question Time. I am hoping that the Standing Orders Committee will meet soon to consider this matter. Question Time in this House has become a shocking waste and a crashing bore. It should be a great privilege to members and a scintillating period each day during which members seek genuine information, raise matters of instant importance, and, if they choose, try to embarrass their opponents. Now it is a matter of seeing who gets in the most questions, the answers to which a member can usually get in the library or by telephone calls or in which he is not genuinely interested anyway. This has been going on for a long time, and it is getting worse.

Mr. Mathwin: That is balderdash. It is absolute rubbish.

Mr. JENNINGS: I knew one member, now no longer with us, an excellent member in most respects, who would run around every morning digging up questions from the daily press or any other publication he could find. I met him on some days wringing his hands and saying, “I cannot find a question to ask”. He did not want any information; he simply wanted to ask a question. Competition

comes into it. It is understandable, perhaps, that some members think if they cannot keep up with this flood of questions they are losing face. I am inclined to believe that it should be the other way around and that a tremendous number of questions, apart from the genuine ones, merely show the member is incapable of finding things out for himself.

Speaking of competition, I can now tell a story, as the two principals have shuffled off this mortal coil. It goes back to the days when I drove my children to school and, as usually this was after a late night sitting, I used to postpone shaving until I reached the House. I would go up to the old Party room overlooking North Terrace and always there after his pre-breakfast brandy, his breakfast, and so on, was the then member for Wallaroo, Hughie McAlees. He would have his morning pipe, spitting on the carpet all the way through. If he received a letter from a certain district council in his area, one about which he thought he should ask a question, he knew from experience that a similar letter had gone to the late Hon. Colin Rowe in another place. However, Hughie had to get in first, and usually this was easy because he could ask the question before the Council met, if it was meeting at all on that day. He would ask me to “knock off” a question for him; that was his description of it. I had to make it a good one, which meant a long one, and I would then draft a question for him.

Dr. Tonkin: Were you allowed to give the explanation first in those days?

Mr. JENNINGS: One could give the explanation first and go on for half an hour. After a while I became aware that the Speaker was allowing Hughie to get away with much more than he would allow any other member to get away with.

Mr. Coumbe: That would be Bob Nicholls?

Mr. JENNINGS: Yes; the explanations got longer and longer, but it did not end there. When the Minister concerned brought back a reply, Hughie insisted on going over the whole question and explanation again! Another aspect of this matter is that important questions are apt to be neglected by everyone, including the press, but what is or is not important will always be a matter of opinion. I sometimes think, although I have no way of knowing, that Ministers are sufficiently human to get a bit slipshod about replies to some of these tedious and unworthy questions asked every day. After all, who could blame them? Another strange thing is that, when a question is directed to a Minister in another place, we have often seen a Minister in this House give a long reply and, at the end of it, say, “I will direct it to my colleague”. That is all he had to say in the first place.

Mr. Coumbe: Do you believe in curtailing free speech?

Mr. JENNINGS: I certainly do not, but what are we going to do about this matter? It is up to the Standing Orders Committee to make a recommendation, but I do not favour only Questions on Notice in a Parliament of this size.

Dr. Tonkin: Did you want these reforms when you were on this side?

Mr. JENNINGS: Certainly not. There is a spontaneity about Question Time that should make it the most interesting time of the day: instead, it is a time-consuming bore. I personally favour cutting down Question Time to about half of what it is and suggest that the time for answering Questions on Notice be on Tuesday as part of the time preceding Questions without Notice. As a result, I sincerely believe that the interest in Question Time would be renewed and that no important question would go unasked. Having

disgorged myself of all this wisdom, I look forward to a busy and interesting session, with the Government keeping up its incomparably high standard and the Opposition in its varied form improving, because it cannot get any worse.

Mr. WARDLE (Murray): I am most disturbed about the previous speaker, who, as my most capable Chairman on the Public Works Committee, is generally a man of action and a man who gets things done. However, this evening he has disappointed me, having taken 20 minutes to go through his cuttings file. I remember once reading a story about a politician to the effect that the jawbone of an ass can be just as dangerous today as it was in Samson's time. I think that is something all politicians should remember.

Mr. Keneally: You may not have found that by accident.

Mr. WARDLE: I have always been disappointed that I have not been sufficiently well organized to keep a cuttings file. However, it seems that sometimes they are a rather doubtful asset, and I am not sure that the member for Ross Smith has shown us this evening that his cuttings file can be used to any great advantage. I wish now to refer to the passing of two members of this Parliament, the late Speaker (Reg Hurst), and Mr. Harry Kemp. I always felt that Mr. Hurst was a quiet gentle man. He was sincere, and I appreciated his help, and I have no doubt whatever that what Government members have been telling us about the respect in which he was held in his district is genuine and true. He was, I believe, a sincere friend of his people, and he had their support.

I want to pay tribute to the late Mr. Kemp, because it was to some degree his efforts that first roused the people of Murray, at least in the north of the district, to take a fresh interest in the matter of politics and their representation. For two or three years before the 1968 election, Mr. Kemp and Mr. Rice did much work in the Mannum area of my district, and it was through their energy and efforts that I was a successful candidate in 1968. Harry Kemp was a specialist in his field, a man with a tremendous knowledge of agriculture and horticulture. Indeed, having heard him give several addresses, I never ceased to be amazed at his knowledge, the extent of his reading and his experience in agriculture and horticulture. I remind the House that Mr. Kemp was an ex-serviceman (although not a member of the senior service, he was a member of the most efficient service), and he rose to the rank of Flight Lieutenant and served his country well in that capacity as well as serving his country well in another place here on North Terrace. I extend to his widow, his two sons and his three daughters my sincere sympathy in his passing.

I want also to welcome new members to the House. In some respects it is a shock to find oneself in this place. Perhaps my earlier opinion of what has happened in Parliament was quite unrealistic; perhaps I had not previously visited this place frequently enough (in fact, I think I came here only once before my election to this House). I was unaccustomed to what happened here and, in looking back, I realize that it took me some months to become accustomed to the behaviour here and to the habits of this place. I have been associated with many forums, conferences and discussion groups among men, and what amazed me most of all was the matter of time and the man-hours spent here listening to members who spoke only in order to fill in their allotted time.

In those days there was no time limit on the members' speeches. I clearly recall at least one member speaking for just over three hours one evening. It disturbed me to think that, this being the centre of Government in this

State, so much valuable time was lost through members' speeches. This is probably the impression of most new members in this place. I believe that we have a duty to the constituents of this State, and that we also have a duty as keepers of time in this place not to clutter up our programme of speeches through sheer idleness. In some places this might be termed a matter of stewardship of time.

Indeed, I believe in the stewardship of time, and I believe that all our time should be measured by some form of priority, giving greater importance to things that are important in our own minds, and not cluttering up our legislative programme with needless, unnecessary and pointless discussions. I find that I have to criticize and watch my own speeches continually to make sure that I am not doing the very thing that I am decrying. I plead with members also to look critically at what they have to say, and contribute only what will be effective, thought provoking, and constructive with regard to the good government of the State.

I once heard a story of two men who were discussing a certain politician. One man said, "I do not think he put enough fire into his speech", and the other said, "I do not think he put enough of it into the fire." Perhaps that could be said of many of our speeches: too much of them is not committed to the flames. I also remember hearing a story about a legislator who was a member of a committee that had to investigate an asylum. When this man arrived to inspect the asylum, the patients were having a dance. He found a young lady who was not involved and asked her to dance with him. While they were dancing, she said, "I do not think I have met you before; how long have you been a patient?" He hastened to explain that he was not a patient but a legislator who was inspecting the asylum. She said, "It was foolish of me; I should have known that you were either a patient or a legislator, but I had no way of finding out which you were other than by asking you." I believe we as legislators, have a responsibility to make contributions in this place that are meaningful and not time-wasting. I believe that we better serve our constituents in acting in that way.

I want to say how much I appreciated the friendship of retired members. Jack Clark was well experienced in matters in this place. I appreciated his advice, counsel, and friendship, although we did not always agree. He was a wily old politician who had been through the ropes; he had gained much from his many years of experience here. I regarded the friendship of David Brookman as most valuable. He was often misunderstood. Of course, he was blamed for having extremely conservative views. However, I appreciated the fact that, as well as being experienced, he was thoughtful to the point that he would not move away from the *status quo* until it was proved clearly and conclusively to him that what was being discussed was something to be desired. By the smile on the Attorney-General's face, I can see that he would like to interject. Perhaps after my speech I may be able to tell him my interpretation of his smile. I appreciated the caution that the former member for Alexandra brought to many discussions within and without the Party room and this House.

Jim Ferguson was a most sincere member. Like many of us, he knew his limitations. He worked hard for his people, making a sincere contribution during his years here. Reg Curren and John Carnie also worked hard for their districts, being well respected in their areas. Mrs. Steele made a remarkable contribution to this House in many respects. I am sure that women in this State were delighted

at the way in which she brought about a better understanding of the contribution that women could make to government and public affairs. I congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on your appointment. I have always felt that when you have been in the Chair, both before as Chairman of Committees and now as Speaker, you have exercised firm control. I believe that you attempt earnestly to give justice to all members. I am sure that we all look forward to spending this Parliament under your Speakership.

I find at present that among people there is a certain disquiet that I have not seen before in my 25 years of interest in politics. I believe that many Australians are uncertain politically about the future. It is not that these people are not amenable to change or unable to accept and accustom themselves to new things; I believe many disturbing features concern people throughout the Commonwealth. I will not say much about this because I realize that it is somewhat outside the ambit of the Address in Reply debate. However, in passing I want to say that the business community is disturbed about where inflation will end. If there is no confidence amongst people in the primary and secondary industries, we cannot be confident about employment. If there is not confidence with regard to employment, a disturbed situation faces everyone.

People are disturbed about the question of ownership. I can illustrate this by referring to a radio programme to which I listened only last week on my way home. The interviewer was talking to a union secretary about the dispute concerning the Ford Motor Company. The interviewer was just as amazed as I was when this union secretary said, "The long and short of it is that it is time the Government took over the ownership of the Ford company." The interviewer inquired, "What sort of payment would the company require, and how would the Government meet that commitment?" The disturbing thing is that the secretary replied, "There should not be any need to meet a commitment; the Government should simply take over the whole show as a going concern." The interviewer was so amazed that he said, "What sort of compensation would be paid?" The secretary said, "No compensation at all. The company surely has reaped all the profit it could expect, and so it should just simply be taken over."

I believe this is a most disturbing attitude. There is no future for this country if this is to be the type of attitude that we will have thrust on us with regard to industry. Surely there is no encouragement for manufacturers, for business people and for the commercial world to invest their money, their time, their energy, their pressures and their hard work in order to find that they finish up with a situation where they will be taken over and simply consumed in the whole mass of Socialism. That is how I feel about the political climate at present. I do not think it is a happy climate.

I wonder how much of the climate can be attributed to our typical Australian attitude to work. I believe that the more prosperous a country becomes the slacker becomes the attitude of its people to work. I believe wholeheartedly that every man has a right to work, and it is a sorry state of affairs when that right cannot be fulfilled. I also believe that every man has a right, because of his labour, to a living wage and that no labour should go underpaid; that every man is surely worthy of his hire, because all the working man has is his labour to offer as a commodity, and he has a right to a living wage.

Thirdly, I believe that every man has a right to reasonable working conditions. No-one would want to return to the working conditions of a century ago, as we can read of

them in history. These three things are important and fundamental, but the system of the day has largely achieved them. I do not think it can be said at the moment that the working man (and, after all, that includes blue collar workers as well as other people, and I think we should include ourselves in this) does not have any of these conditions fulfilled. I believe that, if a person is looking for work, there is no need to be unemployed at present. I do not think that any man who has been sincerely looking for work has gone without a job within the last 12 months, even when unemployment was higher than it is at present.

I still believe there are many people in the community who were not sincere and genuine in their attempts to find work, and it would appear to me that there is a danger point in paying social service benefits, that danger point being where the unemployment relief is close to the basic wage. I cite an example of four young people who were renting a shack and drawing about \$80 a week unemployment benefit. They found that, with a commitment of \$8 a week for rent, they had the balance to spare, and life was wonderful. This has gone on for months and months. Those people have no real incentive to go away and find jobs; and not only to find jobs but to endure the discipline of having a job which, to my mind, is important and something we all need very much.

We have reached the point where working conditions have improved tremendously and no-one could say that today factories, quarters and the machinery with which men work are not up to standard. I know there will always be places where safety factors can be improved but the conditions under which most people work today are reasonable, and the living wage they receive for their labours is also reasonable.

We have reached the point of development in this country at the moment where we must ask ourselves: "Is our attitude to work the right one? Is our present attitude that we want to earn more and work less the right one?" I fear that, if this attitude continues to grow at the rate at which it appears to be growing at present, we shall in a decade or two be in serious trouble, because it is the fidelity with which work is done that is so important. What matters is the conscientious attitude we take to serving the whole community when we are interested in our work and make every effort for that work to be conscientiously done. I cite two simple examples, and I know that members could cite others. A pipe-laying gang was questioned by the person outside whose property the pipes were being laid. He asked whether there had been a breakdown in the machinery because the whole show seemed to be stopped. The reply was: "Oh, no; we have not a breakdown in the machinery. This job has got to last us until Friday", and this was Tuesday. He added, "We have been allotted this week for it." On another occasion, eight men came to do a job. It was necessary to have a fire going and have some lead on the site. Two men spent 2½ hours making sinkers, one spent the whole of his time talking to neighbours, two just watched, and the remainder worked. That is not fair to the workmen, let alone the general public.

I do not believe there is any incentive in this type of management and I fear that so many of our Government departments have become tremendous empires in themselves that it has become also impossible for them to give the sort of oversight and direction that are necessary both for the gross national product or for the work to be done and for the health, in mind and body, of the people doing it. I believe it is necessary that we should have an attitude to work that is healthy and fires us with the enthusiasm to

give of our very best, in both time and ability, to the job we are doing. When we arrive at the point where everyone wants a lot more for doing a lot less, we as a nation shall be moving backwards and not forwards.

I thank the constituents of Murray for their loyal support at the recent State election. Naturally, I am delighted with the results of the voting in my district, having come into this House with a narrow majority of 42 and being able to increase it to only 315 at the next election. It was a delight to be able to move that figure up to 1,509, which I think, on a rough calculation, means that in Murray over five years the movement of the vote has been about 32 per cent. I appreciate the loyalty of people in that area, and it goes without saying that I shall do my utmost to serve them as I consider a member of Parliament should. Fortunately, in my part of the State this is a very good season and the country is in good heart. It seems that the people who have suffered most from drought are to receive a bountiful harvest this year, and this will be not only a good situation in the country but it will help the overdrafts and small bank balances of people who, for many years, have made an honest effort to make a living in some of this light country.

It is also a great pleasure for me to report to the House that, in two of my council areas, building statistics for the last 12 months have shown construction of buildings at a cost of about \$3,000,000. This indicates that there has been tremendous activity in both domestic and factory building in the district I represent. Also, because the metropolitan area is growing quickly and vegetable industries have been forced out, many of them have come to the river, and we are discovering that more and more fresh vegetables for the State, and the metropolitan area in particular, are being supplied from the river area.

I know that the member for Chaffey would support my statement that the outlook for citrus production is brighter this year than it has been for many years. It seems that, following the entry of Britain into the European Economic Community, the canned fruit industry is also in a better position, because our canned fruit will be in demand, and many difficulties faced by this industry in the past 10 years will, in the next year or two, be largely overcome. For all of this to happen and this type of production to take place, it is necessary that there should be an ample supply of good quality water in the river. I know that the Government intends to do all within its power to improve the quality of water that is so vital not only to country districts but also to the metropolitan area. However, I am disturbed at the additional Government fees that have been placed on the dairying industry by the charge of \$5 an acre on water pumped out of the salt channels. It costs the Government \$50,000 a year to pump this water back into the river.

A reasonably high proportion of the cost must be borne by the Government, and I believe that it is reasonable to allow the dairy farmer to take water from the salt channel to irrigate his high land, and therefore save the cost of pumping it back into the river, as well as helping him in his supply of fodder to help his production. It has been a blow to the dairying industry to have this imposition placed on it.

It was a great blow to people living within the designated area of Monarto when it was announced that that would be the site of the new town. No member would deny that, if he were in the same situation, this would be his normal reaction. People who have lived there for several generations, people whose sons were assuming the

responsibility of the farm, people who planned their homesteads and buildings and erected fences and developed their properties, any man who had a project in mind and had partly or almost completed it or was carrying it on as it was built up before him, and all people who owned land in that area considered that it was an interruption to their lives because they were living in the designated area.

It would have assisted the people if an officer from the Government had come, for perhaps one day a week, to the town hall for the purpose of interviewing people, replying to questions, and giving them information. I should like the Minister to consider this matter, and I should like to know whether he believes that there will be sufficient demand for this service. Perhaps it is easy to get out a writing pad or make a telephone call, but the Minister would agree that neither method would be as satisfying as a personal discussion with an officer about the problems that exist now and will exist in future in the establishment of the new town. Perhaps the Minister will indicate whether he considers that this is a matter that can be discussed, and whether the demand is there for land. I hope that the Government will soon indicate what it intends to do about land tenure in the designated area, and how it will make land available to people who may be interested in moving into this area.

I hope that the Government will say soon what it intends to do about industry in the area, where it will be placed, what type of industry it expects will be developed, and what type it will try to cater for in this locality. I was interested in your remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, about the Motor Vehicles Department. Many people in my district, which is 52 miles from the city, send their application to register a motor vehicle to your city and are having it returned within a week, whereas it seldom takes less than a fortnight to have registrations returned from the head office in Adelaide. The people of my district are grateful for the service they are receiving from your city, and I believe that the Government should transfer the whole of the Motor Vehicles Department to the new city of Monarto. I would be so bold as to say that, rather than spend \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 on refurbishing and air-conditioning this House, it should be rebuilt in Monarto and should become the new Parliament House of this State.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Have you the support of your colleagues on that?

Mr WARDLE: I have not canvassed the matter, but refer to it so that the Minister can think about it. I believe that local government has suffered badly at the hands of the Government in the last three years by not having had its Government grants increased, because the grants are insufficient to maintain even the *status quo* of about three years ago. When councils are not even replenished with advances to meet rising costs (inflation is with them as it is with everyone else), it does not allow local government to have that margin of funds to be able to do the things it has always been in the habit of doing. I stress to the Minister the need for councils in my district to have additional funds to purchase parks and reserves that will become the playing areas of Monarto. It is important that local government in that area should know quickly what its responsibilities will be in the provision of reserves and playgrounds, because considerable money will be involved in making the appropriate purchases required for this venture. I support the motion.

Mr. LANGLEY secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### ADJOURNMENT

At 11.23 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday, August 8, at 2 p.m.