

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, September 20, 1973

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

ASSENT TO BILLS

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

Agent-General Act Amendment,
 Constitution Act Amendment,
 Electricity Trust of South Australia Act Amendment,
 Gift Duty Act Amendment,
 Housing Agreement,
 Parliamentary Superannuation Act Amendment,
 Pay-roll Tax Act Amendment,
 State Lotteries Act Amendment,
 Statutes Amendment (Public Salaries),
 Superannuation Act Amendment,
 Supply (No. 2).

MINISTRY

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works): In the absence of the Premier, I am pleased to announce to the House that the Hon. D. J. Hopgood has been appointed a Minister of the Crown and that his portfolios will be Minister of Development and Mines and Minister Assisting the Premier. Other portfolio changes have been made but, as they are reasonably detailed, I think I will await the attendance of the Premier, when he will doubtless tell the House what they are.

Dr. EASTICK (Leader of the Opposition): On behalf of my colleagues, I welcome the new Minister to the front bench in this House. There is a parallel, of course, between the Minister and me, because we entered the House on the same day. We look forward to the wisdom that he will bring to his portfolios and we ask that his theory on all matters be leavened with practicality. I am certain the Minister will have the opportunity to prove himself in these fields, and I assure him that he will have co-operation from my colleagues and at the same time receive the scrutiny that befits the office that he now holds.

The SPEAKER: As Speaker of the House, on behalf of all members of the House of Assembly I express the same sentiments as the Deputy Premier and the Leader of the Opposition have expressed. I am sure that we are all of one opinion, namely, that we hope that the new Minister will live up to the position that he holds and that he will give to all members the same consideration as other Ministers have given in their capacities.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD (Minister of Development and Mines): I thank you, Sir, and I thank the Deputy Premier and the Leader of the Opposition for their kind words about me and for their expressions of support. As the Leader of the Opposition has said, he entered the Parliament, like me, in 1970. I thank him for his comment about the close scrutiny of my portfolio: it is only what I expect.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I regret that I was not in the House to announce the appointment of the Minister of Development and Mines. I have to announce to the House that there have been several changes in portfolios. The new Minister has taken the portfolio of Development and Mines, which I had previously administered, and will also be Minister assisting me. The Minister of Environment and Conservation is now, in addition, the Minister of Recreation and Sport and Minister of Fisheries. The administration of the Tourist Bureau will be in the hands of the Minister of Environment and Conservation in his recreation portfolio; the Immigration Section of that part of my department will be administered by the Minister of Development and Mines; and the Publicity Section will remain with the Premier's Department. The Chemistry Department is transferred from the Agriculture Department to the Health Department, and the Botanic Garden Department has been transferred from the Minister of Lands to the Minister of Environment and Conservation. Several other announcements have to be made about changes of departments, but I think the only other one that is important to the House is that the Prices and Consumer Affairs Branch is now committed to the Attorney-General.

Dr. Tonkin: You are not changing the Minister of Transport?

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: As a result of the vote last evening, there is still confidence in me.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Minister of Transport has the confidence of every member of this Government, as he has of the whole House.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Millhouse is the only one out of step.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: He is out of step all the time.

Dr. Tonkin: You mean all those members of the House now present?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes, all present members of the House. Basically the aim of the changes has been to ensure some evening of the portfolio load of Ministers, and, in addition, having set certain patterns in the areas of the development portfolios of this State, I am now released to undertake much more of the work for which a Premier is normally responsible. I can co-ordinate the work of all Ministries of the Government in order to ensure the due setting of priorities according to the views generally of the Government. Matters concerned with censorship in any form (that is, the new Publication Classification Tribunal, the administration of section 33 of the Police Offences Act, and the administration of the prohibiting sections of the Places of Public Entertainment Act) are now committed to me, along with the total policy for arts and cultural development, and the Art Gallery Department now comes under the Premier's Department.

PETITIONS: CASINO

Mr. DEAN BROWN presented a petition signed by 420 residents of South Australia who expressed concern at the probable harmful impact of a casino on the community at large and prayed that the House of Assembly would not permit a casino to be established in South Australia.

Mr. GROTH presented a similar petition signed by 49 residents of South Australia.

Petitions received.

QUESTIONS

INFLATION

Dr. EASTICK: Will the Premier support me in my request to the Prime Minister for the Prime Minister to call a conference with the Premiers and Leaders of the Opposition of Australia to discuss the escalating inflationary situation facing our nation? I have suggested to the Prime Minister that a meeting of the heads of Parliament would be most desirable in tackling the economic difficulties being experienced throughout Australia. I believe this situation is of such importance that both State and Commonwealth Parliaments could adjourn for one or two days to accommodate such a meeting. I remind the Premier that only on Wednesday of last week this House unanimously endorsed my motion supporting the practice of regular meetings between all State Premiers and the Prime Minister. The Premier told the House there had been regular and constant consultation with Canberra. He applauded this and said:

I believe that it should continue on every possible occasion when we can talk to one another. I think it is essential.

I agree with that statement by the Premier and I believe that there is nothing more important than the solving of our inflationary problems. Therefore, I believe the calling of a meeting of the Leaders of State Parliaments and of the Commonwealth Parliament would be invaluable in achieving this.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I think that the Leader's proposal has no chance of success. There has already been a Premiers' Conference regarding inflation. Several propositions advanced at that meeting were referred to an officers' meeting, but the meeting of officers did not produce anything particularly tangible about tackling inflation.

Dr. Eastick: This is the first time I've heard that.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: They did not achieve anything, simply because of the political views that were expressed at the original meeting. As far as a later meeting of Premiers is concerned, I point out to the Leader that there was a meeting held during the Constitution Convention. The only Premier absent was Mr. Bjelke-Petersen, and that was of his own choice: he would have been welcome. There was a frank discussion by the Leaders of State Parliaments—

Dr. Eastick: Will you support this?

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No; I will not, because I see no purpose that could be achieved. The Leader has a great habit of suggesting the calling of a meeting to solve something.

Dr. Eastick: I didn't—

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The calling of meetings of this kind does not achieve anything unless there is a specific proposition to be discussed. The Leader earlier suggested there should be a meeting of himself, me, and leaders of industry and trade unions in South Australia to solve the problem of inflation; yet not one concrete proposition came from the Leader concerning this. I shall be interested in a proposition from the Leader about dealing with inflation if he puts up a suggestion as to how to deal with it, but I am not interested in going to meetings where we simply sit around and say exactly what all of us have been saying for some time, because that achieves nothing.

Mr. CUMBE: Does the Premier recall that last Tuesday I asked him a question about a proposed special Premiers' Conference, which had been suggested following the Constitution Convention recently held in Sydney at which the matter of prices was discussed? The Premier may recall that his reply to me on that occasion was as follows:

The holding of a further conference is related to a series of matters. At this stage I have had no further advice about such a conference.

The SPEAKER: Order! What is the honourable member's question?

Mr. CUMBE: My question is this, Sir: In view of the suggestion made by the Leader of the Opposition that heads of all Parliaments should meet on such a matter and the Premier's denial of support of that suggestion, would the Premier, if such a request were made especially by the Prime Minister, accede to the request and join in such a conference?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: If the Prime Minister asks for a meeting and he has a proposition to put, naturally I will go. However, I think it very unlikely that the Prime Minister will suggest that he meet with State Premiers and Leaders of the Opposition.

Dr. Eastick: He might be defeated!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not know how the member intends to be victorious in this. I can only suggest that it has never been the case in Australia for Leaders of the Opposition to be included in such conferences. There is no reason why they should be. If action is needed, it should be taken by Governments. I appreciate the reasons why he wishes to include himself in the conference, but I think he is not facing the facts of political life of this country in trying to do so. I believe there will be a conference with the Prime Minister on some financial matters about October 10, but that does not arise out of the Leader's proposals.

TRENCHES

Mr. GROTH: Will the Minister of Works say what steps he intends to take regarding trenches dug across newly-laid roads at Salisbury Downs? I have been prompted to ask this question after reading a report in this morning's *Advertiser* headed "Trench-hater Resigns in Protest". It states that the Salisbury City Engineer (Mr. John Harris) has resigned from the Public Utilities Advisory Co-ordinating Committee, because he is strongly opposed to trenches being dug by the Engineering and Water Supply Department and other Government departments across newly-laid roads.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member was good enough to indicate to me this morning that he would ask this question this afternoon. The first point that I should like to make is that the photograph appearing in this morning's *Advertiser* is not of two Engineering and Water Supply Department employees digging up a road, as can be inferred from the accompanying story. Inquiries made by the Engineering and Water Supply Department reveal that the two people in the photograph are, in fact, employees of the Salisbury council. As to Mr. Harris's resignation, I have studied the minutes of the last meeting of the Public Utilities Advisory Co-ordinating Committee at which his resignation was submitted, and it appears that there were four other council engineers at the meeting in addition to Mr. Harris. These officers recognized that, while there were major difficulties in developing a satisfactory solution to the problem, the committee should give the matter much deeper consideration before making any

firm recommendations. The subject is one that has been raised on a number of occasions by Mr. Harris. It is not a widespread problem but is undoubtedly greater in the Salisbury District Council area than in any other area, because large areas of land were subdivided at Salisbury in the post-war years prior to the passing of the Planning and Development Act.

These subdivisions have been built up slowly, and mains and services are being extended to allotments as they are required. It would greatly suit the council if all mains and services could be laid in these subdivisions at the one time, and from that point of view there is no doubt a good argument for this to be done. However, to service all vacant allotments with a water supply and sewerage throughout the metropolitan area, before the council made or resurfaced or resealed a road, would mean not only that the department would be using Loan funds for the provision of services, in some cases years before they were necessary, but also that in many cases the services provided to vacant allotments would be in the wrong place. Departmental resources would be tied up on work not required immediately, thus delaying such urgent requirements as the provision of services for houses in the process of being built. If unlimited Loan funds were available, it might be reasonable to accede to Mr. Harris's suggestion that people should have sewerage installed before a road was built, but this is not the case. The Public Utilities Advisory Co-ordinating Committee is a broad-based committee consisting of members of all public utilities, various councils and local government associations. Its object is to co-ordinate all activities on roads to the best of its ability. The matter of excavating trenches in newly-constructed roads has been examined from time to time and will now once again be thoroughly considered by the committee to see what action can be suggested in the best interests of the whole community.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Mr. SLATER: Will the Minister of Development and Mines explain to the House the areas of his Ministerial responsibilities more fully than was set out in the Premier's statement?

The Hon. D. I. HOPGOOD: The House will be aware that I have held this position for only 2½ hours, most of which has been spent in learning the geography of the State Administration Centre. The member for Gilles, as a result of his membership of the Industries Development Committee, will be acquainted with the industrial development machinery of this Government. Perhaps the fact that he and I have been colleagues on that committee make it appropriate for him to be the first person to direct a question to me in the House. The industrial development machinery will be entrusted to my care, and I shall be flat out trying to maintain the pace set by the Premier in his exercise of that responsibility. In addition, housing has been entrusted to me and I will regard that as a special responsibility and a special challenge. The Premier has already referred to those aspects of immigration which are the State's responsibility and which will be under my care. The Mines Department has been referred to already. The only amplification I would make relates to the position of the Minister Assisting the Premier, as I understand that the Premier and I will be working closely together in the development of the Monarto region, and I especially look forward to the successful carrying out of the project.

MODBURY HOSPITAL

Dr. TONKIN: Will the Attorney-General ask the Minister of Health whether the midwifery section at the Modbury Hospital is giving a full service to the community at present or whether a shortage of nursing staff is causing a restriction of that service? I have received complaints from patients who have been booked into the midwifery section at the hospital and who of necessity, because when their time comes they must report there, have been able to be admitted only because other patients who have had their babies have been sent home earlier than one would really desire. If that is the case, it is not a particularly satisfactory state of affairs. What steps are being taken to improve the nursing situation?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will obtain a reply from my colleague.

FILM CORPORATION

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Has the Premier a reply to my recent question about the South Australian Film Corporation?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The sum of \$466,275 consists of a grant of \$100,000 towards operating expenses (other than film libraries) which is the amount recommended by the Auditor-General; a grant of \$20,000 towards experimental films; a sum of \$293,573 for main film library expenses (the film library has not been taken over from the Education Department and the sums for the film library are increased to provide an adequate service); and a sum of \$52,702 for secondary film study library expenses. The budget of the film corporation foresees a total expenditure of about \$1,774,000. Part of this will be recouped from charges raised against Government departments and other organizations on a commercial basis, part will be funded by loans negotiated by the corporation as a semi-government authority, and part represents the cost of operating the film libraries which the Government intends to fund in total. It is not possible, therefore, to specify the particular type of expense to which the \$100,000 may be allocated. However, in the case of the film libraries, since the amounts represent a contribution by the Government of the full costs of operation, it is possible to provide the information required. In respect of the main library, the position is as follows:

	\$
Salaries	70,373
Office, studio expenses, etc	38,300
Purchase of films	150,000
Motor vehicles	4,000
Office equipment	3,500
Other equipment	27,400
	<hr/> \$293,573

in respect of the secondary study library, the position is as follows:

	\$
Salaries.....	14,410
Office, studio expenses, etc.....	7,292
Purchase of films.....	31,000
	<hr/> \$52,702

ELIZABETH ARCADE

Mr. DUNCAN : Has the Premier a reply to my question of September 11 about the possibility of opening York Arcade, in Elizabeth Town Centre, at both ends?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The General Manager of the Housing Trust has reported that the design of York Arcade does not in its present configuration allow for clear pedestrian access on its southern end through the

designed service yard area. The trust has at all times agreed that the service areas of its shopping centres should provide the tenant or occupier with unfettered use of what can be described as a commercial area. In time, the whole pattern of this segment of the centre may be redesigned to provide for entirely different traffic flows. The unfortunate burst of the water main, referred to by the honourable member, occurred at the entrance to York Arcade, but the volume of water followed the planned drainage pattern and traversed along Prince Charles Walk.

DOCTORS' SERVICE

Mr. WELLS: Does the Premier know that a small minority of doctors is apparently using recordings to inform intending patients that these doctors will not provide after-hours service? Last evening, while the House was in session, I received a telephone call from a gentleman who was most disturbed. This man has a wife and children. His wife being ill last evening, he needed medical attention for her. When he rang his medical practitioner, he was greeted with the following recorded message:

Dr. Peters is off duty now but will be on duty again at 7 a.m. tomorrow (Thursday). Because the fee for after-hours service permitted by the State Government is less than the cost of providing such service, I regret that I cannot supply after-hours service for my patients. I suggest that you contact the nearest public hospital.

I make clear that I have a high regard and healthy respect for the medical profession generally.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am aware that a few medical practitioners have followed this practice which, I am thankful to say, has not been general. It is certainly not a course that has been recommended by the Australian Medical Association. The only thing that I can recommend to the honourable member at the moment is that, as it is the policy of this Government and the Commonwealth Government that freedom of choice should be retained, perhaps a change of medical practitioner should occur. I will report this matter to the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs for his consideration in relation to the other matters with which he is dealing, in consultation with the A.M.A. and at its request.

HONOURED CITIZENS AWARDS

Mr. BECKER: Before asking my question, I congratulate the new Minister of Development and Mines on his appointment. I also congratulate the Government on establishing a Ministry of Recreation and Sport. Can the Premier say what progress has been made towards establishing an honoured citizens award system to replace the Imperial awards system? Last session, when I asked other questions on this subject, the Premier said that the suggestion was being considered.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Not much progress has been made, because it is necessary for us, in providing citizens' awards, to tie these in with what is proposed by the Commonwealth Government. I have discussed this matter with the Prime Minister and have given him the reports of our policy secretariat on the establishment of such awards. When he has completed his discussions with South Australia, the other States, and Buckingham Palace, I have no doubt that an announcement will be made, but as yet he has not gone further than to provide certain service awards for the members of the armed services.

SEWERAGE PROJECTS

Mrs. BYRNE: Can the Minister of Works say whether it has been decided what extra sewerage projects will be undertaken as a result of the Australian Government's offer in the Commonwealth Budget of \$30,000,000 assistance

to the States in 1973-74 as the first contribution towards a programme to eliminate the backlog in unsewered premises in the principal urban areas? The Minister will be aware of the announcement in the Commonwealth Treasurer's Budget speech and also that the estimated amount to be paid to South Australia is \$1,600,000, the funds being provided for specific projects approved by the Australian Government.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I cannot from memory say what areas will be served as a result of this financial assistance from the Australian Government, but the South Australian Government and the Australian Government have agreed on what additional work shall be done. I am grateful to the Australian Government, as are all those who will receive service as a result of this assistance. The service will be available to them much more quickly than would otherwise be the case. If I can, I will find out for the honourable member what part of the programme we have just added or the additional areas we have brought in as a result of this assistance. I may add for the information of the honourable member and other honourable members that recently the Premier again wrote to the Prime Minister about financial assistance in respect of water treatment in this State. I hope that, in accordance with the Prime Minister's undertaking at the most recent Premiers' Conference, we will have a firm indication of what money we can expect to receive in the next financial year and over a period of years in this regard. As members know, because of the actions not only of this Government but also of previous Governments South Australia's sewerage programme is fairly well up to scratch, but we have the problem peculiar to Adelaide of having to provide for water filtration in the metropolitan area. This is a special problem and we look forward to the assistance that the Australian Government has promised South Australia. Other States will benefit substantially regarding their sewerage or reticulation programmes because they have not done as well as this State has done in the past. I hope that we get a reply from the Australian Government soon.

ELIZABETH HOUSING

Mr. EVANS: In the temporary absence of the Premier, has the Minister of Works, as Deputy Premier, a reply to my question of August 14 about the ownership and occupancy of a house at Elizabeth?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The General Manager of the Housing Trust has reported that the house at 59 Goodman Road, Elizabeth South, is a trust rental house and was one of six especially provided at the request of the Community Welfare Department for Aboriginal students and their families from outlying areas to enable them to attend a special training programme at the South Australian Institute of Technology to fit them as members of the Aboriginal task force. The house was originally ready for occupation on March 16, 1973, and was allotted to a task force member who never arrived. It was allotted a second time on April 6, 1973, to another task force member whose tenancy was to begin on April 14, 1973. Whilst he was studying and occupying this particular house, problems occurred in his tribal area making it necessary for him to return to the Northern Territory for a short period. It was expected that he would return after a short time to continue his studies. Regular weekly contact was maintained by the trust with the South Australian Institute of Technology regarding this matter and there was every prospect that this Aboriginal tenant would return to the house. Reports from the trust's maintenance section

indicated that there was no evidence of damage or breaking into these premises. Rent for the period the house was not occupied was charged by the trust. On Monday, August 13, 1973, definite information was received that the tenant would not be returning to the South Australian Institute of Technology or to the house. Arrangements were then made for the furniture to be removed from the house, and this was done the next day. The house was re-occupied the following Saturday, August 18, 1973, by another family.

SCHOOL FACILITIES

Mr. CHAPMAN: In the absence of the Minister of Education, can the Minister of Works say what is the Education Department's policy on the use of school facilities outside normal school hours, particularly during weekends, for recreation and other cultural and educational purposes?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will refer the question to my colleague and I am sure he will be pleased to explain his department's policy on this matter. I understand that my colleague favours and encourages the use of these facilities for the purposes mentioned as much as possible.

Mr. RUSSACK: Can the Minister say who supervises the use of school facilities outside school hours; what remuneration is received in return for such service; and whether at weekends headmasters are responsible for the care of school facilities? Because of the intimation that these activities are acceptable to the department, I should like to know who is responsible for the use of school facilities in these circumstances.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I have said that I will ask the Minister of Education what is the department's policy, and that I think the Minister favours these activities, but that does not mean they are taking place. I do not know, but I will tell my colleague and no doubt he will reply to the honourable member's question next week.

SOUTH ROAD CROSSING

Mr. WRIGHT: Has the Minister of Transport a reply to my question of August 23 regarding the installation of indicators at the South Road crossing near Kintore Avenue and St. Joseph's school?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: In view of the information given in the honourable member's question and supplementary information contained in a letter addressed to the Chairman, Road Traffic Board, by the Principal of the school, the Highways Department and the board are now investigating the situation to ascertain whether the crossing should be provided with the pedestrian-actuated signals. Appropriate action will be taken on the basis of the decisions reached following this investigation.

LANGHORNE CREEK BASIN

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Minister of Development and Mines obtain a report on the activities likely to be carried out in the Langhorne Creek and Milang water basin this year? In the Budget, money has been allocated for this purpose.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: I will get details for the honourable member.

PAY-ROLL TAX

Mr. VENNING: Will the Treasurer consider increasing the exemption figure below which pay-roll tax is not payable? My question is similar to a question asked by the member for Mitchell on September 12. I understand that the exemption figure of \$20,800 has not

been changed in the past 25 or 30 years. With the present inflationary trend and high wages it would be common sense to increase this figure now. This action was suggested to me last weekend by a shearing contractor in my district who was bitter about the situation, because a shearer has to contend with wet weather and has to pay his men. The pay-roll tax applies to his losses as well as to his profits.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The honourable member will appreciate that any alteration has to be agreed to by all States, because the incidence of pay-roll tax is a matter between the States. There cannot be a pay-roll tax in South Australia at a certain rate with a similar tax in another State at a different rate. If we applied an exemption in this State, we could expect retaliatory action being taken by other States. It is necessary for the States to obtain general agreement on this matter. However, I will obtain a report for the honourable member.

Mr. VENNING: Regarding the difficulty referred to by the Treasurer in relation to increasing the exemption figure of \$20,800 before pay-roll tax is payable, will he initiate the necessary procedures for such a proposal to be considered?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I told the honourable member that we would consider it in relation to South Australia. After we have done that, we can see what further action can be taken, but I cannot undertake that I will initiate this with the other States.

MONARTO

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I address my question to the Minister in charge of Monarto who, I understand, is the new Minister. Can he say whether the Government intends to take action to alter the basis of valuation of land to be acquired in the new city? I understand that trouble has arisen because of the principle of what I think is called (but I am not sure of the term) "referred value" for land within the area of the new city which is calculated by reference to the value of land outside the area of the new city. I understand further that the value thus arrived at does not take account of increases in land values because of more buoyant conditions in primary industry now, and this means that landowners whose land is being acquired for the new city are getting less compensation for the acquisition than they otherwise would get. I am not sure of all the details, but I have been told that. I hope the new Minister will take the question and not the Minister of Works.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member should be explaining his question and not commenting.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: As this action is causing hardship to landowners in the new city of Monarto, it calls for some remedy. I framed the question especially for the new Minister in order to try him out, and I hope he will give an undertaking that something will be done about it.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: Question!

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Minister of Development and Mines. The honourable Premier.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: As the honourable member is aware, members of the Monarto Development Commission will have a responsibility in these matters. The honourable member said that he asked the question of the new Minister of Development and Mines but, if the honourable member had been in the House to hear the Minister explain his responsibilities, he would know that the Minister has only a responsibility as Minister assisting me in respect of this matter.

Mr. Millhouse: Oh! I asked it—

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The setting up of that commission and its procedures are under my jurisdiction.

Mr. Millhouse: Can you give the reply?

The SPEAKER: Order! I warn the honourable member for Mitcham. He is well aware of Standing Orders and if he infringes them he shall suffer.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: So far as I am aware, decisions on valuation procedures have not yet been made. However, I am having discussions with the Valuer-General about the procedure for valuations in relation to Monarto and, if a decision is made by the Government to alter the Act, an amendment will be introduced. At this stage I cannot say whether that will be done.

LAND AND VALUATION COURT

Mr. WARDLE: Has the Premier a reply to my question of August 30 about the Land and Valuation Court?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Since the honourable member asked his question, I have obtained a report from the Crown Solicitor on the matter of whether moneys paid into court under the Land Acquisition Act, 1969, can be withdrawn within 14 days of deposit. The Crown Solicitor considers this to be optimistic, although theoretically it can be done. It is possible for a person who has a claim on the moneys in court to make an application to the court, immediately after payment in of the moneys, and by such application seek an order that the moneys be paid out to him. The application may be made whether or not the applicant is willing to accept the amount in court in full settlement. On applications of this nature, the Judge of the Land Valuation Division has expressed the opinion that the authority, by paying the moneys into court, has agreed that it is liable to the extent of the amount paid in, and therefore has no further claim on the moneys in court. Orders have been made for payment out to applicants who were not willing to accept the amount in court in full settlement.

The machinery of the Act is such that it would be unlikely that moneys in court could actually be paid out within 14 days, even in the most favourable circumstances. An application must be filed in court and served on the authority and other persons with interests in the land. The matter must be listed in the chamber list, and usually there is at least a week's delay before the time of hearing in chambers. If the Master is satisfied on the material before him at the hearing of the application that the applicant is absolutely entitled to the moneys in court and that no other person has a claim on such moneys, he can make the order. A draft order must be filed for settling. The settled order must be sealed and a request for payment out lodged in the Master's office of the Supreme Court. In matters of urgency it has been the experience of members of the Crown Solicitor's staff that arrangements can be made at the Master's office to have a cheque for the amount of principal and accrued interest paid out on the day on which the request for payment out is lodged.

It cannot be expected that in all cases the orders would be made at the first hearing in chambers, even if the authority is not opposing the order. Sometimes there are persons other than the applicant who seem to have claims on the moneys in court. The Master may require to be satisfied that such persons do not oppose the order sought, and this may entail filing further affidavits and adjourning the hearing to another date to enable the necessary affidavits to be filed. However, it is correct to say that on

payment of the moneys into court, the owner may make an immediate application for payment out. If some arrangements could be made for an appointment in chambers to be given within a period of seven days from the date of filing the application, then, in straightforward matters, it should be possible to have the payment out made within 14 days of payment in. This assumes that the owner's solicitors lodge the application without delay and take the necessary actions to have the order settled and sealed promptly, and that they lodge the request for payment out and make prior arrangements with the staff in the Master's office to draw the cheque in payment out on lodging the request.

DOOR-TO-DOOR SALESMAN

Mr. ARNOLD: Will the Attorney-General examine a case of alleged misrepresentation by a door-to-door salesman who presented a micro-wave type oven to a constituent of mine on the basis that he could have it at a rental of \$18.43 a month and could return it at any time? Eventually, my constituent accepted the oven on this basis and pointed out to the salesman that he had an overdraft with the National Bank with a condition that he could not enter into any hire-purchase agreement. The salesman assured the man that it was not a hire-purchase agreement but purely a month-by-month rental. Eventually, the salesman delivered the oven and my constituent signed the document, which he believed would commit him to a rental of \$18.43 for as long as he kept it. My constituent later found out that the document he had signed was a normal hire-purchase agreement. I believe that there was a complete misrepresentation by the salesman, who misled this man into signing a hire-purchase agreement without knowing that it was such an agreement. If I provide the necessary information to the Attorney-General, will he examine this case?

The Hon. L. J. KING: If the honourable member will forward the document and information to my office, I will see that this matter is investigated.

VICTORIA SQUARE

Mr. GUNN: In the temporary absence of the Premier, can the Deputy Premier say what progress has been made on plans for the erection of a tourist-type hotel in Victoria Square?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will find out and let the honourable member know.

LAND PRICES

Dr. EASTICK: Although I direct my question to the Premier, as this matter could well involve policy, it could well be answered by the Minister of Development and Mines, as it embraces housing, which he has accepted as part of his portfolio. Will the Government consider following the moves made by the Victorian Government in releasing large areas of Government-held land in an effort to contain spiralling land prices? The Premier has made great play about his attempts to curb spiralling land prices, and a Bill that the Premier hopes will have the desired effect is now before the House. However, the Victorian Government has taken a different stand on this matter: instead of introducing legislation to control profits on land sales, according to an article in today's *News* it intends to release 13 000 new building blocks near Melbourne. The press report quotes the Victorian Premier (Mr. Hamer) as saying that the Housing Commission is spending \$8,000,000 on special land purchases as part of this project.

The South Australian Housing Trust is understood to have in reserve sufficient broad acres of land to meet its needs for at least the next decade at the current rate of development. With the rate of development standing at between 1 400 and 1 800 new allotments a year, this represents a broad acres area that could be developed into more than 14 000 building lots. I believe it would be fair to assume that, if large numbers of blocks were made available to the public as a result of Government-owned land becoming available, the very competition that would result would have the effect of keeping down land prices, I understand that recently the Government allowed about 80 acres (32.39 ha) of Government land in the Salisbury and Elizabeth area to be made available for this purpose. Can the Premier or the Minister Assisting the Premier say whether the Government will consider action similar or identical to that which has been taken by Mr. Hamer?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: If by "great areas" the Leader means what I think he means, the answer is "No". However, the Leader is aware of the policy the Government has already put in operation. He instanced an example of this, and this policy will be continued. The land presently owned by the trust is our insurance that the Government will be able to continue to provide low-cost housing to people under the rental and rental-purchase schemes, which have proved a great success. It is important that we are able to retain this large stock of land so that the programme may continue. However, as the Leader knows, we have made some moves in this direction (and we will continue to do this), and we hope that we will have the support of his Party for the land acquisition Bill now before the House.

FOOTBALL TRAINS

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Minister of Transport investigate the possibility of supplying additional guards or porters to any of the special trains used to transport to and from Adelaide passengers who attend football matches at the Adelaide Oval? Today, I received a report that a train taking some of the football spectators home from the match last Saturday, namely, the 5.25 p.m. train from Adelaide, contained a number of young people who were causing considerable nuisance: among other things they were singing obscene songs, and this was most embarrassing to other passengers, young and old alike. I understand that the guard had other problems with another group of troublemakers in the guard van at the same time; so, it was impossible for him to walk up and down the train as often as he would have liked. We are all aware of this problem in other countries but, fortunately, Australia does not have such problems yet. Can the Minister say whether, before such problems arise, he will take action in this matter.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I was wondering whether the honourable member was going to sing the obscene songs. I am sure that the staff of the train would have made the normal report that is required when this kind of situation develops. If the occurrence was as the honourable member has described it, I am sure that the railway staff would have taken appropriate steps to prevent a recurrence. However, I will ask the Railways Commissioner to investigate this matter.

HANSARD REPORT

Mr. HALL: I address my question to you, Mr. Speaker, and ask on what basis are substantive remarks made in the House left out of *Hansard* reports. Last evening, as I understand it, the member for Bragg rose on a point of order and made a childish and juvenile remark—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member must not comment when asking a question.

Mr. HALL: —that reflected greatly on my colleague the member for Mitcham by likening him to a prawn. Whilst the member for Bragg may have been behaving in a juvenile way, I believe that a report of those remarks should appear in *Hansard* as a record of his behaviour in this House for his constituents to see. As the remarks in question do not appear in the *Hansard* pull and as they were made when taking a point of order, I ask on what basis they have been left out.

The SPEAKER: I am not aware of the circumstances, because last evening the only occasions on which I was in the Chair were at 7.30 p.m. and again at about midnight. Therefore, I presume that the remarks to which the honourable member for Goyder is referring were made in Committee. As I am not aware of any remarks made whilst I was not in charge of the House, I will call for a report.

RELIEF PAYMENTS

Mr. DUNCAN: Can the Minister of Community Welfare say how long it has been the practice of the Community Welfare Department to make payments of relief only to deserted married women who have less than \$500 in a bank account? Can he also say whether this practice is merely a departmental one or whether it is determined by regulation or Statute? Further, can he say whether the Government will consider raising the limit of \$500? A constituent of mine, who resides in a Housing Trust house and who has some savings in a bank account, has been deserted by her husband and has found that she is unable to obtain relief from the Community Welfare Department until she reduces the sum in her bank account to less than \$500. She feels quite aggrieved about this, because she has discovered that persons can own their own homes and have unlimited assets in that direction.

The Hon. L. J. KING: True, the financial assistance granted by the State Government through the Community Welfare Department is not available where people in the situation referred to by the honourable member possess funds in excess of \$500. This sum was, in fact, increased a few months ago (I cannot state specifically when) from \$200 to \$500, and the conditions under which financial assistance is available in South Australia are now considerably more favourable than the conditions existing in any other State. The State's freedom in this matter is substantially limited. The honourable member will appreciate that the financial assistance afforded by the State is really in the nature of emergency financial assistance and is intended to operate until the assisted person can obtain the appropriate social service benefit from the Commonwealth Government.

On that benefit being obtained, the Commonwealth Government refunds to the State one-half of the financial assistance provided by the State. Consequently, the State is not free (even if it had the resources it would not be free) to expand the extent of the assistance without prior consultation with the Commonwealth Government. I appreciate that the limit of \$500 can have unfortunate consequences: it means in some cases that applicants are compelled to denude themselves of funds of which they may well have a real need in the future. But at present, at all events, it is not possible for the State Government to increase the limit of that sum, although I will keep the matter under review. The conditions

under which financial assistance is granted are kept under constant review, and I assure the honourable member that I and the State Government are anxious, as far as possible and as fast as possible, to improve the conditions under which financial assistance is available. The matter will be kept under review and, if it becomes possible soon in consultation with the Australian Government to alter these conditions, they will be altered.

PENSIONER FLATS

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Premier a reply to my recent question about pensioner-flat development?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The South Australian Housing Trust has reported that it believes that, as a result of some years of study and observations in a number of places, both in Australia and overseas, for some older people in some locations a lifted block is an excellent solution to their housing problem. This is particularly true where those requiring housing prefer to relate to a busy situation. The trust made an examination of about 250 of its recent applications for cottage-flat accommodation in the greater metropolitan area and found that about 124 per cent of the applicants related in some way to the city of Adelaide itself. Many of the sociological aspects of tall buildings for older people were explained by the General Manager of the trust to a meeting in Marden on Monday, September 10. While no final decisions have been made by the trust to proceed with lifted blocks for old people at Marden, Elizabeth and Adelaide, the trust itself believes that this type of living is a choice that should be offered to some pensioners.

I may point out to the honourable member that when some would-be sociologists in Sydney were condemning the use of lifted blocks for old people in Sydney they were marched on by the old people living in lifted blocks, who said, "Leave us alone; we like it." I was somewhat unimpressed by the idea of lifted blocks for old people until I saw an ideal situation of this kind in Atlanta, in the United States, where there was a lifted block for old people in the middle of a medium-density housing development, and the extraordinary enthusiasm of the old people for the living conditions existing in the lifted block convinced me that many of my thoughts on this situation had been completely wrong.

Mr. Coumbe: How high was the block?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: From memory, it was about 10 to 12 storeys. Not only were the people in that area able to have good planning that allowed them communal living activities as well as their own privacy but they were able also to see and hear the families living in the medium-density development around them, and this was exactly the situation they needed to ensure that they were not isolated in a low-rise development from the rest of the community. Real sociological benefits can be obtained, provided proper planning is carried out. I point out to the honourable member that there has been a non-governmental subsidized development at Glenelg of a lifted block for pensioners which they find extremely satisfactory. Some of these people like to have this choice to make. Not all people, would like it, but it is not a question of achieving uniformity in housing. I believe that in housing design in South Australia we have to provide the maximum area of choice because, after all, this is a nation of individuals.

STRATHMONT SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Will the Minister of Education give me full details of what the Education Department proposes at Strathmont Primary School in respect of establishing a kindergarten and pre-school centre at the school next year,

and will he say what other school buildings may be similarly used?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will look into the matter for the honourable member.

REVALUATION

Mr. COUMBE: Has the Treasurer a reply to my recent question about revaluation?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: After questioning representatives of motor vehicle and domestic appliance manufacturers located in South Australia, it has been confirmed that the recently announced revaluation by 5 per cent of the Australian currency will have only minor effects on their operations, at least in the shorter term. The reasons for this view are:

- (1) The degree of revaluation, 5 per cent, is small and is mainly restoring the position to the February, 1973, level. There was a drift down with the United States dollar since February.
- (2) Australian exports of domestic appliances and cars to New Zealand will actually be stimulated due to the bigger New Zealand revaluation (10 per cent) and other measures announced there at the same time. This has made Australian exports to New Zealand cheaper.
- (3) Car exports to certain fringe markets may be affected somewhat, but the demand in the bigger export markets appears likely to be well maintained.
- (4) There are considerable supply problems with oversea countries due to world-wide steel shortages, and this will limit the upsurge in imports of finished goods competing with our manufacturers, with the probable exception of Japanese cars.
- (5) Local manufacturers of cars and appliances have long order books, and the stocks in retailers' hands are very low, both steel and labour being in short supply; so, overall, any slight lessening in demand through lower exports or competition from imports should have no detrimental effect on local production and employment.

The aim of the Australian Government is to reduce the demand for Australian-produced goods and services and to encourage imports by lowering their prices. The recent trends in the Australian economy which prompted the national Government to act were the resumed rise in international reserves, on an already excessive figure, the very strong surge in retail sales now occurring, and greatly reduced unemployment. To prevent overheating of the economy, revaluation of the currency can contribute by better balancing our international trade and at the same time bringing in cheaper imports, which can keep some downward pressure on the prices of locally produced goods. The South Australian Government prefers economic measures of this general type rather than the sort of measure, such as sales tax rises, which has previously often had a particularly severe local effect on our industries' employment.

PRISONER WELFARE

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Will the Attorney-General ask the Chief Secretary whether the Government is really unable to help the Prisoners Aid Association in establishing a post-release centre? In this morning's newspaper there is a report which is substantially an extract from the annual

report of the Prisoners Aid Association, which I received a few days ago. The report states:

Plans for a permanent post-release centre for Adelaide prisoners could be shelved for up to a year. Prisoners Aid Association Secretary, Mr. R. J. Kidney, said a public appeal launched in August, 1971, so far had failed to raise the necessary \$20,000. The Government has indicated they will not make a grant until they have studied in full the Mitchell report on penal reform.

It seems an awful pity that the Government should use the Mitchell report, which supports the scheme (and reasonably so) as an excuse not to help the association to establish the centre. Through waiting a year, many people will lose the advantages that such a centre would offer. I hope that, in his reply, the Minister will indicate that, after all, the Government intends to do what I believe is humane and necessary.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will refer the matter to the Chief Secretary.

TOPLESS BATHERS

Mr. BECKER: First, I congratulate the Minister of Environment and Conservation on being appointed the first Minister of Recreation and Sport in South Australia. I know that he follows the same football team as I do, so we will both be on a winner in a fortnight's time. Can the Minister say whether the Government will permit the wearing of topless bathers on our beaches this summer?

The SPEAKER: So that I can be fully conversant with the question, will the honourable member repeat it?

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister say whether the Government will permit the wearing of topless bathers on our beaches this summer?

The SPEAKER: Order! I think that at this stage I will have to rule the question out of order. I can only deal with the question as it was asked, not on the merits or politics of it. The honourable member is asking what the law provides for and, in doing so, he is seeking a legal opinion. I must therefore rule the question out of order.

Mr. BECKER: What I am really asking is whether the Government will amend the law to permit the wearing of topless bathers.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member is in order, provided that he does not phrase the question as he did originally.

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister say whether the Government will amend the law to permit the wearing of topless bathers by women this summer? I am having trouble in getting this question off my chest. The centre spread feature in the *News* of September 18 contains photographs showing the forthcoming season's beachwear. Topless bathing for women is now considered fashionable in some European countries. Beachwear is regulated by council by-laws in this State, and the Glenelg council's by-law defines different beachwear for various age groups; the final paragraph of the by-law states "to secure the observance of decency". In view of the prediction of topless bathers for women, does the Government intend to amend the existing law?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I am uncertain why the question was directed to me in particular, but I can think of two very good reasons why the law should be amended! In those European countries where topless bathers are worn there are not the same dangers associated with damage to the skin by the sun. Therefore, I cannot see any reason why the Government is likely to alter the law.

SPEED RESTRICTIONS

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Minister of Transport approach the Road Traffic Board, using his good offices to get that board to declare as restricted speed areas the esplanade roads in the metropolitan area? Especially in summer, the beach areas attract many people, including thousands of children, and certain people use the esplanades and other roads as speed tracks. Bearing in mind the heavy vehicular traffic as well as the heavy pedestrian traffic, and also that many seaside councils have recreation, sporting, and barbecue areas on the eastern side of the esplanade, causing people to cross it at different times, will the Minister approach the board regarding restricting the speed of traffic on all esplanades in the metropolitan area?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I should not have thought that conditions prevailing on all esplanades would be identical. However, the honourable member would no doubt be aware that the initial approach to the Road Traffic Board must come through the local government body, and it would be quite improper to ride roughshod over that body. This Government acknowledges the role of local government and encourages it to honour its obligation. If the situation were a little different the honourable member would be one of the first on his feet to complain that the Government was taking action on a matter that was rightly the responsibility of local government. I suggest he should use his position as a member of Parliament, and that he should write, first, to the local government body in his area to see what is its reaction.

NON-RETURNABLE CONTAINERS

Mr. DEAN BROWN: My question relates to the proposed legislation in relation to deposits on non-returnable containers. Is the Minister of Environment and Conservation aware that large sums of money were spent in Oregon on litter collection after the introduction of a compulsory deposit on non-returnable containers and that this collection significantly reduced the litter on Oregon highways? Earlier this week the Minister circulated to all members of Parliament an article by Miss Claussen entitled: *Oregon's Bottle Bill: The First Six Months*. In that report statistics are given relating to litter on the highways both before and after the introduction of the legislation. The statistics show a marked (I will not say significant, because that is a scientific term) drop in litter on the highways. I refer to the statistics contained in the table on page 6 of the report. In the State of Oregon following the introduction of that legislation, \$535,000 was allocated for litter collection on the highways; an additional \$847,151 was allocated to a youth corps for the collection of litter; and 96 litter patrolmen were operating to reduce the litter. Miss Claussen's article contains no mention of these three facts. The article implies quite clearly that the legislation was the cause of the reduction in litter. The report the Minister circulated is, therefore, biased, misleading, and unscientific.

The Hon. G. R. BROOM HILL: The question is typical of those being posed by opponents of the legislation announced by the Government. It would seem that the argument, which is quite inaccurate, is being promoted by those who appear determined to try to prevent the introduction of the legislation. The honourable member suggests, I think, by asking the question and by the explanation he gave, that simply by some form of education or collecting of the litter from the roadsides ail the problems relating to the non-returnable drink container would be solved.

Mr. Gunn: He didn't say that.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I think he suggested that or he would not have asked the question in the way he did; that, I think, was the purpose of the question. I suggest to the honourable member that that point of view cannot be sustained. However, I have been aware for some time that the Oregon legislation would be subject to severe criticism. Although the information we have from the Government of that State points to the success of the scheme, other people (once again, people not anxious for the legislation to be introduced here) are attempting to suggest that the Oregon experiment has not been successful. It was for this reason that I sent the Director of my department to Oregon (he is there at the moment) to examine, to inquire, and to discuss with the Government, the industry, and the community, the effects of the legislation so that we would be in a position to answer criticism such as has been made in terms of the honourable member's question. I shall be pleased to give him a report on what the Director has found.

Mr. EVANS: Can the Minister say whether, in any of the correspondence he has received in relation to the anti-litter campaign in Oregon, it was reported that 96 patrol officers had been employed as part of the programme, and that more than \$800,000 had been spent on a youth corps and more than \$500,000 on advertising the anti-litter campaign? I pose the question in case information in the correspondence has not registered in his mind in detail. I am convinced that, coming from the source from which I received the information, it would be accurate, but we can check. However, has the Minister any knowledge of those details in correspondence forwarded to him by his officers or by persons within the State of Oregon?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I have received no such information, but I should be grateful to know the source from which the honourable member received it.

HOUSING LOANS

Dr. EASTICK: Has the Treasurer *a reply to* the question I asked on September 11 regarding rates of interest on housing loans?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have two answers for the Leader on housing loans. First, the Under Treasurer has reported that of the \$17,000,000 or so that the State Bank will lend in 1973-74, in accordance with the new Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, out of the Home Builders Account to persons subject to means test at the concessional rate of 5½ per cent a year, there will be no increase in rates. Of the further \$12,000,000 or so the State Bank will lend in 1973-74 at a present rate of 6½ per cent to persons who do not satisfy the means test, the position is not so clear, for, though most of the moneys come from repayments of older Home Builders Account loans, they are supplemented from the bank's own resources. However, it is expected that any change would not be likely to be other than nominal (possibly to 6¾ per cent).

It is unlikely that the State Bank will have to revise rates on existing loans as a consequence of the new official interest policy of the Australian Government. Only about 3 per cent of current State Bank lending is for Housing Trust houses, the remainder being for houses privately constructed. The Savings Bank is presently lending at the rate of about \$32,000,000 a year and is charging 6¼ per cent per annum on loans up to \$12,500. At present there is no information available from either the Reserve Bank or the Australian Government as to prospective changes in interest rates generally, so no accurate forecast is possible by the Savings Bank. However, I am assured by the trustees

that any changes in interest rates on housing loans will be kept to a minimum, consistent with the costs of money to the bank itself. It is probable that any necessary changes in housing interest rates by the Savings Bank will affect both new loans and existing loans.

Of the \$32,000,000 being currently lent for housing, about 6 per cent to 8 per cent is to purchasers of Housing Trust houses, and these will be affected in the same way as other houses. Since the Under Treasurer submitted his report, advice has been published in the press of September, 13, 1973, that the Commonwealth Cabinet might review interest conditions as they relate to house mortgages.

Dr. Eastick: Why?

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I imagine that the Leader should ask that question of Commonwealth Cabinet.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Leader is out of order.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have a further reply for the Leader. I have already stated that, as far as State Bank loans are concerned, there will be no increase in the interest rates charged for housing loans to persons who qualify under the means test for the concessional rate of 5½ per cent a year. I have also indicated that there may be some minor increase in the rates charged to other than means-test qualified applicants, but this increase is not expected to be large. The present rate is 6½ per cent a year. I do not expect the State Bank will have to vary rates on existing loans. I have also indicated that I am not in a position to give a reliable forecast of changes in housing interest rates which will have to be adopted by the Savings Bank of South Australia, other than that the changes will be kept to a minimum consistent with the costs of money to the Bank. Any changes are likely to affect both new and existing loans. As far as permanent building society loans are concerned, the position is still unclear. I understand, however, that the Australian body representing all permanent building societies is likely to have early talks with the Reserve Bank with a view to establishing a policy on house mortgage lending rates. If my understanding is correct, we must abide the event.

LABOUR DISPUTE

Mr. COUMBE: Can the Minister of Labour and Industry say, in the interests of industrial harmony and security of employment, what action is likely to be taken or what action he can take to solve the problem created yesterday at the Elizabeth plant of General Motors-Holden's when a majority of employees there voted against a proposal agreed to by both the Trades and Labor Council and the G.M.H. management concerning the proposed rationalization of activities at that plant? This situation possibly jeopardizes future employment at the plant.

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I am aware of the situation referred to by the honourable member. However, as the honourable member would know from having been Minister of Labour and Industry, this matter is currently being negotiated between the two parties involved (the Trades and Labor Council and G.M.H.). I believe that further meetings were held today, and more are scheduled to be held either tomorrow or early next week. It would be improper for me to make any suggestions or predictions, or to interfere in any way at this stage, because negotiations are proceeding between the appropriate parties.

KOONIBBA MAIN

Mr. GUNN: Will the Minister of Community Welfare give further consideration to his department's plan to build a water main to serve the Koonibba Aboriginal Reserve and will he undertake negotiations with the Minister of Works to determine whether an all-purpose main serving all the people of that area can be provided? For several years the District Council of Murat Bay and people living west of Ceduna have sought the provision of a main to serve all these areas, which are critically short of water in the summer months. The Minister recently announced that his department intended to proceed with this project, and the council is concerned, as are my constituents, that if this main is built they will never be in a position to be served by the Engineering and Water Supply Department main.

The Hon. L. J. KING: As far as the Community Welfare Department is concerned, and as far as I am concerned as the Minister responsible for ensuring that there is an adequate supply of water to Koonibba Aboriginal Reserve, the project for the construction of this main has been under consideration for a long time. We have been planning ahead, certainly during the whole period during which I have been the Minister, for the time when we could use funds from our budget to begin this project. As Minister of Community Welfare I am not aware of what problems are associated with the supply of water to other landholders in that area; nor have I any idea of the validity of the suggestion that, if this main is constructed, it will be forever impossible to supply water by other means to other landholders. I cannot see why that should be so. The problem of the supply of water to other landholders is a matter for the Minister of Works and his department, and I should think that the honourable member's question would have been better addressed to him. However, I will discuss the matter with my colleague and let the honourable member have a further reply.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEES

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Has the Premier yet done anything about the appointment of members to the various committees approved by the Constitution Convention? Arrangements were made at the convention that heads of the various State delegations and the Commonwealth delegation would nominate two members to each of the committees, and agreement was reached generally that those nominations would be made by September 30, which is now 10 days away. Some days ago I wrote to the Premier confirming the request, which I had made verbally to him and which I had made earlier to the Attorney-General, asking that I be considered for nomination to one of the committees. I have not yet received any reply to that request. I do not know whether the Premier intends to make the nominations off his own bat, whether he intends to consult with other members of his side of the House who were members of the delegation, or whether he intends to consult with all members of the delegation. However, I hope that when he replies to my question he will possibly elucidate the way in which he intends to go about making the appointments.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No, I have not. No, I cannot.

BED TAX

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Premier, as the Minister who has been in charge of tourism and who will probably be attending the conference of Ministers of Tourism tomorrow, say whether a case will be put before the

meeting of these Ministers tomorrow regarding a bed tax on oversea tourists in Australia, and for the funds obtained from that tax to be applied for use by the tourist industry? Many countries of the world have applied a bed tax, which is specifically used to raise finance and which is ploughed back into the industry to build tourist attractions and to help publicize tourism. It is used to great effect because it is one tax which is ploughed back into the industry from which it is taken.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have never been enthusiastic about taxing people's bedtime activities. Our attitude on the bed tax proposals has been that this should only be imposed at the request and with the co-operation of the industry, and that has not eventuated in Australia as yet. It certainly could not be done only on a one-State basis. Sir Henry Bolte proposed the imposition of such a tax at one time and then withdrew. It is not, so far as I am aware, a subject for discussion at tomorrow's conference of Ministers in charge of tourism.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT LAND

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister of Transport say whether there has been any improper use of Highways Department funds for the purchase of land in the triangle formed by South Road, Sturt Road and Marion Road, and what is the proposed future use of this land? I refer to the Auditor-General's Report as it applies to the Highways Department, at page 104, the last paragraph being headed "South Road Land".

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I will obtain a report.

WHEAT

Mr. VENNING: Will the Premier ask his Commonwealth colleague what is the situation regarding sales of wheat to China and the price obtained for that wheat? In the *Advertiser* today there is an article headed "Big wheat deal with China expected". The article states:

Australia may clinch a long-term wheat agreement with China before the Prime Minister (Mr. Whitlam) visits Peking next month.

Last week a letter to the Editor appeared in the *Flinders News*, part of which reads as follows:

The Australian wheatgrower is to be asked to subsidize the sale of wheat to Communist China in order to cement the Australian-Red China alliance forged by Dr. Jim Cairns. This will come about by the Australian Wheat Board being asked to share still further the below world price wheat sales at the moment being negotiated with China.

This letter was written by Mr. Mark Posa (State Secretary of the Australian Democratic Labor Party).

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The dealings of the Wheat Board with China are not the responsibility of this Government and I should have thought that the honourable member was in as good a position as I to obtain information on this matter, and that he had been in politics long enough to know that he should not place any reliance whatsoever on statements made by Mr. Mark Posa.

ISLINGTON WORKSHOPS

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Minister of Transport say what level of staffing has been decided for the railway workshops at Islington? The Lees report, which has been referred to, clearly indicates that there should be a reduction in staff at Islington. Indeed, when discussing this matter last evening, the Minister indicated that the natural loss of staff by retirement and other means was at present the method being used to reduce staff. I inferred from the

Minister's answer that no additional positions were now being filled at Islington.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: If the inference has been drawn that vacant positions are not being filled, it is a false inference because some positions are being filled. However, I do not believe it is possible to give the specific number of people at that level because it will vary from time to time depending on workload. The Lees report refers to the existing level of activity at Islington and states that people are engaged there over and above the number required for that level of employment. Whether the number will increase or decrease could depend on the results of standardization and the building of new cars for the electrified suburban rail system, which might result in considerable work being done in the workshops.

STANDING ORDERS

Mr. MILLHOUSE: My question is to you, Mr. Speaker. Have you been able to call a meeting of the Standing Orders Committee? Several times during the earlier part of this session the matter of the alteration to Standing Orders has been raised, particularly with regard to the answering of Questions on Notice. I have advocated a change, and the Government arbitrarily introduced the practice of answering those questions during Question Time on one or two Tuesdays, but the procedure requires that Standing Orders be changed. I understand that you intended to call the Standing Orders Committee together to consider this matter and other matters but, as I have not heard anything in the last few weeks, I wonder whether the committee has been called together.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member has previously asked me whether I would consider calling the Standing Orders Committee together, and I told him that I intended to do so. I have now put that proposal into action and the committee has met twice; the most recent occasion was on Tuesday morning of this week. The committee will meet again on Wednesday next to continue the previous discussion, and it is hoped it will be able to bring down a report that can be considered by the House. The committee, which has considered many aspects of the Standing Orders, including those which it believes should be altered, is treating the matter as urgent because it believes that the Standing Orders should be upgraded. It is expected that a report will be brought down for consideration in the next few weeks.

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

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It makes a number of miscellaneous amendments to the Physiotherapists Act. The most important of these enables the board to grant licences to permit the practice of physiotherapy. At the moment, the principal Act provides only for registration. Where a physiotherapist is registered this connotes that he is fully qualified to practise physiotherapy in his own right without supervision. Circumstances do arise, however, particularly in the case of foreign graduates coming to live in this State, where some more limited right to practise physiotherapy is desirable. The present Bill is designed to provide for this more limited right to practise physiotherapy.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 are formal. Clause 4 inserts a definition of a licensed physiotherapist in the principal Act. Clauses 5 to 8 make amendments consequential on the insertion of the licensing provisions. Clause 9 provides that a member of the physiotherapists board is to be appointed by the Council of the South Australian Institute of Technology. This amendment arises from the fact that the training of professional physiotherapists in this State will in future be undertaken wholly by the institute.

Clause 10 makes a consequential amendment. Clause 11 provides for the Registrar to keep a register which will include in future the names of licensed physiotherapists as well as the names of registered physiotherapists. Clause 12 provides that the names of licensed physiotherapists need not be published each year in the *Gazette*. Clause 13 deals with the manner in which the register is to be kept. Clauses 14 and 15 make consequential amendments to the principal Act. Clause 16 provides that, where a person has been licensed as a physiotherapist, the Registrar must notify him of that fact and of the conditions upon which he has been licensed by the board. Clause 17 provides that where a person is six months in arrears with his payment of registration fees he may be deregistered by the board. At present, the period is 12 months.

Clauses 18, 19 and 20 make consequential amendments. Clause 21 provides for the payment of licence fees. Clause 22 enables the board to grant registration to a foreign graduate where he holds a degree, diploma or other qualification in physiotherapy obtained outside this State and is competent to practise physiotherapy in this State. Clause 23 provides for the licensing of physiotherapists. Where a person proves to the satisfaction of the board that he is of good character, that he holds a degree, diploma or other qualification in physiotherapy obtained outside the State, and that he is competent to practise physiotherapy under supervision or under other conditions that may be stipulated by the board, the board may licence him as a physiotherapist.

New subsection (2) deals with the conditions under which a person may be licensed as a physiotherapist. The conditions may stipulate that the licensee may practise physiotherapy only under supervision and may require him to undergo specified training in the theory and practice of physiotherapy. Where a person has been licensed and subsequently proves to the satisfaction of the board that he has fulfilled all the conditions on which the licence was granted and that he is competent to practise physiotherapy in this State, the board may register him as a physiotherapist. The licence may also be granted to a lecturer in physiotherapy who is temporarily within the State. No person is to hold a licence for more than three years. Clause 24 makes a consequential amendment to the principal Act. Clause 25 provides that the decision of the board on an application for a licence shall not be subject to appeal. Clauses 26 to 30 make consequential amendments to the principal Act.

Dr. TONKIN secured the adjournment of the debate.

PRICES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with amendments.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendment:

Page 2, lines 16 to 25 (clause 5)—Leave out the clause and insert new clause 5 as follows:

5. Repeal of fifth schedule of principal Act and enactment of schedule in its place—The fifth schedule to the principal Act is repealed and the following schedule is enacted and inserted in its place:

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

MEMORIAL

	Date of Instrument	Names of Parties	Names of Witnesses	Nature of Instrument	Description of the property conveyed	(If a Conveyance or Mortgage) consideration and how paid. Or if a lease the amount of rent	Any other Particulars the case may require
<p>This memorial was received into the General Registry Office this sixth day of Dec., 1972, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and is entered</p> <p>No.....</p> <p>Book</p>	<p>First day of Dec. in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two</p>	<p>Henry George Jones of Currie Street, in City of Adelaide, baker of the first part, Thomas Smith, of Grenfell Street, in Adelaide, aforesaid grocer of the second part and James May, of Sturt Street, in Adelaide aforesaid, gentleman of the third part</p>	<p>William Tripp and James Wise, clerks to Messrs. Smart & Wilson</p>	<p>Mortgage in fee to the said Thomas Smith with power of sale or conveyance in fee or lease for 21 years commencing on the first day of Dec., 1972</p>	<p>All that piece of land containing 10 hectares (be the same more or less) being parcel of section 80, district C in the Provincial Survey bounded on the north by on the south by on the east by on the west by</p>	<p>Ten thousand dollars whereof five thousand due from George Jones to Thomas Smith for money lent (or goods sold before the date of the deed) and five thousand dollars were paid in cash (or if a lease) five hundred dollars</p>	<p>The parcels mentioned in this memorial are the same as are mentioned in a deed purporting to be made between George Jones of the first part, Thos. Smith of the second and the said James May of the third part a memorial whereof is registered No. (refer to the register) which deed has been cancelled because the said Henry George Jones is therein called Geo. Jones by mistake</p>

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

That the Legislative Council's amendment be agreed to. This amendment was moved in the Legislative Council by the Government. It simply substitutes for the existing fifth schedule of this Act a new fifth schedule. The fifth schedule sets out a form of memorial as an example of the type of memorial required to be lodged with certain documents that are lodged for registration at the Registrar-General's office. The present fifth schedule is somewhat archaic, many of the expressions in it being no longer appropriate or indeed in accordance with the modern law, as it came into existence in, I think, 1841. Since then there have been some changes in the law, and it is thought appropriate that the fifth schedule be redrawn to accord with modern practice. Consequently, I ask the Committee to agree to this amendment.

Mr. COUMBE: We agree to the amendment. The original schedule looks a little cumbersome, and I agree that the new schedule is more up to date. More modern language is used. Considering today's values, one wonders how terms in the old schedule would stand up. I think that the amendment is sensible.

Motion carried.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICES BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from August 29. Page 597.)

Dr. EASTICK (Leader of the Opposition): In supporting the Bill, I fully appreciate that a Select Committee will consider many matters associated with it. As this is the second occasion on which a Bill of this type has been introduced, I am a little surprised that the Attorney-General has not used any of the submissions made before the previous Select Committee. I acknowledge that no determination was made of the submissions put before that committee, but several different organizations stated at that time that the real matter of contention was the definition of "psychological practice" in the Bill. In fact, the written submissions of several persons clearly indicated that certain people, such as marriage guidance counsellors, members of the clergy, and dentists and others who engaged in hypnotherapy in their work, could be prevented from continuing to give the service that they had given over some time.

Several submissions also have suggested that teachers could be in a difficult position in counselling in their day-by-day vocation. It became clear to all who had access to the information that this would be the one major issue determined by the committee before it considered any other aspect of the Bill, and it was realized that, if ever a Bill was to founder, it could founder regarding acceptance by the committee, and subsequently by the House, of a final definition of "psychological practice". The idea of the Bill is excellent, and this area has needed regulation for many years. Probably the matter has not been dealt with previously because of the difficulty about the definition. The matter has been considered in other parts of the world and reports have been submitted, and I understand that one of my colleagues will deal with that soon. Some people consider that the type of treatment undertaken in the general psychological field is part of the modern world, with the various pressures on members of the community causing more and more people to seek advice and help.

The more important factor is that the counselling and advice must be given by people competent, qualified and, more particularly, totally ethical in their approach. The feature that evolves around the ethics of the matter undoubtedly is why this Bill has been proposed, and it

relates to certain activities that were outlawed previously, when the Scientology (Prohibition) Act was enacted in 1968. People such as those connected with *Lifeline*, *Birthright*, marriage guidance, and social welfare, as well as ministers of religion, suspect that they could have difficulty in continuing to fulfil their important role in the community. It is even suggested that the Parole Board and the Planning and Development Board have powers similar to those of the board to be established under the all-embracing features of the Bill.

The inquiry by the Select Committee will be relatively long. I do not think it is possible, in the written submissions, to convey a real attitude to the many features being promoted, and members of the committee will be required to undertake considerable questioning on the information given. Several persons have highlighted clause 22, which deals with qualifications for registration, some people claiming that there should be a four-year course instead of the three-year course. Undoubtedly, this matter will be considered. The opinion has been expressed that three years supervised training is insufficient, and that, in addition to the normal training, there must be one year of post-graduate studies to give a practical tone to the theoretical information obtained. Indeed, the Chief Secretary's committee recommended this approach.

I accept that this feature is expected to apply only to those who register after the Bill becomes law, and it will be no new feature that persons who have been undertaking a form of professional service to the community for a recognized time before the commencement of the Act will receive registration. That registration, if not adequately covered by professional training, will place those persons in a slightly different category from those who have been trained and enter the profession later by examination. Those who are registered under the former procedure in terms of other professional acts are not infrequently referred to as those who have been registered under the "Dog Act" section of the procedures of the particular board of registration.

Objection has been stated to psychiatrists being members of the board, as the disciplines of psychology and psychological practice are separate. This area will also receive the attention of the Select Committee. The Australian Medical Association has expressed the point of view that the number of psychologists who will be members of the board should be balanced with the number of psychiatrist members. The opinion has been expressed that the difference between psychiatrists and psychologists will, because of rather divergent views, always cause difficulty in having the board recognized.

As I have indicated, I support the Bill to the point of its reference to the Select Committee. What ensues following the committee's discussions depends on the depth of information given to the committee and the ability of members of the committee to accept common ground. I hope we will be able to accept that common ground, because introduction and acceptance of a measure of this kind is vital if I am to support the repeal of the Scientology (Prohibition) Act.

Dr. TONKIN (Bragg): I was interested to read the remarks I made when the previous Bill was introduced, when I said I believed there was a real need at that stage to legislate for the registration of psychologists. I am relieved that I added the words "at this stage", because that was the right thing to say, supporting as I do the work that the Select Committee did. I am indeed pleased that this work is to be continued. Most members of that Select Committee have been surprised

by the scope and depth of the submissions that have so far been received. This subject has proved to be a far more difficult one than it was first considered it would be.

There was no reason to suggest that it would be an easy inquiry anyway, because as the Leader has said there have been detailed inquiries in other spheres, notably in Victoria (I refer to the Anderson inquiry) and in the United Kingdom, where Sir John Foster reported on the practice and effect of Scientology. The recommendations of these reports relating to the registration of psychotherapists differ. On the one hand, the Anderson report suggests that they should be registered, and on the other the Foster report has some doubts about the matter.

The main difficulty devolves around the definition of "psychotherapist" and exactly what constitutes a psychological practice. I refer now to the British Medical Association's recommendations on the Foster report, item 5 of which is as follows:

The association regards it as important that those who practise psychotherapy should have undergone appropriate training and should be required to conform to an ethical code. The association would not wish to identify particular bodies or organizations whose members are liable to do harm through the unskilful use or abuse of techniques of psychotherapy.

I suppose that is a reasonable point of view. It is, after all, up to members of the public to decide what form of treatment they will seek. They must be given every relevant scrap of information and be guided as far as possible, but it is after all their choice regarding what form of treatment or help they will seek. Item 6 of the report is as follows:

Would the institution of a registration council serve to encourage the existing healthy development of professional psychotherapy and thus raise the standards of practice? The association's carefully considered view is that the practice of psychotherapy has now reached a sufficiently advanced stage of development to make registration advantageous.

I agree with that, because the registration of any group of people in a profession or any other field will generally lead to higher standards and aims and, as a body, psychotherapists could well benefit from registration. Item 9 of the British Medical Association's report is as follows:

The association does not think it practicable, nor does it believe it desirable, to restrict by law the practice of psychotherapy to the registered whether or not for fee or reward. There are strong traditions, even in highly developed countries, for the public to resort for the treatment of illnesses, complaints or problems to unorthodox practitioners. The association thinks it would be impossible to give a definition of psychotherapy which would exclude unambiguously many well established "folk" methods, and religious methods of treatment.

Once again, I agree. This is the way in which this situation could best be tackled: by registering psychotherapists and setting up standards for registration, but not restricting other people using techniques of psychotherapy by proscribing their activities. I look forward to seeing the findings of the Select Committee and to learning all I can about the various aspects of the matter that will undoubtedly be raised during the course of the committee's inquiries. It will not be an easy decision for this committee, but it will be a very necessary one. I support the Bill.

Mr. DEAN BROWN (Davenport): I, too, support the Bill. It is important in today's society that there is some sort of control over the psychological advice that is given to people and, particularly, over the way in which it is given. However, I urge that clause 8 should be amended when the Bill is in Committee. As the Bill stands, it is intended that the board shall comprise six psychiatrists and

psychologists and have a legal practitioner as its chairman. I believe it should also comprise one or two outside persons, who should be to the minority and who would be able to express a different point of view. I ask the Minister to consider this suggestion.

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General): The three speakers who have contributed to the second reading debate have all recognized the complexity of the problems associated with the registration of psychologists, particularly where that registration is associated with a provision that an unregistered person may not practise psychology or render psychological services. I agree with the member for Bragg that the subject is indeed complex. This has been recognized from the outset, and it was apparent during the many months that the topic was being considered. It was apparent, not only from the submissions that were received but also from the internal discussions that took place, that the matter was an extremely difficult one.

The complexities to which I have referred have been underlined by the submissions that have been received. They follow broadly the lines of the submissions that were made during the preparation of the Bill. However, it was never thought that the Bill as introduced in this House was the last word on the subject and, because of the difficulties involved and the potential effect the legislation would have on many other people and bodies and even on the provision of a variety of services in the community, the Government decided that this matter ought to be investigated by a Select Committee. A Bill was therefore prepared, approved and introduced into this House to form a basis for consideration by the Select Committee. It is now intended to examine all the submissions during the committee's deliberations.

Probably two major questions are involved: I refer, first, to the definition of "psychological practice", to which the Leader and the member for Bragg have referred and, secondly, to the fundamental question which was raised by many submissions and which was underlined by the report of the British Medical Association, that is, whether it should be an offence for an unregistered person to provide psychological services. If it is not an offence, many of the difficulties are solved; but, of course, other difficulties are then created because we then get into a situation in which unqualified persons can provide, for fee or reward, services that can be very harmful to those people who avail themselves of them. This is a difficult decision to make and is a matter in which the House will undoubtedly look for guidance from the Select Committee.

Bill read a second time and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Eastick, King, Langley, Payne, and Tonkin; the committee to have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to adjourn from place to place; the correspondence previously received by the Select Committee on the Psychological Practices Bill, 1972, and the minutes of proceedings reported by that committee to this House on August 29 to be referred to the committee; the committee to report on November 15.

ART GALLERY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendment:

Page 1, line 13 (clause 3)—After "or" insert with the consent of the Minister".

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

That the Legislative Council's amendment be agreed to. The Council has made a simple amendment to this Bill, which means that, if the Art Gallery lends a painting to

an individual as against an institution, it can do so only with the consent of the Minister. I believe the other place expressed certain reservations about the Art Gallery Board being able to lend to an individual without there being any control on the lending, and it thought that this protection was necessary. I take the view that it is not really necessary, because I would be willing to trust the members of the Art Gallery Board. However, I do not see that it matters all that much. This power will not be used by the board very frequently, and the requirement that it be used only with the consent of the Minister is not of great moment.

Mr. COUMBE: In the case of very valuable items, I think that the power could be of some assistance. What the other place has done is simply to tie this up. In fact, in some circumstances, it will protect the Art Gallery Board itself if some dispute arises. No harm is done by the amendment although it is not of nation-rocking importance. I support the motion.

Motion carried.

MARGARINE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from August 29. Page 593.)

Mr. WARDLE (Murray): In voicing the opinion of this side of the House, I support the Bill, which will increase the quota of margarine.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 and 2 passed.

Clause 3—"Control of the amount of margarine that may be manufactured."

Dr. EASTICK (Leader of the Opposition): I seek from the Minister information about the term "margarine" and the mixture of margarine and butter, which, I think, will be called "butterine" and, I understand, will be on the market soon. In the projected increase in the amount of margarine that can be manufactured, will provision be made for an adequate supply of margarine to be mixed with butter to create butterine? I appreciate that butterine is not mentioned in this clause or in the Bill.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: So the Leader is out of order in mentioning it.

Dr. EASTICK: I am not out of order. That shows the Minister's ignorance of the Bill of which he is in charge. One constituent of butterine will be margarine, and I want to know whether the quantity of margarine permitted to be manufactured in this State will be sufficient to allow the manufacture of butterine. The material to be produced soon, and which is being promoted by the Agriculture Department, is a spreadable product which should find a ready market in South Australia. Has provision to be made for adequate production of margarine to allow the blending process that will be a feature of this commodity?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Education): Butterine is not dealt with by this Bill, as this clause refers to table margarine. Further legislation would be required to permit the production of butterine. We are dealing with quotas for table margarine and no other product. The manufacture of butterine would permit the elimination of quotas and ensure that the demand for butter would grow with the population. If butterine were successful on the market, all quotas for margarine could be removed.

Dr. EASTICK: Because table margarine will be used with butter to produce butterine, it is extremely pertinent to this clause, and I have asked whether the increase in quota permitted by this legislation will enable sufficient supplies to be available to undertake the promotion of butterine.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The answer would probably be "No", but the production of butterine is not allowed under this Act. I draw the Leader's attention to the definition of table margarine in the principal Act. It is a definition of margarine and does not cover butterine.

Dr. Eastick: Who said it did?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The quota provided by this Bill is for the production of a product called table margarine.

Dr. Eastick: Some of which will be used in due course in the manufacture of butterine.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The legislation would have to be amended to allow butterine to be put on the market. I know that the Minister of Agriculture's view is that that product would become sufficiently popular to allow quotas to be dispensed with. The Leader and his colleagues, being supporters of free enterprise and competition, must view with distaste any legislation that imposes quotas on anything and impedes competition. I have no doubt they would be pleased to see quotas dispensed with.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Butterine must come under the classification of margarine under the present Act, unless a drastic alteration is made to the Act, particularly in defining margarine. I support the Leader's comments.

The CHAIRMAN: This clause has nothing to do with butterine, and I ask the honourable member to confine his remarks to the clause.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Under the present definition of margarine, butterine is part of it and therefore must comply with this quota, along with the other margarine products. One would hope, for the sake of the dairying industry, that the new product would have large sales once it is fully developed. This new product will be spreadable and possess all the favourable characteristics of butter.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I draw the Leader's attention to the definition of margarine in the principal Act and, obviously, we are not dealing with butterine under this definition.

Dr. Eastick: Who said we were?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Nothing in this Bill or the principal Act refers to butterine, which is a mixture of margarine and butter. We would require amending legislation before any part of the quota being sought by this Bill could produce butterine. If a product like butterine were marketed successfully, one would hope that restrictions on competition with butter could be removed and that the demand for butter would stand up competitively without difficulty.

Dr. EASTICK: Originally, I asked the Minister whether the additional quota provided in clause 3 for the manufacture of table margarine would permit an adequate supply to be used in the production of butterine.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: That's a silly question, anyway.

Dr. EASTICK: It is not.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: It's a ridiculous question.

Dr. EASTICK: That is the Minister's opinion, but it is not mine. If we are to produce butterine soon, why should we have to open up the Margarine Act again to make an alteration that might conceivably be made now? It appears that the Minister does not have the answer. I suspect that the answer is "No", and I will accept it as being that.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The amount of table margarine required, if butterine came on to the market, would depend on the popularity of butterine. It would be impossible to tell whether, if there was still a quota on table margarine, the current quota would be sufficient.

No-one could give that answer, because it would depend on the demand for butterine.

Dr. Eastick: Do you suggest that there have been no forward predictions?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The product has been produced only on what could be regarded as a pilot basis. A complete market survey would have to be taken. It would be only the roughest of guesstimates, not an estimate, of what the likely demand for the product might be. If the Leader applied the simplest form of logic, he could work that out. The whole question cannot be determined now. Neither the Leader nor anyone else knows.

Dr. Eastick: That's the simple answer.

Mr. Mathwin: The Minister is side-stepping the issue.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I am not. The Leader does not want any increase in table margarine, but he does not have the guts to say that he is opposed to any increase in the quota. He has asked a question which the simplest mind could work out was incapable of being answered now; indeed, it could not possibly be answered until such time as the product had been launched and people had experienced it. Therefore, there is no way of knowing how much butter or table margarine would be required if butterine were to be marketed and made freely available without any quota placed on the local market. I am sorry if the Leader cannot see that.

Mr. EVANS: Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN: The honourable member must confine his remarks to margarine quotas.

Mr. EVANS: Clause 3 lays down the maximum amount of table margarine that may be manufactured. We are now talking about the manufacture of table margarine, not what is being packed and sold as margarine or some other mixture. When the Leader told the Minister that all he wanted to ascertain was the quantity of table margarine likely to be used in blending with butter to make butterine, the Minister did not say "No"; he tried to evade the issue, and attacked the Leader.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! Clause 3 lays down the amount of margarine that may be manufactured.

Mr. EVANS: That is right. That is the information we are trying to seek.

The CHAIRMAN: The honourable member must confine his remarks to the clause being considered.

Mr. EVANS: That is what we are asking for, because table margarine will be used with butter to make butterine.

The CHAIRMAN: That has nothing to do with the clause being considered.

Mr. EVANS: Table margarine is used in the manufacture of butterine.

The CHAIRMAN: I rule that the honourable member is out of order in referring to that matter, because the clause being discussed deals with the quantity of margarine that may be manufactured: it does not deal with anything that will blend with anything else.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Section 22 of the Act provides:

No person shall manufacture or sell or have in his possession for sale any margarine which contains any butterfat . . .

Clause passed.

Title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

STOCK MEDICINES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from August 29. Page 593.)

Dr. EASTICK (Leader of the Opposition): I support the Bill, the provisions of which were clearly explained by the Minister in his second reading explanation, namely, that it brings into reality certain features of the provisions of the Stock Medicines Act. The Bill brings the legislation up-to-date and clarifies certain issues that have been the cause of some concern and conjecture at the legal level in the past. In the Minister's second reading explanation he said that, consequent on the establishment of this longer period, namely, from an annual registration to a three-year registration, the registration fee will be increased. It is acceptable that the fee will be \$15 for three years, with pro rata reduction for registration for a lesser period. I suspect that it is intended to set a registration date, and that that date will be the same for all products, instead of the more simple situation whereby registration could be for a three-year period, regardless of the year in which registration commenced. The pro rata provision seems to be irregular in this context, unless it is intended that the person making the registration may initially seek registration for a period of less than three years. The provisions in this Bill have been suggested by the Stock Medicines Board, which provides a valuable service to people in the agricultural and veterinary fields. I support the Bill.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

MURRAY NEW TOWN (LAND ACQUISITION) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from September 11. Page 664.)

Mr. WARDLE (Murray): On behalf of members on this side of the House, I support the Bill, which recognizes the change in the description of the development proposed near Murray Bridge from Murray New Town to the city of Monarto. Secondly, the Bill sets out the functions of the Monarto Development Commission. The change in the description of the development logically follows from the broad definition of the locality; at first it was simply planned that the development would be in the Murray Bridge area, but the location is now more precisely defined in this Bill. The Bill also sets out the responsibilities of the Monarto Development Commission, particularly in regard to the acquisition of land. It will greatly assist all those in the area if they can discuss with the commission the various aspects of the development of the new city. I support the Bill.

Dr. EASTICK (Leader of the Opposition): This Bill presupposes the passage of another Bill and I hope that, in closing the debate on this Bill, the Minister will indicate before we reach the Committee stage that it is not intended to proclaim this Bill until the other one has passed all stages. In bringing on this Bill for discussion now, we have taken out of simultaneous consideration the Monarto Development Commission Bill, which is vital to this legislation. I was pleased to meet Mr. Richardson, the General Manager for the new city. He has clearly indicated to me the background that he brings to his office, and he appreciates the many difficulties that may be associated with his task. He looks forward to working with Mr. Ray Taylor, who will also have responsibilities for the new city. As I have said previously, members of this House accept the concept of the Monarto scheme and look forward to taking part in the discussions and debates

following the phasing in of this measure. The Government has a responsibility to the State and to Parliament to make certain that, in proceeding toward the development, the public is made well aware of the responsibility involved in the development of an industrial base for the Monarto township.

The fact that the population will be based on the staff of State Government departments directed to the area will provide a fairly unhappy base stock for the township, and I suggest that the public must be kept informed of the action contemplated to entice industry to the area. Last evening the Minister of Transport was somewhat evasive in his reply to questions about transport problems associated with the development of Monarto. I hope he will not delay in telling the public the nature

of transportation studies being undertaken to make the scheme viable. I have reminded the Minister that the overloading of the South-Eastern Freeway will not help the eventual development of the Monarto area, and I look forward to announcements from him that will help members appreciate the development contemplated under the provisions of the Bill.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clause 1 passed.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

ADJOURNMENT

At 5.15 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, September 25, at 2 p.m.