

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, September 16, 1975

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

## STATE BANK REPORT

The SPEAKER laid on the table the annual report of the State Bank for the year ended June 30, 1975, together with profit and loss account and balance sheets.

Ordered that report be printed.

## PETITION: BEVERAGE CONTAINERS

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT presented a petition signed by 242 employees of Coca-Cola Bottlers Adelaide praying that the House would not pass the proposed beverage container legislation and would seek alternative methods to combat litter.

Petition received.

## MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: SITTINGS AND BUSINESS

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

Leave granted.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: As was forecast to the House by the Deputy Leader, the Government has considered the legislative programme for the remainder of the sittings, and the programme has now been fixed. Considerations have been given to the sittings of the House to accomplish that programme. After it was clear that it was difficult to accomplish the total of the programme which the Government desired to accomplish within the times originally set, the Government then considered submissions made by members that we should sit for two or three weeks at a time and then take a week's break. This has not been previously done in this Parliament; however, there are advantages in it for all members of the House, and after some consideration the Government has decided that as at present advised, this is how we propose to sit the House, although I point out to members that this programme may be subject to alteration in due course. We will sit this week and not next week; we will sit from September 30 to October 2, from October 7 to October 9, and from October 14 to October 16, but not from October 21 to October 23. We will sit from October 28 to October 30, from November 4 to November 6, and from November 11 to November 13. We will then adjourn over Christmas and January, and sit from February 3 to February 5, from February 10 to February 12, and from February 17 to February 19.

Mr. Millhouse: Well, well!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Members must be aware that that programme may be altered, but that is the Government's present intention, in order to achieve the programme that we have now set out.

## STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER: In reply to a question asked by the honourable member for Mitcham in the House on Wednesday, August 27, 1975, regarding a meeting of the Standing Orders Committee, I have to inform the honourable member that the matter raised by him in that question has been referred to the committee, which will meet on Wednesday, September 17, at 12.30 p.m.

## QUESTIONS

The SPEAKER: I direct that the following written answers to questions be distributed and printed in *Hansard*.

## HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What was the total cost of installing the new amplification and messenger call systems in the House of Assembly?
2. What was the total cost of installing the intercommunication system in the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council?

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

1. \$53 000
2. \$3 000.

## REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

Mr. BECKER (on notice): Has the first report of the Committee on Uniform Regional Boundaries been finalised and if so:

- (a) What are the recommendations of the report; and
- (b) is it intended to table the report and, if not, why not?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: No.

## CORMORANTS

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What are the findings of the National Parks and Wildlife Department into the behaviour pattern of cormorants at Glenelg?
2. What action has the department decided to take to remove the cormorants and when will such action be taken?
3. If no action is contemplated, what compensation will be paid to boat owners in the Patawalonga boat haven for damage to their boats?
4. What action has the department recommended be taken to save the Norfolk Island pine trees which are being damaged by the cormorants?

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

1. The National Parks and Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation has investigated the problem caused by cormorants at the Patawalonga boat haven. This has revealed that there is a number of breeding colonies of cormorants quite close to the metropolitan area, the closest being along the breakwater at Outer Harbor. Other colonies are located in the mangroves north of Outer Harbor. The main problem caused by cormorants is the damage to boats and nuisance to boat-owners in cleaning up the mess which results from their droppings. There appears to be no practical long-term solution to this problem; however, some control measures could be tried out.

(1) Shooting a number of birds will provide temporary relief; however, other cormorants will soon take the place of the birds destroyed. Any such programme to be effective will have to be continuous and based on removing or limiting the population in growth on an annual basis.

(2) Spiked railings are very effective in preventing cormorants roosting in certain places such as along the tops of signposts, railings, or any narrow ledges. This method could be useful for some boats. All that is required is a strip of wood about 1½ in. wide and ½ in. thick into which a row of 1½-2 in. nails is hammered, point uppermost. These strips of spiked wood are then attached to the areas

on which the cormorants are roosting. It is realised of course that in the case of boats such spiked railings would be inconvenient as they would have to be removed each time the boat was used.

(3) An attempt could be made to limit the population in growth at its source, namely the breeding colonies at Outer Harbor and in the mangrove areas to the north of Outer Harbor by removal of a proportion of the eggs available for hatching. This would also have to be done on an annual basis.

(4) Scaring devices and/or physical barriers to the birds are likely to be of little overall benefit, but may achieve some relief in isolated and specific circumstances.

2. The advice of the National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council is being sought as to appropriate action to be taken to gain relief from this problem.

3. No compensation to boatowners is contemplated.

4. There is evidence to suggest that cormorant damage to Norfolk Island Pines plays only a minor part in the death of these trees planted in such situations.

#### EXTRADITION COSTS

Mr. BECKER (on notice): What costs and expenses have been incurred to date in the transfer and extradition of Rupert Max Stuart since he was paroled in August, 1973?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I have to advise that, to date, air costs and travelling expenses for R. M. Stuart, the Parole Officer, and the police escort total \$1 884.77.

#### SAVINGS BANK LOANS

Dr. TONKIN (on notice): Is it still the policy of the Savings Bank of South Australia to insist on the State Government Insurance Commission as the insuring body when lending money on mortgage for home purchase and, if so, what is the justification for this policy?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes, it is still the policy of the Savings Bank of South Australia to require home purchasers to insure with the State Government Insurance Commission. That policy was implemented following the introduction by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation of its own insurance scheme to cover house properties mortgaged to that bank. This action has resulted in the Savings Bank of South Australia maintaining comparable mortgage loan conditions with competing banks.

#### IODINE IN MILK

Dr. TONKIN (on notice):

1. What studies have been done on the level of iodine in South Australian milk, and what have been the results of such investigations?

2. Is there any evidence from these studies to suggest that any adverse effect on health has resulted due to the level of iodine?

3. If investigations have not been conducted, is it intended they will be and, if so, when?

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

1. The Metropolitan Milk Board has studied iodine levels in South Australian milk. Between January, 1974, and May, 1975, 63 samples of pasteurised milk from the metropolitan milk treatment plants were analysed for iodine. The average level was 340 micrograms/litre. Twenty-two samples of pasteurised milk from country treatment plants were also analysed giving an average result of 410 micrograms/litre. There is a normal background level of iodine in milk due to the presence of iodine in soil, water, fertiliser and animal foodstuffs. Iodine can also be added to milk by the use

of iodophors as sanitising agents in dairy industry complexes. In an attempt to quantify results samples were also taken to establish these background levels. In the period September, 1972, to December, 1973, 10 metropolitan milk producers who claimed to be non-users of iodophor sanitisers were sampled. The average iodine content for this group was 130 micrograms/litre with a range of 30 to 440 micrograms/litre. Four hand-milked samples were also included; these were non-users of iodophor sanitisers. The average was 130 micrograms/litre with a range of 10 to 440 micrograms/litre.

2. There is presently no evidence to suggest that any adverse effect on health has resulted due to the level of iodine in milk. The World Health Organisation recommends that a daily intake of iodine is about 200 micrograms for an adult, based on 3 micrograms a kilogram of body weight.

3. The Metropolitan Milk Board is continuing to monitor Adelaide's milk supply. It has issued instructions to milk producers and milk treatment plants concerning the use of iodophors.

#### GOVERNMENT ABATTOIRS

Mr. GUNN (on notice):

1. How many people are employed by Samcor at Port Lincoln and Gepps Cross, respectively?

2. What are the costs of handling stock at both Port Lincoln and Adelaide, respectively?

3. What plans has the Government to reduce the handling charges which are now charged by Samcor to the producers?

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

1. The Government Produce Department operates the Port Lincoln abattoir and employs 225 people at these works. The South Australian Meat Corporation's abattoir at Gepps Cross employs 1 499 people.

2. The complex nature of the scales of handling charges at Port Lincoln and Gepps Cross abattoirs for stock destined for export and local consumption makes it impractical to incorporate full details in this reply, and the respective schedules will be furnished separately to the honourable member.

3. The South Australian Meat Corporation is a statutory body which is empowered under the Samcor Act to fix charges for handling stock at the Gepps Cross works, and the Government has no authority in this matter. As the honourable member has already been informed in reply to an earlier inquiry on this matter, the Board of Samcor is faced with ever-increasing operating costs, and its handling charges must bear relationship to those costs. Despite the board's policy of applying strict economies in its operations, it appears impractical in the present economic climate to reduce charges if the undertaking is to remain viable.

Mr. GUNN (on notice):

1. What are the qualifications of the members of the South Australian Meat Corporation?

2. Why are no producers represented on the corporation?

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

1. Mr. I. B. Gray (Chairman), Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Accountants and a public accountant; Mr. R. G. Atkinson, Samcor employee; Mr. G. J. Inns, Bachelor of Arts, Diploma of Public Administration and Chairman of the Public Service Board; Mr. M. A. Kinnaird, Bachelor of Engineering and a consulting engineer; Mr. K. P. Lynch, Bachelor of Laws and a practising lawyer; Mr. C. O'Connor, Joint Managing Director of an Adelaide engineering company.

2. Producers are not represented on the corporation because it is considered that the overall experience of the present members and the particular expertise which each has to offer adequately meet the management requirements of Samcor.

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. When was the last Triennial Report, as required under section 42 of the South Australian Meat Corporation Act, laid before Parliament and, if the requirements of the Act have not been met, why not?

2. When does the Minister anticipate tabling the next Triennial Report in Parliament?

3. Have any reports on the efficiency of the plant, machinery, administration, and operations of the board or corporation been made since 1970 and, if so, why have these reports not been laid before Parliament?

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

1. The amendment to the Abattoirs Act under which Samcor operators was assented to on November 9, 1972, so no Triennial Report has been required under section 42.

2. The first statutory investigation in accordance with section 42 of the Samcor Act on the efficiency of the plant, machinery, administration and operations of the corporation following its constitution in 1972 will be undertaken shortly and, on completion of the investigation, a report will be laid before Parliament at the first opportunity.

3. No statutory reports have been required.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): Has the Government ever received a petition signed by workers at the Gepps Cross Abattoir complaining about the administration of Samcor and, if so, when and what action, if any, was taken as a result?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Government has no record of such a petition.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): Has the Minister of Agriculture had complaints from the Australian Meat Industry Union about the management of Samcor and, if so, when and what was their effect?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Government has no record of such a complaint.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): Does Samcor have a Public Relations Officer and if so—

- (a) who is he;
- (b) what are his duties;
- (c) what is his salary; and
- (d) when was he appointed?

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

(a) Yes, Mr. J. W. Reddin, R.D.A.

(b) He is employed as editor of the SAMCOR house magazine *The Aerial*, to issue appropriate press releases, liaise with producer groups and other interested parties, and to undertake promotional work for the corporation.

(c) \$11 500

(d) May 27, 1973.

#### FISHING LICENCES

Mr. GUNN (on notice):

1. Does the Government intend to abolish class B fishing licences and, if so, why?

2. How many class B licences:

- (a) were granted in 1974; and
- (b) have been granted in 1975 to August 30?

3. How many class A fishing licences have been granted in 1975 to August 30?

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

1. No; but the criteria on which both classes of licence are granted are under review.

2. (a) 682

(b) 553

3. 334.

#### WORK LIFE UNIT

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. When was the name of the Unit for Quality of Work Life changed to the Unit for Industrial Democracy?

2. What are the reasons for this change of name?

3. Does the change of name mean that the unit will develop a new policy emphasis?

4. How many people are employed in this unit and what are their names and qualifications?

5. What was the cost (salaries and expenses) of operating this unit for 1974-75?

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

1. July 31, 1975.

2. The new title describes the functions of this group more adequately than did the previous title.

3. The unit will continue its function, conducting and providing resources to interested organisations within the framework of the Government's current policy.

4. Six, including their office assistant; Mr. L. J. Prowse, Executive Officer who previous to his appointment to this position operated his own company in private industry; Mr. G. M. Anderson, B.A.(Hons.), Project Officer; Mr. C. Connelly, A.M.I.E., Project Officer; Mr. K. Wang, B.Sc., B.E.(Hons), Grad.Dip.Bus.Adm., Project Officer; Mrs. M. English, B.A., Research Officer; and Miss V. Kemp, Office Assistant.

5.	\$
Salaries . . . . .	43 630
Contingencies . . . . .	12 302
Total . . . . .	\$55 932

#### OFFSHORE DRILLING

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. How many oil or gas exploration wells have been drilled off the coast of South Australia since January 1, 1975?

2. How many of these wells showed proven quantities of oil or gas?

3. How many more wells are expected to be drilled by the end of 1975?

4. Of the wells already drilled:

(a) what were the positions of these wells;

(b) what was the depth of each well; and

(c) which companies were responsible for the drilling?

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

1. Two wells have been drilled offshore in South Australian waters since January 1, 1975.

2. Neither produced shows of oil or gas.

3. Two more wells in the Great Australian Bight are expected in 1975.

4. (a) Potoroo No. 1—307 kilometres west south west of Ceduna—latitude 33° 23' 14"S, longitude 130° 46' 9"E

Morum No. 1—60 kilometres southwest of Robe—latitude 37° 30' 9"S, longitude 139° 14' 7"E

(b) Potoroo No. 1—T.D. 2924 metres  
Morum No. 1—T.D. 2439 metres

- (c) Potoroo No. 1—Shell Development (Australia) Pty. Ltd.  
 Morum No. 1—Esso Exploration & Production Aust. Inc.  
 Haematite Petroleum Pty. Limited.

#### TELEVISION THEFTS

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. What were the circumstances surrounding the theft of six colour television sets from Magill, as reported in the 1974-75 Report of the Auditor-General?

2. For what purpose would these television sets have been used if they were not stolen?

3. Where were these sets at the time of the theft?

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

1. The six colour television sets were delivered to the Magill Home and stored temporarily in the office of the Supervisor, Aged Care Services. They were stolen three days later before they had been unpacked and placed in the living-rooms of the Home.

2. Entertainment of Magill Home residents.

3. In the office of the Supervisor, Aged Care Services.

#### COPPER MINING

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. Is the Minister aware whether operations at the Mount Gunson copper mine have been economically successful?

2. Has the low price of copper reduced production and employment at the mine?

3. Is it expected that the number of people employed at the mine will be reduced during the next six months?

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

1. The operations at the Mount Gunson cattle grid copper mine have been economically successful so far.

2. The low price of copper has not reduced production or employment at the mine.

3. It is not anticipated that the number of people employed at the mine will be reduced during the next six months.

#### SCHOOL CLOSURES

Mr. GUNN (on notice): How many country schools does the Education Department intend closing in 1976?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: It is not proposed to close compulsorily any schools in 1976 other than those which might be reduced in enrolment below 7 or 8. At present there are no known schools in this category.

#### STATE PLANNING AUTHORITY

Mr. GUNN (on notice): Who are the members of the State Planning Authority and when were they appointed?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The reply is as follows:

Member	Represents	Appointed
S. B. Hart . . . . .	Chairman and Director of Planning . . . . .	<i>Ex Officio</i>
K. W. Lewis . . . . .	Director and Engineer-in-Chief . . . . .	<i>Ex Officio</i>
A. K. Johnke . . . . .	Commissioner of Highways . . . . .	<i>Ex Officio</i>
G. H. C. Kennedy . . . . .	Surveyor-General . . . . .	<i>Ex Officio</i>
A. M. Ramsay . . . . .	Minister of Housing . . . . .	3/10/74
K. J. Collett . . . . .	Nominated by Minister of Transport . . . . .	3/10/74
J. S. Chappel . . . . .	Nominated by City of Adelaide . . . . .	3/10/74
D. E. Wilsdon . . . . .	Expert in local government . . . . .	19/12/74
H. L. Bowey . . . . .	Nominated by Local Government Association . . . . .	3/10/74
C. W. Branson . . . . .	Nominated by Chamber of Commerce and Industry . . . . .	3/10/74
R. Caldicott . . . . .	Experience and knowledge relating to conservation and aesthetics . . . . .	3/10/74

#### INSECT CONTROL

Mr. GUNN (on notice): Does the Government intend to set up a joint committee from the Agriculture Department and the United Farmers and Graziers of South Australia Incorporated to consider insect control in grain and, if so, when?

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

1. Yes.

2. Negotiations are already in progress for the formation of a committee.

#### GLENELG TRAMS

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. Why is a double tram track in Jetty Road, Glenelg, necessary, and could not trams be held at the stop east of the Brighton and Jetty Roads intersection?

2. What portion of the cost of resurfacing Jetty Road will be met by the Municipal Tramways Trust and when will this work be completed?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The replies are as follows:

1. Trams operating on a single track against the flow of traffic could constitute a serious safety hazard. If the track was located in the centre of the roadway, similar problems would arise because the direction of travel of a stationary tram would not be readily apparent to motorists or pedestrians in Jetty Road and cross streets. This could result in accidents if pedestrians or motorists moved into the path of a tram as it was leaving a stop, in the mistaken belief that the tram was travelling in the opposite direction.

2. The trust is responsible for reconstructing that part of Jetty Road which lies between each track and 46 cm. on either side of each track. This represents approximately 4.7 m. of the roadway out of a total width of about 13.7 m. The work is being carried out in conjunction with the Glenelg corporation and it is expected that the joint programme will be completed by the end of November, 1975.

#### WALLAROO JETTY

Mr. RUSSACK (on notice):

What was the total cost of demolishing the jetty at Wallaroo known as Price's Jetty?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: \$58 154.

#### HOUSING TRUST

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

Has the Housing Trust been directed to cut its expenditure during the present financial year compared to the last financial year and if so—

(a) by how much;

(b) why; and

(c) how does the trust propose to comply with the direction?

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

No. The Housing Trust will receive the same allocation from the Housing Agreement funds as it received in 1974-75—\$33 560 000.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable. Certain difficulties are created because increased costs imply a reduction in the real level of activity. The trust has written to certain builders asking that their rate of expenditure be cut by 10 per cent during October and November. After that period, the position will be reviewed.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Have the funds available to the Housing Trust for house building risen in the 12 months ended August 30,

1975, and if so by what percentage compared with the year ended August 30, 1974?

2. If the funds available have not risen in 1974-75, has there been a decline compared to 1973-74, and what is it?

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

1. Total funds available to the South Australian Housing Trust for house building have risen in the 12 months from August 30, 1974, to August 30, 1975, by 119 per cent.

2. Not applicable.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): Have the costs to the Housing Trust of house building risen in the last 12 months and, if so, by what percentage?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Housing Trust estimates that house building costs have risen by about 20 per cent in the past 12 months.

#### LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION STAFF

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What staff is provided for the Leaders of the Opposition in the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, respectively, and what is the total of the salaries paid annually to the staff of each?

2. Is it proposed either to increase or to decrease the numbers of such staff, and which?

3. If it is proposed to alter the numbers of staff, why and when?

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

1. Staff available to the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly comprises:

	Current Annual Salary
Secretary . . . . .	15 022
Steno-Secretary . . . . .	8 667
Office Assistant . . . . .	4 644
Ministerial Officer, Grade II . . . . .	16 298
Ministerial Officer, Grade V . . . . .	9 516
Electorate Secretary . . . . .	7 610
	<u>\$61 757</u>

The Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council is provided with a steno-secretary, current salary \$8 139 a year. In addition, the Leaders of the Opposition are provided with a driver as required.

2. The Public Service Board is not aware of any proposals to increase the staff for the Leaders of the Opposition. However, submissions to provide two additional research officers for the benefit of members other than Ministers and additional secretarial assistance for members not provided with electorate staff are currently being examined by officers of the Public Service Board.

3. In view of the above comments, a reply to this question is unnecessary.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Is the Government having a study made of unemployment likely to be caused by the imposition, by law, of deposits on soft drink containers and if so—

(a) who is making the study;

(b) what are the terms of reference;

(c) when is the study likely to be completed; and

(d) will the results of the study be made public?

2. If a study is not being made, does the Government propose to have such a study made, and by whom and when?

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

1. The Government has considered the possibility of a reduction in employment as a result of the beverage con-

tainer legislation, but in view of the uncertainty of the fall in actual numbers of can drink sales a full-scale study has not been undertaken. Any reduction in the can industry will be offset by increased employment in the glass manufacturing industry.

2. See 1.

#### ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): Is it the policy of the Government that the Attorney-General should take silk, if not already a Queen's Counsel?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes, provided the Attorney-General is an experienced barrister and it is the intention that he should personally take, in court, cases usually taken by a law officer of the Crown.

#### MONARTO

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Has a report been prepared for the Government on the soil in the Monarto area and if so:

(a) was it prepared by the agronomy section of the Agriculture Department;

(b) what does it show;

(c) will it be made public; and

(d) what action, if any, does the Government propose as a result of the report?

2. If a report has not been prepared does the Government propose to have such a report prepared, and when and by whom?

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

1. (a) Five reports have been prepared dealing with soils of the Monarto area—

(i) Murray New Town Site Selection—A Preliminary Soil and Land Form Survey, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Branch, March, 1973.

(ii) Preliminary Geotechnical Investigations—City of Monarto, prepared by Mines Department, 1974.

(iii) The Potential of Portion of the Bremer River Valley near Callington, S. A. as a site for the Disposal of Sewerage Effluent, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Branch, 1974.

(iv) Monarto Soil Investigations—First Report, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Water Management Section, Soil Conservation Branch, February, 1975.

(v) Soils of the Monarto Town Site—Interim Report—S.W. Section, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Branch, September, 1975.

(b) (i) The Soil and Land Form Survey Report described the site and defined seven basic land form elements. The soils of each element are described. The report indicated that the site is suitable for an urban development.

(ii) The Geotechnical Study provided information on the depths of soil and foundation conditions and assisted in the definition of areas where construction costs could be minimised.

(iii) The Bremer Valley Study—located areas which were suitable for the disposal of sewerage effluent by irrigation.

(iv) The Soil Investigations—First Report investigated in detail the soil types in the first areas to be developed and predicted their behaviour under conditions of urban development. It indicated that there could be some salinity

problems in localised areas, unless adequate controls are provided. It recommended that further studies be carried out into various methods of reclaiming and developing saline soils.

(v) A draft copy of the Soils of the Town Site Report was received on September 10, 1975, and has not yet been fully evaluated. It repeats the point raised in the Soil Investigations Report that some controls will be necessary to prevent salinity problems arising.

(c) The first four reports are on file in the Monarto Development Commission library, and may be inspected on request by any member of the public.

(d) A considerable amount of further work related to soils is in hand including:

- (i) A continuing programme of soil investigation and mapping of the initial development areas is being carried out by officers of the Department of Agriculture and the C.S.I.R.O. This work will eventually extend to the whole site. Soil maps based on this work are available at the Monarto Development Commission offices. Eventually this work will be the subject of reports—which will be available to interested persons.
- (ii) The Department of Agriculture has been requested to establish experimental stations to study the effects of irrigation and planting on different soil types in the city.
- (iii) Consultants have been commissioned to undertake the design of a surface drainage system which will ensure the safe control and disposal of any polluted drainage waters.
- (iv) Further studies are being carried out to determine a suitable operating strategy for the proposed lake.

2. See I. above.

#### GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice): Did the Government incur losses during 1974-75 for bank guarantees granted under the Industries Development Act and if so:

- (d) what were the principal reasons why these companies
- (b) how many companies were responsible for these losses;
- (c) what were the incorporated names of the companies involved and the respective guarantees paid by the Government; and
- (d) what were the principal reasons why these companies failed to repay the guaranteed bank loans?

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

(a) \$221 482.

(b) One.

(c) Rare Earth Corporation of Australia Limited.

(d) Technical difficulties in achieving recovery of high value rare earth elements and inability to market recoverable products in quantities and at prices to permit profitable operation.

The above amount of \$221 482 represents the final payment of a total of \$721 000 paid under the Government's guarantee in respect of the above corporation.

#### SHOPPING HOURS

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice): Will the Government hold a referendum to determine whether the voting public of the metropolitan area of Adelaide want extended shopping hours?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: No.

#### SCHOOL PLAQUES

Mr. EVANS (on notice): What number of school-opening commemorative plaques have been altered or destroyed because of an instruction that the name of the Minister must appear before the position he holds?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: None, to the knowledge of the Minister or his predecessor.

#### McNALLY TRAINING CENTRE

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. What was the total cost of salaries, wages, capital expenditure, and operating and other costs for the McNally Training Centre during 1974-75?

2. How many staff were employed at the centre on June 30, 1975?

3. What was the average daily number of inmates at the centre during 1974-75?

4. What is the estimated present-day real estate value of the land, buildings and equipment under the control of the centre?

5. For what purpose will the Government use this centre in the future?

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

1.	\$
Salaries and Wages . . . . .	618 787.16
Operating Expenses . . . . .	133 871.75
Capital Expenses (other than Vehicles) . . . . .	2 069.14
Capital—Vehicles . . . . .	5 595.42
Total . . . . .	\$760 323.47

2. 79.

3. 54.

4. An estimation of any meaning cannot be obtained in the time available.

5. It is intended to continue using McNally as an assessment and training centre for the foreseeable future.

#### MARRYATVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Dr. TONKIN (on notice): In respect of the proposed Marryatville High School to be established on the site of the old Norwood Boys Technical High School, what are now the expected dates for:

- (a) completion of working drawings and design documentation;
- (b) calling tenders;
- (c) commencement of construction; and
- (d) occupation of the buildings.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The Marryatville High School project will be the conversion of the former Boys Technical High School to a co-educational comprehensive high school in three stages. Stage I consists of minor conversions to the technical studies areas to allow the educational programmes to continue in 1976 while major conversions are made in the main Technical Studies block, and provision of temporary accommodation to allow the Special Music School to be established. This work is planned for occupation at the beginning of the 1976 school year. Stage II consists of conversion of the main technical studies block to home economics, art, technical studies and canteen; provision of an administration wing; upgrading of science accommodation; construction of a three level block comprising a general teaching floor, a library/resource centre and a drama suite and conversion of a stable block to a special music school facility. This work is planned for design and documentation by January 1976 with tender call at the end of January, commencement of construction during April-May and occupation progressively

from the beginning of the 1977 school year. Stage III, a physical education hall, is at present only a part of the broad planning and has not been programmed.

#### THEBARTON HIGH SCHOOL

Dr. TONKIN (on notice): In respect of the proposed Thebarton Community High School to be established on the site of the present Thebarton (Boys) High School in Ashley Street, Torrensville, what are now the expected dates for:

- (a) completion of working drawings and design documentation;
- (b) calling tenders;
- (c) commencement of construction; and
- (d) occupation of the buildings.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The Thebarton Community High School project is in the early design stages and it is not possible at present to give target dates as the future of the project is dependent upon the availability of funds from a number of sources. No State Government expenditure other than for design has been programmed for 1975-76.

#### FOOD PRICES

In reply to Mr. GOLDSWORTHY (August 27).

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs has reported that it has been assumed from a statement in a newspaper on August 26, that the price of food in Adelaide is dearer than in any other capital city. The figures stated in the newspaper were arrived at by adding up prices, for June, of a table of selected food items for each capital city prepared by the Bureau of Statistics. However, the items listed have no relationship to the actual usage of food by a family and a number of other anomalies exist. For example:

- (a) unwrapped 900 gram loaves of bread account for only 15 per cent of sales in Adelaide and even less in eastern State capitals. Sliced and wrapped loaves are far more popular and should be the basis of any comparison;
- (b) similarly, supermarket operators have indicated 1 kg packs of flour are relatively small sellers compared with 2 kg packs;
- (c) three sizes of eggs are included whereas one should suffice in a "basket of goods";
- (d) the wide price margin for apricot jam between Adelaide and other cities is caused by a high quality local brand being compared with lower quality brands in other States. This factor can apply to any of the items listed;
- (e) Sydney, in June, experienced a price war on the sale of tinned fruit, this produced retail prices approximately two-thirds of the price levels of other cities;
- (f) local seasonal factors affect the price sample in each state, particularly for meat, eggs and potatoes, a schedule of prices for one month only is an insufficient guide of price levels;
- (g) pork is a relatively small seller but is rated as heavily as lamb and beef when prices are simply added and not weighted according to average sales volume.

The Commonwealth Statistician emphasises that the main purpose of the schedule is to establish the price movements of food commodities in each city from a point of time, rather than establishing comparative price levels between cities. The principal difficulty in compiling a schedule of prices of food items to enable a satisfactory comparison of prices to be made between capital cities is the fact that it

is not possible to obtain identical brands and quality of goods for each centre.

With the assistance of two Australia-wide supermarket chains the branch has conducted a survey of comparative prices of grocery lines between Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. The results show that for these items Adelaide has the lowest prices of the three cities for groceries. Meat prices, however, are marginally higher in Adelaide than both Melbourne and Sydney. The dearer price of meat in Adelaide is attributed to higher slaughtering charges and a surplus of beef not required for export in June in the eastern States. Actual prices obtained in the grocery survey will be made known.

#### SUPERMARKETS

In reply to Mr. DUNCAN (August 26).

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: There appears to be no legal objection to the management, or any employee of a supermarket, or other retailing store, requesting a customer to permit inspection of personal bags or other containers or chattels. If the customer consents, no offence is committed, nor would there be any right of civil action on the part of the customer, provided the inspection was carried out in a reasonable manner, and not so as to give rise to a defamatory imputation. The customer is not obliged to permit inspection unless, prior to entering the supermarket, or other store, he or she was informed that a condition of being permitted to enter the premises was that a search of personal bags or containers would be permitted by the management or an employee of the store. This condition could be communicated by a notice clearly setting out the condition of entry and being in a conspicuous position so that the customer's attention would be drawn to it before entering the store, or part of a store, wherein an inspection might be made.

Whether a customer has received such notice and whether or not the condition, that the customer will permit a search to be made, can be insisted upon by the management or the employee, will largely depend on the facts of each particular case. But if the management or employee can establish that the condition of entry was brought to the customer's notice and a search was carried out, even against the customer's will, it is unlikely that the customer would succeed in any possible civil action for assault or for false imprisonment, if the customer was detained for a short space of time, while the search was being carried out. It is not thought that there would be any criminal offence involved. However, it is emphasised that it must be clearly made a condition of entry that a search will be permitted and that the notice and form of such condition must be placed and worded in such a way that the customer sees it and that the condition has the effect of absolving the management and its employees from any liability. A cashier or shop assistant could be guilty of committing the offence of assault where he or she searched a customer's bags and other possessions against the will of that customer where it had not been made a condition of entry that a search would be permitted. In addition, such employees could be involved in a civil action for damages for assault and possibly false imprisonment at the suit of such customer. Where an employer had given instructions to search, irrespective of the consent of a customer, and no condition of entry that search would be permitted existed, the employer or management could also be involved in such proceedings.

#### HOUSING COMPANY

In reply to Mr. RODDA (August 12).

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The affairs of Bimbadeen Developments Pty. Ltd. are currently being investigated.

When the investigations have been completed, a decision will be made as to whether or not a prosecution will be instituted.

#### CLELAND RESERVE

In reply to Mr. WOTTON (August 14).

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The proposal to install special lighting at Cleland Conservation Park so that nocturnal wildlife can be viewed in the evening was a possibility raised in a report outlining possible future developments which could be undertaken at the reserve. Although this proposal has received considerable attention in the media, it was not expected that any action to implement it should take place before an investigation into the feasibility was undertaken. It is not known whether there are sufficient native animals in the area to warrant such a display, how they would react to artificial lighting or visitor pressure or whether they could be attracted to the area and maintained for display purposes. Until these questions are answered, no decision on whether to proceed with this proposal and no estimate of the cost can be made.

The plan prepared outlining future possible development at Cleland Conservation Park includes several proposals such as an interpretative centre, upgrading work within the fauna reserve such as restoration of the aviary, pathways, improvements to the waterfowl area, additional toilets, car park and picnic facilities, shelter sheds and so on. Detailed costings of many aspects of these proposals have not been carried out and indeed may be irrelevant in view of the fact that the proposals are to be implemented over several years and inflationary factors will no doubt be important. Nevertheless, the total cost is likely to be about \$250 000 and hopefully a large proportion of these funds will be provided for by the Australian Government. As a result of the overall plan, funds totalling \$107 000 have been attracted from the Australian Government to implement part of the recommendations of the proposals by erecting an interpretation centre. It is intended to seek additional funding from the Australian Government through the tourist development grants in the current financial year to implement further proposals included within the plans.

#### CARAVAN PARKS

In reply to Mr. MATHWIN (August 21).

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The number of sites available in the caravan parks operated by the National Parks and Wildlife Division of the Environment and Conservation Department are as follows:

Fort Glanville . . . . .	250
Kingston Park . . . . .	130
Brownhill Creek . . . . .	60
Belair . . . . .	100

Approximately two thirds of the sites available have electricity outlets suitable for caravans. At present the department has instructed caravan site supervisors to restrict the stay of visitors to six weeks in any twelve-month period. This instruction has been given because it is policy to cater primarily for tourists and it is considered more appropriate that semi-permanent residents be catered for by the numerous privately operated caravan parks within the Metropolitan Area. The limit on the length of stay has been imposed because, due to the slightly lower tariffs prevailing within these parks, it is probable that they would tend to attract a more than apportionate number of semi-permanent residents, and because, due to the increase in usage of these parks during what was previously the off-period, the period in the year when

semi-permanent residents would not result in tourists being turned away has become quite short.

In considering the question of allowing semi-permanent residents to reside in caravan parks, attention should be given to the sociological implications of this move as the facilities at these parks have not been designed to cater for permanent residents. In general there is insufficient recreational space and facilities for full-time residents, particularly those with children, and site servicing, sewerage-disposal facilities and laundry facilities, with the exception of part of Fort Glanville Caravan Park, are not suitable for semi-permanent use. It is pointed out there is no discrimination in the caravan parks mentioned above against people with children and as long as the limit on the length of stay is observed, bookings are made on a first come, first served, basis.

#### CROYDON PRIMARY SCHOOL

In reply to Mr. ABBOTT (August 21).

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: A comprehensive plan for the complete upgrading of the whole Croydon Primary School has been prepared by the Public Buildings Department. A copy of the plan has been discussed with, and made available to, the principals. The plans include a library/resource centre which may be available towards the end of this year, the provision of a six-teacher open unit in Demac, the upgrading of the single storey blocks for the junior primary school and the upgrading of the two-storey block. Apart from the library/resource centre no provision has been made for this work in the 1975-76 financial programme. However, it has been given a high priority by the Primary Division of the Education Department, and it is hoped that construction can be programmed in the 1976-77 financial year.

#### FIRE-FIGHTING SERVICES

In reply to Mr. GUNN (August 12).

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: My colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, who administers the Bush Fires Act, has advised me that Cabinet has approved in principle the recommendations of a working party which was appointed to inquire into the re-organisation of Country Fire Services. A legislative sub-committee has drafted a new Country Fire Services Bill, land has been reserved and planning has commenced for a headquarters complex at Keswick for the organisation. Following subsequent representations regarding fire prevention services in both urban and country areas throughout the State, the Government decided to conduct a review of all fire services in South Australia. My colleague is not aware of any suggestion that South Australian Fire Brigade officers should be stationed in each country area, and it is unfortunate that many incorrect and unwarranted inferences appear to have been drawn in some sectors from press reports on the general subject of fire-fighting services.

#### DISCOUNT PETROL

In reply to Mr. WHITTEN (August 26).

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The escalation of discounting on petrol in recent weeks has led to the widespread use of placards and signs by service station proprietors, offering varying amounts of discounts. This situation may not only give rise to some confusion in the minds of motorists but could also lead to deceptive practices by some proprietors. To overcome problems associated with discount placards it is intended to amend the existing regulations to require proprietors to state not only the amount of discount offered per gallon but also the product, for example, premium petrol and the actual price per gallon at which it is offered for sale.



## NOARLUNGA LAND

Dr. TONKIN: Can the Premier say whether the Government intends that the land at Noarlunga that was originally promised in the 1973 Australian Labor Party policy speech for Australian Council of Trade Unions low-cost housing should now be used for South Australian Housing Trust development? If it is intended for trust development what form will the development take, when is it expected work will commence and how will it be financed? In its 1973 policy speech the Government announced that land would be made available to the A.C.T.U. for low-cost worker housing and that overseas loans would be used to finance most of the scheme. It has now been announced that the A.C.T.U. is abandoning its project and a similar project in Sydney, because adequate finance has not been forthcoming from the Commonwealth Government, and that the land may be used for trust building. It is now two years since the Premier announced that A.C.T.U. scheme (as usual at election time). Vastly increased building costs and significantly reduced funds for State housing must place the Government and the trust in much the same situation as that in which the A.C.T.U. now finds itself. South Australians, especially those receiving low incomes, have been waiting for low-cost houses to be built, because there is an urgent need for all forms of housing in this State, and the Government has failed to provide it. The Premier will undoubtedly wash his hands of the matter and say he has made the land available—

The SPEAKER: Order! I must point out to the honourable Leader that he must not debate the question.

Dr. TONKIN: The Opposition has not at any stage been in favour of the scheme. The housing crisis in South Australia has become acute and it is even more urgent that the Government do something positive to relieve the situation now that it is being let down by the A.C.T.U. and the Commonwealth Government.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The South Australian Government provides for housing twice the average of the other States, and more than twice in real money terms the sum provided in Queensland, which is a larger State with a larger population. If the Leader has any constructive suggestions for how the South Australian Government can, far beyond what has been done by any Liberal Government in this country, raise further funds to provide housing for poor people in this State we shall be interested in that constructive suggestion.

*Members interjecting:*

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I can only say that, in South Australia, 21 per cent of housing is provided directly from Government funds and 25 per cent of non-government house-building is financed by the Government. Let us contrast the situation in the Liberal-governed States bordering South Australia. In Victoria it is 8 per cent, in New South Wales it is 11 per cent, and in the banana republic it is 6 per cent.

*Members interjecting:*

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Members opposite say that the record of this Government in this matter is disgraceful, but we are spending far more on housing than any other State Government in Australia is spending; we are spending far more on housing than any Liberal Government is spending, and we are also spending to record levels in this State. If members opposite have suggestions—

*Members interjecting:*

The SPEAKER: Order!

50

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: If members opposite have a suggestion—

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Mr. Speaker, I cannot reply to that nonsense.

The SPEAKER: I demand that this type of interjection cease. As honourable members know, I have been requested to refer to the Standing Orders Committee a suggestion that Question Time be extended. How can such an argument be advanced if honourable members continually ask questions of a Minister when he is on his feet. The honourable Premier.

Mr. EVANS: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. You asked members not to interject and you stopped the Leader from debating his question, but the Premier is debating his reply at length; he is not just replying—he is debating the reply. If we are to cut down the length of questions, Ministers also should be obliged not to debate replies.

The SPEAKER: I have pointed out that interjections, no matter from which side of the House they come, encourage rebuttal and cause a Minister to give a longer reply than is perhaps necessary. The honourable Premier.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Regarding its programme, I have sought from the A.C.T.U. specific propositions in relation to the land, which I was willing to make available and which is owned by the trust. The A.C.T.U. has not been able to take up the proposition it put to me before the 1973 elections. Despite continued requests from me, no final proposal has come forward that has enabled us to act. The land is still held by the trust. When it is required in the trust's normal programme, it will be used for the trust's purposes. That is the present position. During the past year the trust had an increase of 40 per cent in its approval rate. We are trying to find additional sources of finance for the trust in order to enable it to keep a high approval rate going, as we are with the State Bank. I point out to the Leader once again that, if Opposition members are saying that this Government's record is disgraceful, they have the obligation on them to suggest alternative means by which additional funds can be provided in South Australia and to account for the fact that this Government's record so far exceeds that of any Liberal Government in this State, so far they have no case.

## ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I direct my question to the Premier, and I should like to answer his reply, but I am precluded from doing so. Does he intend to honour the Labor Party's election promise made in March, 1973, to establish an environmental research institute? In his 1973 policy speech, the Premier said:

We will establish an environmental research institute. The multi-discipline body will provide environmental advice and research for Government and Industry.

Mr. Wells: At least we had a policy!

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I would be disobeying your ruling, Mr. Speaker, by taking up that inane interjection. This is another of the Government's schemes that has not come to fruition; the number of such proposals is becoming legion. Does the Premier intend to establish this research institute and, if not, why not?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: After the 1973 election a working party on this matter was established and, on examination, it was decided that, given the problems we had had with regard to the Industrial Research Institute,

it was not advisable to establish an additional separate organisation. A working party is currently involved in examining means by which industrial research, mineral research and environmental research may be co-ordinated in an expanded function for the Australian Mineral Development Laboratories as a centre for research in this State. Amdel has already carried out a number of environmental research projects. Clearly, although it has considerable capacity in this regard, its total capacity is presently under-used, and, therefore, we should provide that this is the centre for the total research facility in these three areas for the State. The policy has not been forgotten. We are trying to ensure that our resources are used to the best and most economical effect within South Australia.

#### PIRACY

Mr. BLACKER: Will the Deputy Premier obtain from the Minister of Fisheries a report on the accusation in yesterday's newspapers of piracy on the high seas in connection with an incident that occurred at Cowell? Yesterday, it was reported in the *Advertiser* and the *News* that, about seven kilometres off Cowell, the vessel owned by Mr. Vinko Longin was boarded by five officers of the Fisheries Department and a police officer. In fairness to the department and to the Government I raise this question to allow them the opportunity to defend themselves because I believe that the accusation of piracy on the high seas is strong indeed and that the position should be clarified in the House.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member probably saw in this morning's newspapers the reply by the Minister of Fisheries to the allegations made in yesterday's press about piracy on the high seas. The honourable member would also be aware, as other members would be, that the high seas are one thing but the gulfs of this State are another thing. The honourable member will know that fishermen fishing anywhere within the gulfs of this State are not on the high seas; the gulfs are in fact part of the territory of this State. The three-mile limit, which I think was mentioned at some stage, does not even come into the matter. Moreover, for several years now the Fisheries Department in this State has carefully tried to protect the fisheries in this State by seeing to it that they are not over-exploited. One of its actions, not only in relation to prawn fishing, but also in relation to lobster fishing, has been to regulate the number of people who are licensed to exploit those fisheries. I believe that this action has played a valuable part in preserving those fisheries. It appears that the person referred to by the honourable member has taken the matter into his own hands (and I am sure that others have done this, too,) declaring that he has the right—and I do not admit it is a right—to take prawn or lobster, or whatever the case may be, simply because he is on the high seas. Nothing could be further from the facts. I believe that the officers of the Fisheries Department (or whoever they were) who boarded this vessel were perfectly within their rights and were doing a service to those people who are currently licensed to exploit these fisheries. I am pleased to see that there is agreement with the actions of the department. I will obtain a report for the honourable member. I know that the Minister has already called for a report relating to the damage alleged by the person involved to have occurred when people boarded his vessel, and to other facts. I am sure the honourable member agrees with me that, if we are to have a law designed to protect fisheries, that law must be upheld, and people who break it should suffer the consequences.

Mr. RODDA: Can the Deputy Premier state the extent and nature of the patrols the Government intends to have in managed fisheries? I commend the Government and the Fisheries Department for its vigilance in apprehending people in gulf waters, and I know that the fishermen who are authorised to operate in the managed areas are concerned at the depletion of those areas. Can the Minister say what will be the extent of the vigilance and patrols in these areas?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Offhand, I am unable to answer the honourable member, but I will obtain a report for him from my colleague.

#### PAY-ROLL TAX

Mr. VENNING: Does the Treasurer intend to introduce legislation this session to comply with the wish of Parliament that the pay-roll exemption be increased to \$48 000 before tax becomes payable? If not, why not, in the light of the decision of this Parliament? Pay-roll tax has been discussed in this Chamber in the past week or so. It was also referred to by the Auditor-General who indicates in his report that in the past 12 months about 1 000 additional companies have had to register to pay this tax. When I was considering this question and my explanation, it was in the light of the projected long recess of the Parliament. I am pleased about the decision made by the Premier today in this regard.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have had an indication from the States of New South Wales and Victoria that they have agreed to one of the propositions which they had been discussing and which we had indicated that we would be willing to agree to. A series of different propositions was put by them and we said we were willing to go along with some of them. I expect that Western Australia, Queensland and Tasmania will agree and, as soon as that agreement has been reached, legislation will be introduced into this House. The present intention is to double the present exemption level which would then taper off to about \$104 000 a year in pay-roll. That means that everyone involved in a sum of up to about \$74 000 would get some relief. This is one of the propositions to which we had previously said we would assent, and the decision would operate from January 1. I expect that before Parliament adjourns in November there will be a pay-roll tax exemption introduced to this House. Mr Lewis and Mr. Hamer in their communications to me have emphasised they believe it is absolutely essential for Australia to have uniform exemption provisions, and we have assented to that proposition. As soon as the Governments of Western Australia, Queensland and Tasmania have indicated their views on the matter I expect to introduce legislation to the House. That will not take the exemption level to \$48 000 but it will not be so very much short of that: it will be a doubling of the present exemption.

#### TEACHER BONDS

Mr. ALLISON: In view of the more ready availability of teaching staff, does the Minister of Education intend to continue asking the remaining bonded student teachers to repay to the Education Department such moneys as they may have received under bond should they voluntarily terminate their studies before completing their intended course of study, or later, as teachers, resign from teaching before the expiry of their bondage?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: As the repayment of bonds is not to the Education Department as such but to the State Treasury, it is therefore important that I consult with my Leader before making any statement on policy.

The current Government policy is simply that people will continue to repay bonds. In particular, there is an ethical component in this matter because of the people who have continued over the years to repay bonds until the obligation has been discharged. That is current Government policy until such time as it is altered. There is no intention at this stage to alter what has been happening.

#### SCHOOL BUSES

Mr. VANDEPEER: Will the Minister of Education investigate the efficiency of fire extinguishers on school buses? Last Thursday, a department-owned school bus returning from delivering children to the Kangaroo Inn school was involved in an accident at a road crossing. A small fire started in the boot of the car involved, and the bus driver was unable to extinguish the flames with the two extinguishers in his bus; two extinguishers for the following bus had to be used. The extinguishers involved apparently had an effective life of only five seconds. This does not appear sufficient, especially when being used by a person in a state of severe nervous tension after being involved in an accident.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: I thank the honourable member very much for drawing the matter to my attention. If the facts are as have been reported to him, obviously there should be some modification of the equipment that is placed in buses. I will get a full report and make it available to the House.

#### WORKER PARTICIPATION

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Regarding the Unit for Industrial Democracy, will the Premier say whether the Government will offer to "Superman" Linden Prowse a new contract of employment as leader of the unit when his existing contract expires, as I believe it will early next year? There is a real conflict between the expressed Government policy, on the Unit for Industrial Democracy, and the public views expressed by Mr. Linden Prowse. I use as an example of that the actual verbatim report of what Mr. Prowse said on the *This Day Tonight* programme on Australian Broadcasting Commission television last Friday evening. I will not read the report of the entire interview (it was about 10 minutes long), but part of the report states:

INTERVIEWER: What sort of decisions are workers in those areas making in the running of those companies and businesses?

LINDEN PROWSE: Well, they don't actually want to put their bums on boards.

Later, the interviewer asked:

Now, there they've announced that from the shop floor and from the unions, they are going to have representatives making big management decisions in future. Is it likely that this could happen in Australia or in South Australia?

Mr. Prowse replied:

Well, it could happen. But all the Government and trade unions are saying that workers are going to have big, major decisions—I think that is a lot of hot head. I mean they are not going to do that. You can't take an individual from the work area and put he or she on a board and expect them to handle the problems of borrowing \$1 000 000 000 or whether or not they are going to sack people or relocate others.

That points out the real conflicts that exist between Government policy and that of Mr. Prowse. I may add that in this interview Mr. Prowse indicated that, even if he were offered the contract, there was every likelihood that he would not accept it and would return to his home State, Queensland.

The SPEAKER: Order! I must draw the honourable member's attention to the fact that he is now commenting. He has ceased to explain the question.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was just explaining that, in this interview, Mr. Prowse clearly indicated, in a roundabout way, that he was fed up with the Government's policy on industrial democracy and would not accept the renewal of the contract.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not refer to Mr. Prowse as "Superman", as the honourable member does. I am not aware of a conflict between Mr. Prowse and the Government, and the honourable member has not revealed one.

Mr. Coumbe: You brought in a report last year without him.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am answering what the member for Davenport has said.

Mr. Dean Brown: It's in contrast with your policy.

The SPEAKER: Order! If this type of interjecting is maintained, I will have to take action.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Government has made clear that it believes that the development of worker participation is necessarily a matter that has to be staged. Mr. Prowse was asked whether at present workers on the shop floor were seeking generally, or were interested in, or normally trained in relation to, board decisions, and his answer was "No." The Government agrees with that. There is no difference between us on that score. Our view is that the worker participation programme is a long-term programme that must grow organically. I have said time and again that we cannot create structures and assume that they will work. I have said that, in fact, worker participation has to grow from involvement at the workshop level steadily to a wider and wider participation in the activity of the economic organisations involved. On that score, there is no difference between the Government and Mr. Prowse about what has to be done, and the honourable member cannot cite from anything that he has quoted that there is such a difference.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Bearing in mind the views of Mr. Linden Prowse on worker participation that he expressed publicly last Friday, will the Premier say whether the Government intends to modify the proposals that it apparently has to use the Housing Trust as a model for worker participation? Mr. Speaker, you were out of the Chair last Thursday afternoon, but the Premier may remember the discussion we had in this place on worker participation and on the appointment of staff and members of organisations to boards. On that occasion the Premier not only defended the policy of his Party with regard to worker participation but took full credit for it, and that involves placing worker directors on boards. He went on to say (although we did not get the details from him; we could not) that the first model in the semi-government area was to be the Housing Trust, and that members of the staff, as I understood it, were to be appointed, amongst others, to replace the present members of the trust. In reply to the member for Davenport this afternoon, the Premier said that there was no conflict between the Government's view and Mr. Prowse's views on this subject. Remembering Mr. Prowse's rather coarse but memorable expression, "Putting bums on boards", it is obvious that there is a complete and direct conflict between the proposals that the Premier defended in the House last Thursday and what Mr. Prowse said on television on *This Day Tonight* the next evening. It is for that reason, so that he can get a second chance to clear

up what is an absolute contradiction, even though he tried to ignor it, that I ask this question with relation to the Housing Trust, because that, as we were told last Thursday, is to be the Government's model for the beginning of worker participation in this State.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The question Mr. Prowse was asked was what was the attitude of workers in this matter, and he said—and I am sure he was talking of workers generally in South Australia—

Mr. Dean Brown: That's not what he was asked.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The effect of it is the same. He was saying that workers generally in South Australia did not want to put their bums on boards. In the Housing Trust, the workers have made it obvious that that is just what they want to do.

Mr. Millhouse: So he's wrong, is he?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No. I point out to the honourable member that he had better pay more attention to my replies. What I have said is that, generally speaking, workers at this stage do not seek to accept that degree of responsibility, but in the Housing Trust they do and, as that is part of the worker participation process, the Government is making provision in accordance with the requests of the workers that accord with its general policy.

Mr. Dean Brown: Are you going to renew his contract?

The SPEAKER: Order! There will be no more questions: the question has been answered.

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Mr. WHITTEN: Will the Minister of Housing say at what stage of construction were the 2 364 houses that the South Australian Housing Trust had under construction at the end of 1974-75? It has been claimed that these figures are utter rot and that the trust has not the resources genuinely to have had that number under construction. In view of these statements, I put the question to the Minister.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I thank the honourable member for asking that question. I was aware, as was the honourable member, that those statements had been made in this House, and he forewarned me, asking me to get certain information on the matter. At June 30 this year, 2 364 houses were in the course of erection. I have schedules showing the location and type of dwelling in the course of construction in the country and metropolitan areas of South Australia, and I ask leave to have those schedules, which are purely statistical in nature, inserted in *Hansard* without my reading them.

Leave granted.

DWELLINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION JUNE 30, 1975

Country							
Location	Single unit (brick veneer and timber)	Timber frame trans- portables	Double units	1-storey maisonettes	1-storey flexible units	Cottage flats	Total
Ardrossan . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Balaklava . . . . .	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Barmera . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Berri . . . . .	7	—	6	—	—	—	13
Blanchetown . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Booleroo Centre . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bordertown . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ceduna . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Clare . . . . .	8	6	—	—	—	—	14
Cleve . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Coonalpyn . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Copley . . . . .	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Crystal Brook . . . . .	5	2	—	—	—	—	7
Frances . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Iron Knob . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Kadina . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Keith . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lock 4 . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Loxton . . . . .	6	1	—	—	—	—	7
Mannum . . . . .	7	22	—	—	—	—	29
Millicent . . . . .	3	—	—	20	—	—	23
Morgan . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mount Barker . . . . .	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Mount Compass . . . . .	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Mount Gambier . . . . .	61	—	8	—	14	—	83
Murray Bridge . . . . .	24	—	84	63	—	—	171
Naracoorte . . . . .	41	8	—	—	—	—	49
Nuriootpa . . . . .	—	24	—	—	—	—	24
Peterborough . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Port Augusta . . . . .	58	—	26	19	—	14	117
Port Lincoln . . . . .	23	—	14	—	—	—	37
Port Pirie . . . . .	14	15	—	—	—	—	29
Renmark . . . . .	5	2	6	—	—	—	13
Riverton . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Robe . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Saddleworth . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Snowtown . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Strathalbyn . . . . .	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Waikerie . . . . .	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Whyalla . . . . .	77	—	—	27	98	—	202
Woodside . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wudinna . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	400	106	144	129	112	14	905

## DWELLINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION JUNE 30, 1975

## Metropolitan

Location	Single units (brick veneer and timber)	Timber frame transportables	Double units	1-storey maisonettes	2-storey maisonettes	Attached houses	Villa flats	2-storey flats	3-storey flats	Cottage flats	Total
Adelaide-Manitoba . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	33
Aldgate . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Black Forest . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	27	—	44
Christie Downs . . . . .	246	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269
Elizabeth . . . . .	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Elizabeth Downs . . . . .	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Elizabeth Grove . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Elizabeth South . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Elizabeth Vale . . . . .	19	—	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	22	192
Gawler . . . . .	23	—	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
Ingle Farm . . . . .	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
Little Para Dam site . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
North Haven . . . . .	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Northfield . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Novar Gardens . . . . .	17	—	—	—	10	33	30	—	—	16	106
O'Sullivan Beach . . . . .	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Salisbury . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Salisbury Downs . . . . .	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Salisbury East . . . . .	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Salisbury North . . . . .	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
Salisbury Park . . . . .	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Seaton Gardens . . . . .	16	—	—	—	13	—	27	—	—	12	68
West Lakes . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	104
	908	23	20	14	23	315	67	12	27	50	1 459

Mr. WARDLE: When, before the end of 1975, were some trust dwellings, especially those in the south-western corner of the trust section in Murray Bridge, commenced? A staggering aspect about the trust's building operations is that it is able to have so much money invested for so long before receiving any rental benefit from it. I believe that some of the houses that the Minister said were commenced in 1975 may have been commenced in 1974 and that their foundations may have been laid in 1973.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The figures I gave related to houses under construction. I said that the figures for commencements showed a sharp increase in 1974-75. I will ask the trust to provide information about Murray Bridge. At Murray Bridge, 171 houses were under construction at the end of June, 1975, and of these 24 were single-brick veneer or timber buildings, 84 were double units, and 63 were one-storey maisonettes. Except for Whyalla, that is the highest number in any part of the State outside the metropolitan area. The general point that has to be made in this matter is that the trust's general building time tends to be a little longer than that of private enterprise, particularly in the country.

The tradition has been for the trust to engage a builder and to keep him going with work continuously on the grounds that, if it gets a builder to work, and work continuously, in a country area, it can get cheaper rates of construction. One of the disabilities relating to house construction in the country is that the builders often are either going themselves or arranging for workmen to go to the country for a short time and then pulling up and moving out again. The trust has tried to avoid the extra costs associated with builders moving in and out continually in the country, and it is for that reason that its construction time is, on average, a little longer. I do not think that that is entirely satisfactory, and I have asked questions of the trust about it. The other point is that the effect of an increase in commencements by the trust will show itself in an increased rate of construction probably in the following financial year, and the consequences of a slow-down in commencements will also show itself in a slow-down in construction one financial year later.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I add that, of the 2 364 houses under construction, 1 546 were in advance of the roofing stage and the balance, 818, were in various stages of completion before roofing. Actual work had commenced at the end of June on the erection of all the houses listed. In addition to the 1 589 new houses completed during 1974-75, the trust purchased 159 existing houses in the city and metropolitan area and these have been renovated, upgraded, and let to applicants, many of them having been let on an urgency basis. The total number of houses now provided under that scheme for rental purposes is 607. I think that, in the comments made previously, attention was drawn to the difference between the 1 589 houses completed last year by the trust and the 2 364 under construction at the end of June. In fact, last year there was a very big increase in the number of commencements by the trust. There was a rapid injection of funds under the welfare housing arrangements on two separate occasions after the Budget for the 1974-75 financial year, and that increase in activity led to the larger number under construction at the end of the financial year. The problem that we have this financial year is not in completing those houses under construction but in ensuring enough commencements during the remainder of the financial year to have a large number under construction at the end of this financial year, and therefore, available for completion in 1976-77. The need for additional funding under the welfare housing arrangements to ensure that latter result is clear at present, and further representations will be made to the Australian Government on that point. However, in general, I emphasise that the statements made by the member for Fisher were incorrect and entirely without foundation.

## GARMENTS

Mr. MATHWIN: Because figures published in this morning's press indicated a drop in sales of foundation garments, can the Premier say what action he will take to give bra manufacturers an uplift, and stop the bottom falling out of the corset market, and can he see his way through the problem?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not know whether the honourable member finds it necessary to have some uplift in these matters, but at the moment I am not certain that I can assist the general diet of the State further to provide additional avoidupois to ensure that uplift garments are more demanded. If the honourable member has some positive proposal in this regard, perhaps he will let me have it.

#### ROADWORKS

Mr. RUSSACK: Can the Minister of Transport say whether an amount is appropriated by the Highways Department for roadworks to be carried out by councils for tourist projects after an appropriate application for financial assistance from a council has been recommended by the Tourism, Recreation and Sport Department? If this is the case, on what basis is the grant made available and what is the amount for this financial year?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Some money is made available for tourist promotion which, from memory, is basically determined by the Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport on the advice of the Director, but perhaps it would be appropriate if I got the specific details for the honourable member.

#### FOOTBALL POOLS

Mr. BECKER: Can the Premier say whether the Government intends to introduce football pools in South Australia? I understood that some time ago a representative from Vernon Soccer Pools endeavoured to approach the Government with a proposal to conduct football pools in this State. As I believe New South Wales is shortly to introduce football pools and Queensland and Western Australia are also considering similar proposals, this would mean that all States except South Australia would have football pools conducted by Vernons. I understood that Vernons offered this State 30 per cent of the turnover, with 40 per cent in prize money, and 30 per cent being required for administration expenses. I ask the Premier whether the Totalizator Agency Board or the Lotteries Commission has investigated the possibility of introducing football pools to offer the public a higher percentage of prize money, whether any profits could be used to promote amateur sport in the State, or whether the proposal for football pools is just not economical.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is some time since I had a report from the Lotteries Commission, which investigated football pools previously and recommended against their introduction as being likely to place us in a loss situation rather than otherwise. The Government has made clear that, if football pools are to be operated, it believes it should be done by the Lotteries Commission and not by a private agency. The Lotteries Commission investigated this matter but recommended against it at that stage. However I will obtain a further report from the Chairman.

#### HEYSEN TRAIL

Mr. WOTTON: Can the Minister for the Environment say what action is being taken to educate and warn people concerning the protection of the environment with relation, in particular, to the dangers of bush fires near the Heysen Trail, which is now being constructed in the Adelaide Hills and which will eventually become part of a long-distance walking trail? I fully support the idea of having such a trail, which will give people the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the beauty of the area and which will encourage people to walk. I think that is a good thing. I am particularly pleased about the naming of the trail, which is designed to commemorate the work

of the late Sir Hans Heysen, whose paintings are representative of the area. Most people who will walk on the trail will be extremely conscious of the need to preserve the environment and will not be deliberate fire lighters. However, I am particularly concerned about the minority, who are perhaps careless or who lack knowledge in the matter of bush fires. Apparently, a section of the trail is to be about 45 cm to 60 cm wide with an overhead clearance of about 2.4 m. It would be easy for people to be careless in those conditions. I point out that, in 1974, 118 fires were deliberately lit. That category is highest on the cause list next to those that were of unknown origin.

The SPEAKER: Order! I point out to the honourable member that he must ask a specific question: he must not comment and must not debate the matter.

Mr. WOTTON: It is only part of the explanation, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: It is a rather long explanation.

Mr. WOTTON: I conclude by saying that Emergency Fire Services patrols in the area are concerned that people must be made aware of the need for extreme care, especially where the trail passes through the Morialta, Horsnell Gully and Cleland conservation parks, areas that are prone to bush fires, as past records have proved.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I thank the honourable member for supporting the proposal. He has pointed to the most serious problem which confronts us in the general establishment and recognition of the Heysen Trail and which is seen by many landowners who will adjoin the trail when it is completed. The fears held by landowners about fires caused by people using the trail and passing their properties has caused the department much concern. The department has spent considerable time trying to assess the easiest solution. Because of the importance of this matter I will ask for a prepared reply so that I can set out the protections foreseen for this section and other sections of the trail when they are provided.

#### NATIONAL PARKS

Dr. EASTICK: Will the Minister for the Environment say whether the reply given in the last issue of *Sunday Mail* is the reply I can expect to the question I asked on August 21, 1975, about national parks? On that day I asked whether the Government had concluded negotiations about all the areas that it had publicly announced it intended to acquire. The Minister said that it was a complex matter and that he would obtain a reply for me. I have received no reply. Last Thursday afternoon there was an exchange of views across the Chamber about this and other related matters. I was surprised to find in the *Sunday Mail* a comprehensive list that may be considered to be the answer I was seeking.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The reply in the *Sunday Mail* was not the reply the honourable member was seeking. This morning I have been in touch by telephone with the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Conservation because, although he had sent me correspondence indicating the extent of the Commonwealth's assistance towards the purchase of national parks, I had some doubt about what he was offering. I explained my doubts when I spoke to him this morning, and he cleared up those doubts. I now fully appreciate the Commonwealth Government's offer, and accordingly I drafted a letter setting out the questions I had (as agreed on the telephone) so that the Commonwealth Minister could approve the matters discussed this morning. As soon as he has

responded to that letter I shall be able to set out clearly the extent of the Commonwealth's assistance and will be pleased to tell the honourable member what is the position.

Mr. ARNOLD: Whether or not money is forthcoming from the Commonwealth Government, can the Minister say what compensation the State Government will provide in relation to the situation created as a result of the Commonwealth Government's undertaking to finance the purchase of various properties that are to be acquired? The Commonwealth Government's plan has left many landowners in an extremely difficult position.

Mr. Chapman: And has mentally and morally broken them down.

Mr. ARNOLD: Yes. Unless the State Government accepts the responsibility for compensating these landowners and getting them back on their feet, it will be just as much at fault as the Commonwealth Government. Some landowners were directed to sell their stock and not to repair fences, so their properties are not now viable. As the Commonwealth Government has backed out of its agreement (as stated in the *Sunday Mail*), the responsibility to compensate landowners for the position in which landowners have been placed rests on the South Australian Government. I therefore ask the Minister what form the compensation will take.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: On several occasions I have pointed out to the House that the Australian Government has said that, where contracts have been entered into, it will provide funds to purchase those properties.

Dr. Eastick: When, this year or next year?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I have already told the honourable member, but he probably did not listen when I said that I discussed this matter this morning and I expect a response soon by the exchange of correspondence. Anyone else likely to be affected will fall into two categories, namely, those people with whom a contract was entered into before the Commonwealth Government's Budget announcement, and those whom, it is believed, were disadvantaged as a result of the approaches made and whose land should be purchased. There is the third category of persons from whom the Commonwealth Government said it would buy land but, as a result of the cut-back, it will not do so. People who are disadvantaged are most likely to fall within the third category, where it had been stated that their land would be acquired but no firm steps had been taken to purchase the property. I do not think the Commonwealth Government is likely to compensate people in the third category because of the recent announcement. However, if anyone has grounds for argument, I suggest that the honourable member take up the matter with the Commonwealth Government.

#### DUKES HIGHWAY

Mr. NANKIVELL: The Minister of Transport is aware of the many questions I have asked on behalf of the Coonalpyn Downs District Council about the proposed planning for the reconstruction of Dukes Highway. In order to establish clearly for that council's benefit what the plans involve, I ask the Minister to arrange for a departmental officer to be available at a council meeting to discuss the matter and to set out the proposed plans.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I am delighted to say "Yes".

#### COUNCIL RATES

Mr. COUMBE: As the Minister of Local Government is no doubt aware of the moves to have properties owned by the Crown rated for local government purposes, can

he say whether he is reviewing this policy at present? My question relates not to large Government buildings but to numerous small Government buildings used for hostels, hospitals, etc. Some of these buildings are located in North Adelaide, and at the end of the street in which I live in Fitzroy is a building which is owned by the Education Department and which is used for psychology purposes and another building, Mitchell House, which is owned by the Hospitals Department. The presence of these buildings means a direct loss of revenue to the council and an increase in rates to individual ratepayers. I know that approaches have been made to the Minister on the subject, and I ask him whether he has reviewed this matter and when he is likely to make a decision on it.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: This question has been raised from time to time but, as far as I am aware, it has not been raised recently with me, although the honourable member's question seems to imply that it had. Unless it is in the hands of my officers, it has not come to me. I think that the liberalisation this Government has brought about in relation to paying rates is a significant step, in that it pays council rates on any properties which it owns and which are revenue producing. In other words, if we have a property that is available for rent, we pay rates on it, irrespective of whether the property is tenanted. In addition, the Government provides vast sums of money to local government in several ways; for instance, through grants to local government in accordance with the Local Government Act and grants for roadworks from the Highways Fund, and in these sorts of areas. At present, the Government does not intend to expand in that area, although I think I should perhaps qualify that by saying that the most recent Local Government Ministers' conference appointed a special committee of officers from each of the States, the Australian Government, and the New Zealand Government to examine the question of finance for local government. This committee will be meeting in Adelaide within a few weeks, I understand. The committee, which has met in various capital cities and which will be meeting here shortly, is charged with the responsibility of bringing down a report to the Ministers by the end of October. That report may contain all kinds of things. I do not want to conjecture on what it may recommend, but it could have some bearing on the question the honourable member has asked.

#### SEWERAGE

Mr. EVANS: I address my question to you, Mr. Speaker, and ask whether you will help me in my endeavours to have sewerage facilities provided for the many thousands of houses in the Fisher District that lack such facilities? Today's *News* states that you have announced that total sewerage for Port Pirie has been recommended, that you are pleased with the result, and that \$3 047 000 will be spent on the project. In the Fisher District last year, only one-fifth of that sum was spent. The article continues:

Mr. Corcoran had given his assurance of the completion of the project. The recommendation means all of the settled areas of Port Pirie will be sewered. Mr. Connelly said the Public Works Standing Committee found the sewerage scheme to serve the whole of the city was desirable.

Mr. Speaker, if you will help me in my endeavours, I will take you to the Fisher District and show you that this facility is more than desirable in that area. If you have the power to lean on the Minister to gain such a sum and programme, will you do the same for my constituents, as you hold the balance of power in this House (and virtually in the State)?

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: This was going to be done before that situation arose.

The SPEAKER: Order! First, it is only fair to explain that the Public Works Committee has taken evidence more than once in Port Pirie, and I point out that the decision of the Minister and of the previous Minister to have the committee take evidence in Port Pirie was made before the election. So, I assure the honourable member that I have not used any of the persuasive powers to which he has referred. Personally (and I believe that every honourable member would agree), I believe that every person in the State is entitled to sewerage.

#### WAGE RESTRAINT

Mr. GUNN: As the Minister of Labour and Industry is a close friend of the State Secretary of the Amalgamated Metal Workers Union (Mr. John Scott) and shares his radical left wing views, does he agree with Mr. Scott's reported comments that the Commonwealth Minister for Labor (Senator McClelland) is a union-basher, because of his reported comments on wage restraint?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I have found a new friend today. I was not aware in any circumstances that I was a very close friend of John Scott. I am pleased the member for Eyre is able to inform me who my friends are. I have informed him on a few occasions who his friends are; we all know the League of Rights is closely connected with that.

*Members interjecting:*

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: In relation to the rest of the question I believe that Senator McClelland is carrying out a very responsible function at this stage of our history. He is trying to install in Australia a wage indexation system, which my Government and his Government consider to be the only solution to the problem. If we can believe what appears in the press today (and I see no reason not to believe it), the President of the A.C.T.U. has also called very strongly for wage restraint from the trade union movement. This is in accord with the actions of Labor Governments around Australia.

#### STATE BANK ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the State Bank Act, 1925-1975. Read a first time.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I move:

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

As this is a consolidation Bill and a formal measure, I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

#### EXPLANATION OF BILL

This Bill is in the nature of corrective legislation for facilitating the consolidation of the principal Act and its amendments under the Acts Republication Act, 1967-1972. The Bill updates the provisions of the Act, repeals or clarifies obsolete provisions, corrects anomalies and generally renders more meaningful provisions which had been enacted to deal with situations which existed many decades ago but are now no longer relevant.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 substitutes for section 3 of the Act a new section, the differences between the two sections being consequential on amendments proposed by clauses 4 to 19 of the Bill. Clause 3 (a) amends section

8 (1) of the principal Act by substituting for the reference in paragraph (b) to the "present State Bank" (which, by definition in section 4 as it was enacted in 1925, meant the State Bank as it was constituted pursuant to the State Advances Act, 1895) a reference to "the bank" (which, by definition in section 4 means the State Bank, as it was established by the State Bank Act, 1925). The amendment will make the section more meaningful in relation to the bank's present capital and operations.

Clause 3 (b) strikes out from section 8 (2) a reference to Part VIa of the Act which is now meaningless, as Part VIa had been repealed by Act No. 13 of 1968, section 8. Clause 4 amends the heading to Part VI of the principal Act to render it more meaningful in view of the proposed repeal of the references to Acts that have since been repealed, and in view of the proposed repeal by clauses 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 of the divisional headings which are no longer relevant or necessary. Clause 5 repeals the heading to Division 1 that made specific reference to Acts that have since been repealed. Clause 6 repeals section 48, which has now been superseded by section 6 of the Advances for Homes Act, 1928, as amended. Clause 7 repeals section 53, which is now out of date, but all rights that might have accrued under that section and are still in existence are kept alive by new section 53a which is enacted by Clause 8.

Clause 9 repeals the heading to Division II which is no longer necessary. Clause 10 repeals sections 55, 56 and 57 as they are now obsolete, and no money is outstanding under the Acts in question. Clause 11 repeals the heading to Division III which is no longer necessary. Clause 12 repeals section 59 which is now obsolete. Clause 13 repeals the heading to Division IV which is no longer necessary. Clause 14 repeals sections 64 and 65 as they are now obsolete and no money is outstanding under the Acts in question. Clause 15 repeals the heading to Division V which is no longer necessary. Clause 16 repeals sections 67 and 68 as they are now obsolete and no money is outstanding under the Act in question.

Clause 17 repeals the heading to Division VI which is no longer necessary. Clause 18 repeals sections 70 and 71 as they are now obsolete and no moneys are outstanding under the Acts in question. Clause 19 repeals the heading to Division VII as it is not necessary and its repeal is consistent with the repeal of the other divisional headings. Clause 20 amends section 77 of the principal Act by the deletion of superfluous and unnecessary words, with the object of clarifying the provisions of the section. Clause 21 amends section 81 by updating the references to the Acts referred to in that section.

Mr. GUNN secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### SALARIES ADJUSTMENT (PUBLIC SERVICE AND TEACHERS) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Salaries Adjustment (Public Service and Teachers) Act, 1960. Read a first time.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I move:

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

It is in pursuance of the consolidation measures and, in consequence, I ask that the second reading explanation be inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

#### EXPLANATION OF BILL

This Bill proposes certain amendments (by way of corrective legislation) to the Salaries Adjustment (Public Service and Teachers) Act, 1960. Although that Act has



never been amended, this corrective legislation has become necessary because sections 3 and 4 of the Act depend for their operation on certain provisions of the Public Service Act, 1936-1958 (which has since been repealed by the Public Service Act, 1967) and the Education Act, 1915-1958 (which has since been repealed by the Education Act, 1972). Those sections deal with classification returns made by the Public Service Board under the repealed Public Service Act, 1936-1958, and with awards made by the Teachers Salaries Board under the repealed Education Act, 1915-1958. They provide authority whereby salaries of officers of the Public Service and teachers can be increased retrospectively and deal with cases where such returns or awards affected officers and teachers who have retired or died between the dates to which the returns or awards have been made retrospective and the dates on which they have come into operation. However, those sections can no longer apply with any degree of certainty to similar cases under the Public Service Act, 1967, and the Education Act, 1972, unless consequential amendments are made to the Salaries Adjustment (Public Service and Teachers) Act, 1960. The Bill accordingly makes those consequential amendments.

The adjustments of amounts referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 3 (1) of the Salaries Adjustment (Public Service and Teachers) Act, 1960, depend upon "directions" given under specific provisions of the repealed Acts but no directions as such are referred to in the new Acts. Moreover, section 3 of that Act would have applied only to cases to which classification returns under the old Public Service Act and awards under the old Education Act were applicable. For instance, under the old Public Service Act, classification returns could have applied to permanent heads who were not in the First Division of the Public Service, as it was then constituted, whereas under the present Public Service Act, classification returns would not apply to any permanent heads. Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill eliminate the difficulties that might arise if the Act were republished in its present form. They make the Act more meaningful and bring it into line with the present Public Service Act and Education Act. The amendments proposed by this Bill, if approved by Parliament, will facilitate the consolidation of the Act under the Acts Replication Act, 1967.

Mr. GUNN secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### MONARTO DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (ADDITIONAL POWERS) BILL

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Mines and Energy) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to confer additional power on the Monarto Development Commission, and for other purposes. Read a first time.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I move:

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

I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

#### EXPLANATION OF BILL

This Bill confers on the Monarto Development Commission powers to act as a consultant body to other organisations. As members will be aware, it has become necessary recently to reconsider the timing for the development of Monarto in the light of reductions in funds available for this project. Originally, the Monarto Development Commission planned to spend \$10 100 000 during 1975-76, but the programme has now been limited to about \$4 000 000, of which the Australian Government is con-

tributing \$500 000, \$3 200 000 is provided in the Loan Estimates, and the remainder is from working balances.

Negotiations are continuing with the Australian Government with a view to establishing a five-year rolling programme for Monarto for the period 1975-76 to 1979-80. This would enable satisfactory progress to be made towards achieving the Government's aims and objectives for the development of Monarto.

There are two consequences of the change in programme for Monarto. First, construction on site will not commence until the later half of the 1976-77 financial year, a delay of 12 to 18 months. Secondly, population growth at Monarto will be more gradual than originally planned, not reaching the target level of 180 000 until after the turn of the century. Planning for Monarto is now at a fairly advanced stage. Most of the land required for the new city has been purchased, major planning and related studies are complete, and an extensive public information and public participation programme has been undertaken. As a result, Government proposals for Monarto are known and understood by a wide cross-section of the South Australian community and, in general, those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves about these proposals support them.

The planning undertaken to date for Monarto will not be discarded as a result of the revised programme. The design and development concepts set out in the original proposals published earlier this year will still be implemented, but at a later time than had been intended. As a consequence, the Monarto Development Commission will have some excess capacity for work over the next 12 to 18 months. It is vitally important that the expert planning and management team built up at the commission is not lost to South Australia as a result of this situation. The combined expertise of the commission is evidenced both by the quality of work it has produced so far, and by the acclaim of many professional people with whom the commission has had contact, including Australian Government departments.

A prime concern in the coming period, therefore, is that the Monarto Commission is not disbanded, and that the valuable resources of the commission can be made available for other work. This concern is shared by the Australian and South Australian Governments, and is the reason for introducing legislation designed to allow the commission to do consultancy work on developments other than Monarto. Under the original Act this is not possible. Furthermore, to the extent that the Monarto Commission can earn income from consultant activities, the more effective will be the use of the available funds in this financial year in furthering necessary preliminary work for the future development of Monarto.

In particular, the South Australian Government has received a request from the Australian Government, through the Australian Minister for Urban and Regional Development, to make the services of the Monarto Commission available to assist in the planning and reconstruction of Darwin. Preliminary negotiations are proceeding for the preparation of a brief for the commission's assistance in this matter. It is expected that the resources of the Monarto Commission will also be made available to South Australian Government departments and agencies, including the Land Commission, the Housing Trust, and the State Planning Authority. In all consultancy work undertaken the commission will operate on a fee for service basis.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 sets out the definitions necessary for the purposes of the Bill. In particular I draw members' attention to the definition of "prescribed

agreement". This covers the range of activities considered appropriate for the Monarto Development Commission to undertake. Clause 3 is the principal operative clause of the Bill and is self-explanatory. Clause 4 is a regulation-making power. I commend the Bill to members.

Mr. DEAN BROWN secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### COMMUNITY CENTRES

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD (Minister of Education): I move:

That this House resolve that the providing of community centres by the Government of this State shall be a public purpose within the meaning of the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, 1919-1972.

I seek leave to have the explanation in support of this motion inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

The SPEAKER: Order! Such a request can be made only in relation to the second reading explanation of a Bill.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Thank you for your guidance, Mr. Speaker. South Australia is about to pioneer a significant social recreational and educational institution, the community centre high school, following a grant of \$3 196 000 from the Australian Government for the establishment of such facilities at Angle Park. The Government had planned initially for the development of two such centres, one for Angle Park and the other for Thebarton. At this stage the Australian Government has not yet given approval for Thebarton as a separate project. However, the State has decided to proceed with those parts of the Thebarton project that are State financed.

In the case of Thebarton, this means that the Education Department will proceed with the building of the necessary facilities for a co-educational secondary school and, in addition, will provide such components as a combined school/community library, a child care and pre-school centre, additional further education facilities, and, through co-operation with the Thebarton corporation, joint development and use of the playing fields. Consideration is being given to the inclusion of a Community Welfare Department centre and a health centre. Of course, additional recreational components can be included if and when funds are provided by the Australian Government.

While Angle Park can proceed as a total project Thebarton will have to be carried out in stages. At both Angle Park and Thebarton planning for the proposed centres is now in progress. It is hoped that building can commence for the Angle Park centre before the end of the first half of 1976. Construction dates for the Thebarton centre are uncertain at present because of the difficult financial situation, and the lack of information regarding possible future Australian Government grants for the centre. The concept is unique within Australia since the secondary school will be an integral part but not necessarily a dominant feature of the complex that will serve the needs and interests of the wider community as well as those of the school students. Highly regarded consultant architects have developed sketch plans for the two centres, and at Thebarton, in particular, they have exercised considerable skill in utilising a relatively restricted site. It will, however, be necessary in both cases to acquire some additional property to ensure adequate building space and proper access.

The Government is advised by the Crown Solicitor that the Minister of Education has no authority under the Education Act that enables him to provide, in schools, additional facilities for community centres, although the same Act allows for public use of the buildings or facilities of Government schools. Furthermore, because there is no power conferred by any Statute to provide community

centres, the Crown Solicitor has advised that it would be improper to acquire land for the establishment of community centres under the provisions of the Education Act. That Act simply authorises the Minister to establish and maintain Government schools as may be necessary for the provision of primary and secondary education for children. The motion that I now move is necessary to provide the proper authority for the acquisition of property for the establishment of community centres.

Section 4 (III) of the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act enables the Government to acquire land for certain public purposes which are not covered by particular Statutes. That section states:

The Governor may by proclamation declare to be a public purpose, any purpose which both Houses of Parliament, during the same or different sessions of any Parliament, resolve shall be a public purpose within the meaning of this Act.

While it is possible that in the case of Thebarton the provision of a fully co-educational and comprehensive secondary school would require much the same property acquisition as the proposed community centre high school, it is probably a sensible step to invoke the provision set out in section 4 (III) so that the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act can be implemented with regard to community centres. As will be clear to members, it will be necessary for both Houses of Parliament to pass the motion that I have moved, so confirming that the undertaking for which the land is required is a public purpose within the meaning of the Act.

The public and the communities served by the centres will have access to the grounds, buildings and facilities for recreational, social and educational activities as well as for the use of a wide range of community and health services. In these circumstances it is beyond question that the establishment of both the Thebarton and Angle Park Community Centres is a public purpose. I therefore seek the approval of members for the motion before the House, as I am sure that all members will recognise the importance of this new venture in the development of community and educational services in South Australia.

Mr. NANKIVELL secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### CIGARETTES (LABELLING) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE (Minister of Community Welfare): I move:

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

This Bill, which amends the principal Act, the Cigarettes (Labelling) Act, 1971-1972, is intended to extend the provisions of that Act relating to "health warnings" to cigarette advertising so far as it lies within the constitutional competence of this Parliament to do so.

Mr. MATHWIN: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker. The Minister has not sought leave to have the explanation inserted in *Hansard*, but, if he so wishes, permission will be given.

The SPEAKER: The honourable Minister has not asked for it.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I have not sought leave to have it incorporated in *Hansard*, although I intended to do so. I was simply doing the House the courtesy of reading the opening paragraphs of the explanation. I seek leave to have the remainder of the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

## REMAINDER OF EXPLANATION OF BILL

The Government recognises that there is a considerable investment by the industry in what might be described as "permanent advertising" and in an endeavour to ensure that certain of these advertisements are not rendered unlawful immediately the measure comes into force a "phasing in" period is provided for in the Bill.

Clauses 1 and 2 are formal, save that clause 2 has the effect of suspending the operations of the Act presaged by this Bill. Clause 3 amends the long title to the principal Act. Clause 4 amends section 3 of the principal Act by inserting definitions of "advertisement" and "exempt advertisement". Clause 5 by the insertion of a new section 4a in the principal Act provides that, after a day to be fixed by proclamation (which will be fixed in consultation with the authorities of other States), it will be unlawful to advertise cigarettes unless the prescribed health warning is associated with the advertisement. This provision does not apply to any "exempt advertisement" and it is proposed that exemptions will mainly relate to permanent advertisements adverted to earlier. Clause 6 amends section 5 of the principal Act and provides an appropriate regulation-making power.

Mr. MATHWIN secured the adjournment of the debate.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE (Minister of Community Welfare): I move:

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

To save the member for Glenelg's taking a point of order, I point out that I shall be reading part of this explanation, too. This short Bill provides for amendments to the principal Act consequential on certain of the amendments proposed by the Health Act Amendment Bill, 1975. I seek leave to have the remainder of the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

## REMAINDER OF EXPLANATION OF BILL

It provides that the audit and accounting procedures of county boards under the principal Act be brought into line with the requirements of the Local Government Act as is proposed by the Health Act Amendment Bill, 1975, with respect to county boards under the Health Act, 1935-1973.

Clauses 1 and 2 are formal. Clause 2 provides that the Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Clause 3 amends section 15 of the principal Act by providing that a county board elect one rather than two auditors; the accounts of a county board be audited in the month of December in each year; and the abstract of receipts and expenditure need not be published in the *Government Gazette*.

Mr. ALLISON secured the adjournment of the debate.

RETURNED SERVICEMEN'S BADGES ACT  
AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

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

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

It is a consolidation measure and a corrective measure, and I seek leave to have the second reading explanation incorporated in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

## EXPLANATION OF BILL

It is in the nature of corrective legislation prior to consolidation under the Acts Republication Act and is designed to up-date and correct inaccuracies in the principal Act. Clause 1 (1) and clause 1 (2) are formal provisions. Clause 1 (3) alters the citation of the principal Act, as amended by the Bill when it becomes law, to the "Returned Services Badges Acts, 1952-1975" by substituting the word "Services" for the word "Servicemen's" in the citation of the Act. Clause 2 adds to the long title words which explain that the league has been referred to by its former name. Clause 3 makes three amendments to section 2 of the principal Act. Paragraph (a) and paragraph (b) make amendments which are consequential on the changes of the league's name to the Returned Services' League (South Australian Branch) Incorporated, while paragraph (c) replaces the definition of "returned servicemen's badge" with the definition of "returned services badge". Clause 4 makes necessary consequential amendments to section 3 of the principal Act.

Mr. WARDLE secured the adjournment of the debate.

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS MEMORIAL HALL ACT  
AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

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

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

It is in the nature of corrective legislation to facilitate the reprinting of the principal Act under the Acts Republication Act, 1967. The Bill up-dates and corrects certain provisions of, and inaccuracies in, the principal Act. Clauses 1 (1) and 1 (2) are formal provisions. Clause 1 (3) alters the citation of the principal Act, as amended by the Bill, to the "Services Memorial Hall Act, 1939-1975" which is not such a restrictive description of the Act as "Sailors and Soldiers Memorial Hall Act". Clause 2 amends the long title of the principal Act. Paragraph (a) of the clause adds words which explain that the league has been referred to by its former name without affecting its identity in any way. Paragraph (b) adds a passage which makes the long title more meaningful in its present context, and paragraph (c) widens the scope of the Act, from its original application to "sailors and soldiers who fell in the Great War of 1914-1918", to apply to "members of the services who have fallen on active service in time of war". The reason for this is that there are special provisions under the Sailors and Soldiers Memorial Hall Act relating to licensing provisions and other things of that kind and, if we confine the people who are provided for under the Act to those who served in the First World War, all the others who are using the licensing provisions are doing so illegally. That seems to have been going on for some time, and it is about time we fixed it up—

Mr. Mathwin: Since the First World War?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: —in relation to anyone else who served in the services after the First World War and became a member of the R.S.L. Clause 3 (a) amends the definition of "the league" in section 2 by the addition of words which explain that the league was referred to in the original Act by its former name. Clause 3 (b) amends the definition by the addition of words which refer to the league by its present name. Clause 4 amends section 4 (4) by adding to it words which make the section more meaningful in its present context. Clause 5 makes consequential amendments. Clause 6 (a) substitutes for the reference to the Commissioner of Public Works (we have not had such a person in South Australia for a very long time) in

section 6 (d) a reference to any Minister of the Crown. Clauses 6 (b), 6 (c) and 6 (d) make consequential amendments.

Clause 7 repeals section 7 of the principal Act as the Memorial Hall does not now form any part of the licensed premises and that section is not now factual. Clause 8 enacts a new section 8a which is designed to widen the scope of the indenture which is set out in the schedule to the principal Act because, since the execution of that indenture the name of the league has been changed, the membership and constitution of the league have been altered and the Second World War and other hostilities have taken place. This is a hybrid Bill and must be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. RODDA (Victoria): I note the Premier's reference to the distinguished people who over many years have fought on battle fronts since the First World War. As we on this side would hate to see them acting outside the law, I support the second reading of the Bill and its referral to a Select Committee.

Bill read a second time and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Broomhill, Harrison, Rodda, Wardle, and Wells; the committee to have power to send for persons, papers and records and to adjourn from place to place; the committee to report on Thursday, October 9.

#### LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT (R.S.L.) BILL Second reading.

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

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

This Bill also is being introduced under the consolidation provisions. It is corrective legislation that clears up provisions in the Licensing Act that originally referred to "a club that is a sub-branch of the Returned Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (South Australian Branch) Club". That title is no longer apposite. I ask that the remainder of the second reading explanation be inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

#### REMAINDER OF EXPLANATION OF BILL

This Bill is in the nature of corrective legislation designed to correct and bring up to date certain provisions relating to the Returned Services League which are inaccurate and/or out of date and to facilitate the consolidation of the Act under the Acts Republication Act. This Bill deals only with the provisions of the Act that contain inaccurate references to the league. Clause 1 is a formal provision. Clause 2 amends subsection (4) of section 27, which refers to "a club that is a sub-branch of the Returned Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (South Australian Branch) Club". All sub-branches are, and always have been, sub-branches of the league whose former name was the Returned Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (South Australian Branch), Incorporated", and paragraphs (a) and (b) of clause 2 make the necessary amendments to correct the reference to the league in that subsection. Paragraph (c) is consequential on paragraphs (a) and (b), while paragraph (d) brings the subsection into line with the principles endorsed by the Act itself.

Clause 3 amends subsection (4) (d) of section 67 in the same manner as clause 2 amends section 27 (4). Clause 4 (a), (b) and (c) consequentially amends subsection (5) (b) of section 87, but clause 4 (d) corrects an erroneous reference in that subsection. Clause 5 (a)

consequentially amends section 104 of the principal Act, but Clause 5 (b) has been inserted because the licence is held by the league and the words "or to that league" have been added by way of precaution. Clause 5 (c) is intended to nullify the restriction placed by section 2 of the private Act called the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League Club (Licensing) Act, 1934, on membership of the league while it is registered as a club as situated at its present location. That restriction, which has been a dead letter for many years, would have excluded from membership members of the service unless they served in a theatre of war before the passing of that private Act.

Mr. BECKER secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 2)

In Committee.

(Continued from September 11. Page 729.)

Schedule.

Public Service Board, \$3 700 000.

Mr. COUMBE: Late last financial year an excellent report on the Public Service of South Australia was produced, and the outcome of that report will affect the Public Service Board in its administration. I understand that, before the Government implemented the recommendations, a working committee was established because the committee had made far-reaching recommendations, one of which was for a reduction in the number of departments in South Australia. Can the Treasurer say what progress has been made by this special working committee in its investigation of the report, and can he say whether any recommendations have yet come to him or say when the final recommendations will be made?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I would not expect to get the recommendations before early next year. Much investigation must be done following the report, and several difficulties in the proposals are already apparent. I have given an undertaking that the Planning and Priorities Advisory Committee of Cabinet, to which the matter has been referred, will have discussions with the Public Service Association and other Public Service unions about the proposals involved, and I expect it to be some time before I receive a report from the committee. However, the work is proceeding currently. I have had discussions with the Minister concerned and the Chairman of the Public Service Board, who is a member of the Planning and Priorities Advisory Committee that is reviewing the proposals.

Dr. EASTICK: In assessing the report, has the Government considered the broader recommendations regarding the method of accounting that should apply to the State? There are pertinent recommendations about alterations that would effectively help the Public Service in dealing with the financial affairs of the State, and I agree with several of the proposals, particularly where a plan is laid out to ensure that the financial and other resources of the State are used to maximum effect on project planning. I seek more specific detail in relation to financial affairs and the overall planning.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Several proposals by the committee had already been taken into account by the Treasury in its proposals for several departments about a review of accounting procedures, and these are taking place currently. I would not expect that we would have to wait for the report of the Planning and Priorities Advisory Committee before finally implementing some matters that the committee has raised in its report. In fact, several

matters already had been undertaken before we got that report, and the Treasury has been engaged in a significant revision of our total accounting procedures in departments to provide for project planning and effective current budgeting.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Recommendations Nos. 4 and 5, on page 182 of the Corbett committee report, were that the Public Service Board should no longer have responsibility for the mechanism of selecting staff members within Government departments; rather, the board should still have the statutory authority but the department itself should appoint its replacements. Can the Treasurer say whether the Public Service in general has yet adopted those recommendations? The recommendations were made in June, 1974, and I think they could be adopted much more quickly than they would be adopted if the matter awaited the findings of the committee that is considering the recommendations.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: We would have to amend the Public Service Act and, as things stand at present, we would not be doing that until after discussion with the Public Service Association. At this stage, no determination has been made by the Government on that course.

Mr. EVANS: Will the Treasurer take up the cause of people employed as park keepers in the Para Wirra Park and Belair Recreation Park? The Public Service Board gave these people a guarantee that they would not lose status when control was transferred from a commission to the Wildlife and National Parks Department, but they have been disadvantaged. They have no real security of employment and they do not have the same benefits as rangers have. Rangers, whether class 1, class 2, class 3, or class 4, come under the Public Service Board and receive consequent benefits.

The CHAIRMAN: The Wildlife and National Parks Department is dealt with on page 71 of the Estimates, and I suggest that the honourable member raise the matter on that line.

Mr. EVANS: Can the Treasurer say by what percentage he expects the Public Service to increase this year? I ask that because of what seems to be a large increase in the number of advertisements inserted in the daily press seeking applications for appointments.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Budget provides for about a 4 per cent increase. For a period appointments in several posts that were previously created were not made, and that is why the honourable member is now seeing many appointments advertised. The honourable member will be aware that this House has agreed to several initiatives in some areas that will require additional staff in order to carry out the legislation passed. There is no way of not doing that. This is particularly so in hospital and health matters. At the Flinders Medical Centre we must have staff. That has meant that in other areas the increase is almost nil so that for each department a specific manpower target, which is pretty tight, has been set. In a few cases this may be exceeded where outside funding is available for staff beyond the target that has been set, but we have to be satisfied that staff which we provide within the type of limit of State funding is kept to a minimum. It is not possible to provide an overall plan, but we do seek manpower targets, and the Public Service Board has been very rigorous in endeavouring to see that those targets are adhered to.

Dr. TONKIN (Leader of the Opposition): What the Treasurer has said shows that economies in Government administration can be achieved by this method. Can the

Treasurer say what target was set for the overall expansion of the Public Service last year, and by what percentage did it in fact increase? Was the target adhered to or was the increase greater than that? I take the point the Treasurer makes that, when dealing with areas such as health (particularly with the introduction of Medibank and the additional work load which now comes on to the Public Service because of that), there must be an increase in those departments. If manpower targets have been set for each department, and they are separately set for each department, can the Treasurer say what targets have been set in respect of each department and, by way of comparison, bring down the figures for the expansion of each department last year?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am not certain that we can get a complete comparison, because targets were set for the remainder of the year during last year. An overall figure was not set before the beginning of the financial year.

Mr. Dean Brown: When were they set?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I cannot remember the date. There were discussions over some period about whether the target could be set or whether it had to be done by a manpower budgeting programme which was selective. For this year, a general overall target figure was aimed at, but within that figure individual targets were set. I will endeavour to obtain details of the targets for the honourable member.

Dr. EASTICK: I seek information on the provision of \$7 000 for "Officer exchange scheme". What programme is contemplated?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Penang and Malaysian Governments have asked that they exchange officers with the South Australian Public Service so that some of our officers can gain an appreciation of what work is being done in their areas that will be of assistance to South Australia, and so that their officers can gain some experience here. That applies to both the Prime Minister's Department in Malaysia and to the officers of the Penang Development Corporation. It is expected that two or three officers may be involved. The expenses of the item are only for actual transfers, because the officers will simply be seconded and each Government will pay its own officers, so only a small figure is provided. I believe it is an expenditure that will be of some significant benefit to this State. We are now working out with the Government of Malaysia a steady integration programme. Requests have been received from other States in Malaysia and Penang, with the support of the Federation Government, for South Australia to investigate policies of joint development in other areas as well, and this can assist us in the diversification of our markets as well as providing added industrial employment in Malaysia, so that it provides benefits in both areas. It will be of significant benefit to us to have officers at the policy level in the State and Federal Governments in Malaysia who will appreciate the structure of Government here and how we do things in South Australia. This will be a help to us in developing our programme. It has certainly been sought by those Governments, and we have readily acceded to a programme of this kind. It will not be large, only two or three officers being involved.

Dr. TONKIN: I am appalled to hear that the Premier has not available details of manpower targets for each department for last year. I am also appalled to hear that it was only for the remainder of the year that targets were set at all. We are faced with a Budget in which some 60 to 65 per cent is taken up in wages and salaries

of public servants. It is an area in which economies can be made without retrenchment simply by holding the Public Service where it can be held. I would have thought that, with all the Treasurer's challenges to the Opposition over the past two or three years to find some way in which it could suggest economies, and with the answers that have been given from the Opposition constantly that savings may be made in administration simply by holding the Public Service as far as possible to an almost zero manpower growth, the Treasurer would surely have considered that particular method of saving. If he has not done so, it is a very poor commentary on his Administration, as I should have thought that manpower targets would have been set for each department over at least the past 12 months and at least two years before that. I am amazed, and, while I accept the other comments that the Treasurer has made, I cannot accept that he has done the right thing in not having manpower targets before now.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Manpower targets inevitably occur with budgeting. Each department's budget includes provision for existing staff, and any increase is looked at every year. Before this Budget we have endeavoured not merely to look at the requirements of State legislation, in the priorities set by Government, and to prune the Budget in accordance with the available money, but also we have superimposed further specifics regarding growth rates. This is not to say there were not careful examinations made previously of departmental growth. Examinations have been made, so there is no point in the Leader's saying this matter has not been investigated. This time we have added an additional overview, because we believed it would be a useful exercise in trying to get a total picture rather than looking at the position department by department and measuring that against priorities and expenditure. The Government has always been careful to look at the individual lines of the Budget, all of which disclose what is intended in the way of growth and employment in a department. The Leader has not been in Government but, if that ever occurs, he would know how departmental officers were required to sit with Treasury officers and go through departmental programmes.

Dr. TONKIN: That may be so, but I do not see how looking at the lines can simply determine what the manpower target or the growth rate is likely to be.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: Explanations are given for each line. Why don't you look at them, because they indicate which officers are involved?

The CHAIRMAN: Order!

Dr. TONKIN: The Treasurer's comment that, before this Budget was introduced, a special examination was made simply indicates that in other Budgets a special effort was not made. It is one matter to say that these expenditures have been examined each time with a view to seeing what is the growth rate, but it is another matter to contain the growth rate at the minimum possible level. I am amazed that such an examination was not carried out before. Has a conscious effort been made in this Budget, if not in previous Budgets, to contain the growth rate of the Public Service to the minimum possible level that will maintain departmental efficiency?

Mr. DEAN BROWN: In reply to the member for Light the Treasurer dealt at length with the increased business relationship between South Australia and Malaysia. Last week he pointed out that the Director of the Premier's Department (Mr. Bakewell) was in Malaysia.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: He's now back.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I therefore ask whether the Chairman and the General Manager of the South Australian Housing Trust are about to go to Malaysia. For the purposes of this question I take up an issue raised this afternoon in another place where several questions were put to the Leader of the Government in that Chamber. First, is it true that the South Australian Government may take a financial interest through its Malaysian associates in a company to process or manufacture prefabricated timber houses. Secondly, if that is the position, is it true that this company may enter into a contract with the trust to export these components for use by the trust in South Australia? Thirdly, is it wise for the South Australian Government to invest funds in a project that employs cheaper Asian labour (by comparison with Australian conditions) at \$10 a week or less to produce components to compete with our local timber and building industries, which will be hard-pressed to maintain current employment levels?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am not able now to announce arrangements of Australasia International Developments Proprietary Limited and the Malaysian Government. When it is possible (by agreement with them) to make an announcement, it will be made. Concerning the honourable member's contention about cheaper Asian labour being used to compete with Australian workmen, that is not so in any case. The provisions we will make will supply some componentry to South Australia which is needed but which is not normally fabricated here. We may get some timber componentry, but South Australia's timber resources are used fully. We are importing timber, the price of which is the largest component in increasing building costs in South Australia.

Mr. Dean Brown: Not of labour though.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is not a question of labour; South Australian labour will not be replaced. South Australian componentry is being married with Malaysian industrial employment to provide products, largely from Malaysia, and these can also be used for export to Moslem countries, thus giving South Australia entry into a market we could not otherwise get. The honourable member should know from his agricultural interests that, in dealing with major Moslem countries (who happen to have considerable amounts of cash to spend on housing development), we have found that they will let contracts only to other Moslem countries. It is therefore useful for South Australia to be in a joint venture in Malaysia in which we get the use of South Australian componentry in plumbing, whitegoods and structural steel components in housing to be supplied to Moslem countries. That is not taking labour away from South Australia: it is providing security of employment to South Australian workmen.

Mr. MATHWIN: Payments to consultants for services have increased this year by more than \$27 000. Actual payments last year were \$6 872, whereas this year it is proposed that \$33 600 will be spent. Is a greater use of consultants to be made this year than was made last year?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The sum includes part-time consultancy services associated with implementing the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Public Service, a project concerning classification criteria guidelines and a number of various staff development courses. The Public Service wants an entirely new system of classification criteria guidelines because of constant complaints made by the Public Service Association about the lack of adequate guidelines. Special consultation is to be undertaken in that regard.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I asked earlier whether Malaysian components would be imported into South Australia and used by the South Australian Housing Trust, and the Treasurer became rather teasy. The purpose of the question was to ascertain whether the Chairman and the General Manager of the trust would go to Malaysia and whether they would be likely to have discussions about importing timber components back to South Australia for use in trust houses. Will components be exported back to South Australia? If it is prefabricated material, it will be in direct competition to materials produced by South Australian labour. Recommendation No. 6 on page 183 of the Corbett report states:

A member or members of the Public Service Board ought not to be nominated by employee organisations.

As that recommendation runs completely contrary, as I understand it, to the Government's policy on industrial democracy (that employee organisations involved in a certain sphere of management must be allowed to have nominees), can the Treasurer say whether the Government supports it? The recommendation is also contrary to the resolution adopted at the most recent Australian Labor Party conference.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am unable to say whether any timber componentry will be imported into South Australia, because no decision has been taken. However, the question of whether we are able to import timber into South Australia is being investigated.

Line passed.

Art Gallery, \$565 000.

Dr. TONKIN: Although we are making progress, having reached this line, I am disturbed to see in the weekly programme that, apparently, we are expected to finish the full deliberations on the Budget this evening. Accordingly, so that I may be able to move that Standing Orders be so far suspended as to prevent the Minister's moving a motion to extend the sitting of the House beyond 10 p.m. (the time for moving the motion to adjourn the House), I move:

That progress be reported.

The Committee divided on the motion:

Ayes (22)—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Boundy, Dean Brown, Coumbe, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Millhouse, Nankivell, Rodda, Russack, Tonkin (teller), Vandepeer, Venning, Wardle, and Wotton.

Noes (22)—Messrs. Abbott, Broomhill, Max Brown, Connelly, Corcoran, Duncan, Dunstan (teller), Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, Whitten, and Wright.

Pair—Aye—Mr. Chapman. No—Mrs. Byrne.

The CHAIRMAN: There are 22 Ayes and 22 Noes. There being an equality of votes, I give my casting vote in favour of the Noes.

Motion thus negatived.

Dr. TONKIN: I note that the large sum for the purchase of works of art has been expanded by a sum that would be appropriate in the current inflationary period. Will South Australian and other Australian artists be represented in the collections that will be acquired during the coming year, or has this sum been earmarked largely for the purchase of a certain work?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The sum has never been provided for any particular work of art. The gallery's purchasing programme has been designed to acquire a balanced collection, and as a representative collection of

South Australian and other Australian artists it is one of the best in Australia. That policy continues. When there was a proposal to purchase one major work of art last year, I provided a special sum of \$10 000 towards it and required that the balance be raised publicly, and that was done. In this case, the sum is for a balanced buying programme, and I believe that the programme followed by the gallery board in getting a balanced collection is an excellent one.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Did the \$70 000 allocated last year go towards a major work, and was that sum supplemented by public subscription?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No, \$10 000 went to a specific work of art.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Can the Treasurer give details of last year's purchases?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will obtain that information.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: How will the \$85 000 be spent this year?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is not possible to say now, because the board will decide on its purchases in a continuing programme. The programme is not mapped out in advance.

Mr. MATHWIN: How many and what type of motor vehicles are to be purchased? Last year the amount was \$2 200, but this year it is \$20 300.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The travelling art exhibition van is to be replaced: it was introduced by the Steele Hall Government but must be replaced now, as must two other vehicles in the normal way.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I pay a tribute to the work done by Mr. Baily as Director of the Art Gallery. He has done an excellent job in helping to create much public interest in art in this State. We congratulate him on obtaining another appointment in Sydney but it will be sad to lose such a talented person. Who will be the new Director, and when is Mr. Baily to move?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I agree with the honourable member's comments, because Mr. Baily has been, I think, the outstanding Director in the history of the gallery and has been of tremendous benefit to this State also as Chairman of the Festival Centre Trust and of the Commonwealth Visual Arts Board. It is a matter of considerable regret to me that he is moving to another State to a post involving art education that is probably the most challenging ever offered in Australia. It is a great tribute not only to Mr. Baily but also to South Australia that he should be asked to take this post. We do not have another Director in mind at present: the post will be advertised world-wide and, after applications are received, the board will consider an appointment.

Mr. BECKER: After reading page 54 of the Auditor-General's Report referring to the purchase of the Dobell self-portrait, I find it difficult to ascertain the Government's exact contribution, and should like further details about the \$10 000. An *Advertiser* report stated that the gallery board would make up the final \$6 784 needed.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The \$10 000 was in addition to what had been provided originally in relation to the purchase of works of art. The Art Gallery Board took \$3 000 from its line for the purchases of art. I think that was the position.

Dr. TONKIN: The purchase of historical items is a new provision: are these historical items of artistic value rather than intrinsic or historical value? Should they be placed under expenditure for the archives or museum?



The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: We intend to establish two historical museums: one in the old Legislative Council building, and the other in the old armoury at the Police Barracks behind the library and museum building. At present it is used as a museum workshop, but is a building of great historical value and has been classified by the National Trust. In redeveloping that area all excrescences will be stripped from this building and it will be restored as part of the historical museum at present centred in the old archives area. The Art Gallery is also charged with providing an historical museum in the old Legislative Council building when it is vacated, and exhibitions there will be aimed at demonstrating the unique constitutional history of this State. This is the first place in the world that has manhood suffrage and secret ballots.

Mr. Coumbe: We had no convicts, either.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: We had the Wakefield system, which was rather worse. I remind the honourable member that Mr. Wakefield said the New South Wales colonists would grow up to hate the mother country even more than the American colonists hated it, because they would have equal opportunity to grow up poor, ignorant, wild, and "democratical" and therefore he proposed another colony and we were it. I think the Wakefield scheme was a bad one and thank God it did not work in South Australia; that is why we are as good as we are now. It is necessary for us to make early provision so that we are able to furnish properly what I believe will be an important museum for people in South Australia and an important tourist asset.

Dr. TONKIN: I am most interested to hear these plans. I knew that the old Legislative Council building was to be used for a purpose such as this, and it is pleasing to hear that work will be done on the old armoury building so that that will be preserved also. How much will be set aside for this each year, and when will work commence? When is it likely that the South Australian Railways Institute will move out of the Legislative Council building, and when is it likely that the old armoury building will be vacated so that this work can be commenced?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I think it will take us some time.

Dr. Tonkin: One year, four years?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I cannot even say that, because at the moment we are looking for some alternative additional storage space for the museum in the interim before we can draw plans for a new museum building, and this must be some years off. At this stage it is impossible to fix a date. We cannot give a definite date in relation to the old Legislative Council building until we know the definite finishing date of the Motor Vehicles Department building and what alternative arrangements in accordance with the original plan we can then make for the Railways Institute.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Will the original Parliamentary meeting room in the old building behind the existing Chamber be preserved or will it be demolished and forgotten in the process of redevelopment?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Certain demolitions are to take place there, but I think that is to stay. I cannot give the honourable member a definite answer but I will get one for him.

Mr. BECKER: What provisions are made available for administration of the Art Gallery and are transfers to the board (it had a balance last year of \$1 543) sufficient to keep the gallery operating? How are the deficits (the

department's deficit for last year was \$521 000) being financed in the long term and will the standard of the Art Gallery be maintained?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Art Gallery Board has a number of endowments as a result of which we will be able to maintain the standard of the gallery, and the figures provided by the Art Gallery Board for its Budget allow it to do this.

Line passed.

Premier, Miscellaneous, \$5 502 000.

Mr. VENNING: How will the sum of \$177 000 for the return visit to Penang be expended?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: This sum is for the provision of Adelaide Week in Penang that will take place during the first week in December. It provides for an industrial exhibition in Penang that will then go on to Kuala Lumpur, and for a series of exhibitions in Penang about South Australian life. Tourism will be promoted, and a special promotion of South Australian wines will be made. We will hold a special pilot course to introduce Australian wines to Asian tourist areas. Wine Board promotions in the area have concentrated on promoting wines to the owners of restaurants but the man who has to push wine, the waiter, would not have a clue what it is about. In many of these restaurants, most of which are very good, when asked for wine the waiter is likely to ask whether Johnny Walker, or something of that kind, will do. He does not have a clue about wine. A series of programmes of this kind will be promoted in Penang. The Film Corporation will hold exhibitions, and it has already undertaken a film for the Penang Development Corporation. The Malaysian Government has sought the assistance of the South Australian Film Corporation in the development of Film Megara. This will be an exhibition to them of the relevant benefits. In other words, it is a return visit for what happened here last year. We believe this will be of signal benefit to South Australia in developing the integration with the Malaysian economy about which I have been talking for some time.

Mr. ARNOLD: How will the sum of \$50 000 for the anti-litter campaign be expended? In the past the only Government contribution to anti-litter has been \$5 000 a year made available to the Kesab committee for the purpose of controlling litter in this State.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: A special working party on this matter has not yet made a presentation to us. I expect that the general form of the campaign will follow the course of the campaign that we used in 1967 to obtain voluntary co-operation for the reduction of water usage in South Australia. That is, we will aim to use organisations in the community—commercial organisations, school clubs and the like—so that every area of organisation in the community will get people involved in the anti-litter campaign. We do not plan to spend all the money through the Government. We hope that commercial enterprises, through their advertising campaigns, will involve themselves in this total campaign. That is what we aim to organise to do, and I expect that this will have a significant effect within the State. I certainly hope so; it was a specific promise in the election campaign to undertake this.

Mr. COUMBE: Will the \$9 000 allocated complete the restoration programme for Carclew, or is further work to be done? Why are the fees for the Torrens bank development consultants included under the Premier's Department? The Minister of Works has his own line on the redevelopment of the Torrens River.



The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I cannot tell the honourable member whether this is the last cost of restoration of Carclew. It does include five safety measures to be undertaken on Carclew. I cannot tell him what they are, but I will try to get that information. The reason for the inclusion of the item in relation to Torrens bank development is that this is a reimbursement to the Public Buildings Department of one-quarter of the costs of engaging architectural consultants for work in connection with the Torrens bank development. The costs were shared amongst departments, and the planning department is technically part of the Premier's Department.

Mr. Coumbe: Was the Government trying to determine what has happened to the river?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It was for architectural consultants. I should not think that the architects were going to define the centre of the river.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I refer to the item "various committees of inquiry", for which \$52 400 is provided. Obviously, various such committees are to operate this year, and I should like to know what they will inquire into.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The item provides working expenses for committee secretariats and the following committees: State Revenue Working Party Committee, Statistics Priority Committee, Construction of Swimming Pools Committee, Industries Assistance Committee, Bread Industry Inquiry Committee, Horticultural and Viticultural Land Committee, Tourist Bureau Inquiry Committee, and the Cracking of Houses Steering Committee.

Mr. ARNOLD: Does the Government intend to work in conjunction with Kesab, or will it duplicate the work that Kesab has done already?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is intended to include Kesab in the work of the campaign.

Mr. BECKER: I hope that the committee dealing with the litter campaign will involve all council areas, particularly the seaside areas, and all community groups and service clubs. I refer also to the provision for the Premier's Cup for yacht racing. I understand that this trophy will establish something new for South Australia to encourage a certain class of yacht racing in this State. Can the Treasurer say how many yachts will be involved, to what extent the Government will be involved in promoting the cup, and whether the event will be a classic conducted every two years or every three years? What can the Treasurer say the cup is for? I should like to know what arrangements are being made and who will bear the cost of the whole event.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Government was approached in relation to, I believe, a 6-metre yacht race in South Australia, on the basis that this would attract much attention to the State and, consequently, some tourist activity. We were asked for one payment for the establishment of a trophy by the Government, and the item is to provide that trophy. It is not an annual payment. We have assisted several other classes of yacht racing in South Australia previously on the same basis. The organisation concerned (Mr. Kinnaird approached me concerning the matter) asked that the trophy be called the Premier's Cup, but that did not refer to me: whilst the honourable member may believe that I am permanently Premier of South Australia, even mortality will prevent that from being so.

Mr. VENNING: I refer to the item "Port Augusta Air Services", and I should like to know how the \$7 600 will be expended. One realises the amount of money being

poured into Port Augusta by the Commonwealth Government and others. They are still pouring it in.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: This money is being expended at the request of the honourable member's colleague in the Legislative Council, who approached the Government in relation to the subsidising of outback air services that are subsidised by the Queensland and South Australian Governments. It has nothing to do with Port Augusta: it is the service to pastoral areas in the north-east of the State.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I refer to the expenditure of \$30 051 last year on official openings. I know that, in an election year, there is usually a spate of official openings. Does the Treasurer not expect any official openings this year? I take it from this item that the Treasurer cannot see a State election looming.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I think the honourable member is right on both counts.

Mr. RUSSACK: Can the Treasurer give information on the item "Local Government Revenue Working Party"?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: A working party has been working for some time on considering alternative sources of revenue for local government. The honourable member will be aware of the problems facing local government and the submissions constantly being made to the State Government about the difficulties of local government in raising revenue. This is a small amount to cover necessary secretarial and investigatory services for the committee.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: It disturbed me greatly that, although the decision had been made about four or five weeks earlier to close the Industrial Research Institute, the Government did not make that public, and it was necessary for members on this side to seek that information and make it public. I think that, where the Treasurer intends to alter the administration affecting small companies in this State, he has a moral obligation to announce such policy decisions. An amount of \$167 000 has been allocated for the institute this year. Can the Treasurer say how this money will be spent? I imagine that some of it should be allocated to Australian Mineral Development Laboratories, which, the Treasurer has indicated, will take over the functions. This means a grant to Amdel over and above its specific requirements will be made. I forget the sum given to Amdel last year, but I think it was about \$400 000. I paid a tribute to officers of the Industrial Research Institute last year when considering the Budget and said I looked forward to the institute's developing a research expertise that could be used by small South Australian companies. It is unfortunate that, only 3½ years after being formed, the institute is closing down. The Treasurer said that about 10 years would be needed to develop a liaison between the institute and private enterprise. As a scientist I agree entirely that no research programme can be developed in fewer than 10 years and be effective. If the Treasurer wishes that statement to be confirmed he should discuss the matter with the Governor, who earlier this week said it was time politicians listened more to scientists.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: As the honourable member said, some of the funds will go to the institute this financial year. It is expected that savings on this item will be made, but some of those savings will be disbursed as additional grants to Amdel for its additional functions.

Mr. MATHWIN: Is the working party investigating the raising of finance for local government still to be formed?

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: No.

Mr. MATHWIN: If that is so, has it taken evidence, what type of evidence has it taken, how many members are on the working party, how old is it and how often has it met? The sum of \$500 is meagre and does not give much scope to the working party. I realise that it is imperative for local government to raise extra revenue and that the working party would ask local government representatives to appear before it to give evidence.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Questions of this kind have already been dealt with by a public inquiry. The Local Government Act Revision Committee took evidence in South Australia for some time.

Mr. Mathwin: About 10 years.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It did not sit for 10 years but produced about a 12-volume report after taking extensive evidence from local government representatives. The working party consists of Government officers; therefore, additional fees are not paid. The sum of \$500 is for the collection of material and any out-of-pocket expenses involved.

Mr. EVANS: Regarding Penang Week, I ask for the names of the people who will travel to Penang and stay there and in other areas at the expense of the State, what members of Parliament will be going or have been invited to go, and how many other people (who will be paying their own way) will be attending at the concessional rate that I believe is being provided?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will try to get an accurate reply for the honourable member: I cannot give it off the top of my head. Two other Ministers and I will represent the Government, and a small number of Ministerial staff, some officers from the Premier's Department involved in total organisations of the display, people who are putting on displays or performances in the area, and the Leader of the Opposition (who has been invited to go) will be going.

Mr. Evans: Has the Leader been invited by comment in the Chamber or by written invitation?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I understand a written invitation was issued. I certainly issued an invitation in this place, and I also understand he was contacted by the department. I will inquire about the matter. I understand the member for Torrens has applied to go on his own behalf.

Mr. Becker: What about the member for Mitcham?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I made an offer to the member for Mitcham, but not as far as Penang is concerned, which he has declined.

Mr. BECKER: Last year grants and provisions for the arts amounted to \$1 363 340; this year the sum is \$1 727 400. Can the Treasurer say which organisations will receive grants and what those grants will amount to?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have the information but it is lengthy.

Mr. Becker: Could it be incorporated in *Hansard*?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I can give the expected amounts, but in many cases it would not be advisable to do so, because it produces a certain budgetary result for the companies to be assisted and runs us into the sort of trouble we experienced last year with Theatre 62, when that organisation expected a larger sum than was, on assessment, made available. I would be pleased to let the honourable member examine the proposals by making the list available to him.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: My question relates to the "Industrial Design Council of Australia" and to the Corbett report, which, at page 125, recommends that a Department of Development be established. Can the Treasurer say whether that recommendation is likely to be adopted? I also refer to recommendation 6.310, which refers to the Industrial Research Institute, Amdel, the Industrial Design Council of Australia, and several other bodies in this State specifically related to industrial development. The report states that the investigation has been established by the Government with a view to trying to integrate some of the services. I understand that the decision to wind up the Industrial Research Institute was made by Cabinet as a result of this investigation.

Can the Treasurer say what other decisions were made in relation to this investigation and whether we can assume that the Industrial Design Council of Australia will continue to expect to receive about \$38 000? I compliment the Government on increasing the grant for the previous year; this has been necessary because, I understand, the design council is now taking on accommodation in the Amdel building, and this has resulted in an increase in the council's rent. I understand that the Government has offered to cover the cost of the extra rent.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: There were not, to my memory, other decisions that involved any alteration in our operations of this kind in the short term, and certainly no decisions affecting the Industrial Design Council. I made provisions from the State that enabled the establishment of the council's centre in South Australia. I have constantly pursued this project. We made money available not only for the rent of the premises but also for the employment of industrial designers, who were of service to industry. Those designers and the council have done good work in achieving the objects set for them, and there is no question about their continuing to receive Government assistance.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: The item dealing with the Film Corporation, allied with the item regarding production of films by the corporation, indicates that expenditure on the corporation will reach about \$2 000 000. Can the Treasurer say what happens to the proceeds from the sale of the corporation's productions?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: They go in as part of the revolving fund in the business. It was expected that the corporation would take about 10 years to reach the stage where it was self funding, and these are only early days of the returns from films such as *Sunday Too Far Away*. The corporation has been doing very good business. It is a good film, and *Picnic at Hanging Rock* is a great film. It will take some time to establish the industry, but I believe (and I am heartened by everyone of knowledge and experience in the film industry who has commented on the matter to me) that the corporation has been an outstanding success in establishing a film industry in South Australia and that we should continue with it. I regret that Mr. Brealey's health has caused him to resign as Director of the corporation.

Mr. Goldsworthy: That's not the reason he gave.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: His health was one of the matters involved. Mr. Brealey has always said that a corporation such as this one needs a change of Director periodically in order to keep a freshness of approach. I do not think that he would have resigned quite at this stage but for pressures on him. I am glad that he intends to stay in South Australia. He has found the position here such that he believes that he can stay here as a film

director and do creative work for the State on contracts in association with the corporation but not as an employee. We will have to get a new Director, on whose recommendation I shall be introducing an amendment to the Film Corporation Act to separate the jobs of Chairman and Director of the corporation; that is Mr. Brealey's recommendation. I expect that the corporation's excellent work will continue. These figures are reasonable in relation to the achievement, which is clear.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: The Treasurer obviously sees a stage being reached by the corporation where it will show profits.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: It will make a return.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: We are considering the sum of about \$2 000 000 from State revenue, and the Treasurer has spoken about the money going into a revolving fund, so I wonder when some money will be returned to the revenue of the State.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The corporation does not only run a business. The item in respect of the purchase of films is for the production of films for the South Australian Government for the service of Government departments. A line is established, and that allows departments to apply for allocation within the line for films necessary for the departments. Many of these are not money-making films. We have been able to sell some of the tourism films, and we have made a film for the Community Welfare Department. Several films have been made, such as safety films, internal films made for the Education Department, and instructional films shown within departments for which we get no return. Those films are purchased by departments. Prior to the establishment of the corporation and to my stopping films being made by Government departments pending the setting up of a proper film basis in South Australia, we used to have films produced by several Government departments that were somewhat poor in quality. Although no-one much wanted to see them, they cost money, but we are now getting films of good standard.

Mr. Goldsworthy: Is the second item exclusively for Government contracts?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes, including audio-visual educational work within departments.

Mr. Goldsworthy: And the other item excludes them?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes, it relates to administration expenditure, to setting up expenditure, and to the payment to the corporation for running and equipping the film library services in the State, which are not a commercial proposition but which are a service to the public. The film corporation runs the film library as a film resource centre for South Australia, and that is a service for which we must pay.

Dr. EASTICK: The Treasurer has referred to the problem regarding Theatre 62. At page 927 of *Hansard* for last session the Premier said:

For Theatre 62, we provided \$50 000 last year and we are providing \$85 000 this year. The amount provided this year includes \$40 000 towards payment of accrued debts over the past three financial periods, which arose from insufficient previous funding. The balance of \$45 000 is less than was provided last year towards operating expenses. We have not been satisfied with the accounting by Theatre 62, because the theatre has exceeded estimates on several occasions. Consequently, the most stringent provisions for accounting have been made and a Government accountant is sitting on the board constantly to ensure that the theatre does not exceed the estimates that we have provided to it.

Notwithstanding that statement and that \$45 000 was provided on the basis of back payment, the Auditor-General's Report at page 189 states that \$100 000 was provided. I believe that no entertainment has been provided by that organisation since December last year and that many people who held season tickets obtained a refund only a few weeks ago. It has been suggested that the facility is now being used by the Education Department. Of the \$100 000, \$55 000 was for the 1974-75 operations and the remainder was for back payment. What additional funding has actually been put into the project, having regard to the fact that the Education Department is obviously paying rent to someone? Are we looking at \$100 000 for the whole enterprise, or is it \$100 000 plus a considerable sum for other purposes? What is the Education Department doing with the facility? Will it be a continuing programme? Does the facility really lend itself to the requirements of the Education Department?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The provision is as appears in the Auditor-General's Report. As was said last year, we found that, despite the provision of an accountant to the company, his requirements were not being met, and I had to tell the board that no further funding from the Government would be available, that I required the company to come forward with a proposition which would show that it could operate within the lines provided or it must wind up; it was for the company to say. It decided to wind up, the assets were disposed of over a period and the creditors were met. It took some time for that to be resolved and that is why it was some time, I imagine, before season ticket holders received a reimbursement. The facility at Theatre 62 was not owned by the company; it was leased. After the company vacated the premises the leases was taken over by the Education Department for Education Department purposes. The Education Department has informed me it is a satisfactory facility, but there is no payment to Theatre 62; it is a direct payment by the Education Department for its own use of the theatre.

Dr. Eastick: Any idea of the cost?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have no idea of the cost at the moment, but I will see whether I can get it.

Mr. BECKER: Can the Treasurer say when the Premier's Cup race will take place, the number of yachts expected, whether they will be from other States and overseas, and whether it will be an annual event?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not remember at the moment, but I will get the information.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Who holds the lease on Theatre 62? I have raised previously the issue that the Commonwealth Department of Taxation had taken out a writ for winding up this company because of the failure to pay income tax about three years ago.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: Not against Theatre 62 itself.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: No, against Theatre 62 Enterprises Proprietary Limited, which became Theatre 62 under the direction of one of the State Government departments in the middle of 1972. The writ applied to the period 1970-71 or 1971-72. Theatre 62 took on its name in the middle of 1972, but I understand under the income tax regulations previous companies in association with it are liable and I ask whether any finance from the State Government was used to pay for that income tax debt.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have already said that no finance from the State Government was used to pay for the debts in respect of taxation which applied to the various enterprises of which the proprietor was Mr. John

Edmund. Mr. Edmund had many enterprises and the Government was aware he had some difficulties with the Taxation Department on some issues. The Government, before granting funding to this theatre when it became a regional company, required that the theatre be properly set up with an independent board, and laid down at the outset that it must have proper and independent accounting that must be entirely separate from Mr. Edmund's own enterprises. There is no question of the Government's being involved in relation to taxation differences between Mr. Edmund, his personal companies and the Taxation Department.

Mr. EVANS: For many years I have been asking the Premier's Department whether it could, through the Film Corporation, produce a film for Speld, to help that organisation in the difficulties it has in helping children with specific learning difficulties. The films now being used are American, and it is difficult enough for these children to learn when people are speaking with an Australian accent, but when an American accent is involved it is more difficult. Speld believes there is a necessity for this. The Treasurer informed me previously that, if I could find a business organisation to sponsor it, the Film Corporation would produce such a film and would be only too happy to do so. If the Film Corporation's budget is so tight this year that it could not produce a film, could \$20 000 or \$30 000 of the money left after the Industrial Research Institute is disbanded be used by the Film Corporation to produce such a film?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is not possible for me to get the Film Corporation to use its funds for specific charitable assistance. If we are to assist in charitable work, that must be done through the Government department responsible for that area of work. That Government department would have to include it in its application for Government films.

Mr. Evans: What about money for the Industrial Research Institute?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: That is not money that I can apply to an entirely different thing.

Mr. Evans: Would you be willing to make it available to the responsible department?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I cannot give the honourable member an undertaking about that at this stage. He will have to apply to either the Chief Secretary's Department or the Community Welfare Department and find out whether, within their allocations, they can recommend this project for inclusion in their requirements. If they can, there should be no difficulty, but I cannot give an undertaking that, in respect of a specific charity, I will make a specific addition to the overall provisions of a department, because the moment I do that 50 other charities will ask me to do the same sort of thing. We have established overall priorities and total expenditure in various areas of the Budget. Where assistance is given by the Government in charitable assistance areas, that is provided for in the overall expenditure, and, if a film is required, that area of the Budget has to pay the Film Corporation.

Mr. Evans: As the Industrial Research Institute will be discontinued, could any money from the \$167 000 be classed as un-allotted at this stage?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I refer the honourable member to my earlier answer to the member for Davenport. I cannot say what the position will be.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I should like to know what has led to the tremendous increase in the allocation to the

Adelaide Festival Centre Trust. The allocation has increased from about \$500 000 to more than \$1 000 000, and there is a substantial increase in the provision for the arts.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Adelaide Festival Centre is now nearly twice the size it was at this time last year. A much larger centre is open and working, and we are required to provide the working provisions for it. This is acknowledged to be the most economic project of its kind anywhere. No other part of the world has been shown to have provided this number of functional performing areas at this level and so cheaply. We have done well in this regard.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: This sort of increase in the running expenses of the trust surely would have to be related to staff and that sort of thing. I should like the Treasurer to say more than that we have another drama theatre open.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: We do not just have another theatre open: we have three performing areas and a gallery area open. In addition, we now have a full workshop provision, which did not exist in the original Festival Theatre. The workshop is required by touring companies and we have to provide workmen to work in the workshop: otherwise, there is no way in which a workshop can work. We did not have a full facility there originally, and now we have one, and we must staff it. The provision of a drama theatre does not mean that we are providing for just one extra theatre. We are now providing the full workshop facility for the whole complex.

Mr. EVANS: Can the Treasurer say whether there is difficulty at the Festival Theatre through conflicts of interest, where the performing arts are well catered for but we are trying to run conventions at the centre and there is difficulty regarding catering and other facilities? We really need a convention centre, the Festival Theatre not being completely suitable when also catering for the performing arts.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I agree that South Australia could well do with a convention centre and a large performing area that could cater for the large audience requirements, as well as for varying sizes of convention. Whilst I hope that in due season we may be able to provide that in Adelaide, our proposals in relation to this area of expenditure are now centred on the next stage of development, and that is the provision of performing arts centres in the regional cities of South Australia. It has already been announced that the proposals and models for the Whyalla centre will be put on display this month.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: When is the report of the Royal Commission into allegations by prisoners at Yatala likely to be received?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I expect to be able to table the report next week, or within a few weeks.

Mr. BECKER: We are certainly supporting the professional theatre, but what assistance can be given to the amateur theatre? We must have an initial ground from which people can get into the professional area. In relation to the Festival Theatre, I think the amphitheatre has been used only once or twice, and I was wondering what could be done to make more use of that area.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: There is a problem, since there must be a baffle area of growth at the back of the stage to screen out traffic noise, and that will take some time to complete. I expect more use to be made of that area once that and the plaza have been completed. Regarding grants to amateur theatre, the Government's

programme has been to provide assistance for the professional arts in South Australia, because it was necessary to bring our companies to world standard. The provisions for amateur theatre have been through the community arts grants from the Australia Council, and our development officers have assisted South Australian bodies to apply for those grants.

Mr. EVANS: Does the film library charge for films used by community organisations? If a charge is not made, are charges made when films are damaged? How much Rural Employment Development scheme or similar Commonwealth money was used last year to help establish the film library which is now under the control of the South Australian Film Corporation but which was previously under the control of the Education Department? How many films did the corporation add to last year's list, and what is the total number of films now held by the library?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will get that information.

Dr. TONKIN: It is pleasing to see evidence of action by the Government at long last in providing at least a sex discrimination board. Why are there two items relating to International Women's Year? Obviously one line covers last year and the other line covers this financial year. The sums are about the same, so that there must be an administrative reason for the two provisions. What does the Treasurer believe to have been the most notable achievement of International Women's Year and the South Australian Government's contribution to it? I am well aware of the functions held at the festival theatre plaza. Activities were well organised and several women's organisations gave their services, provided an interesting programme of speeches and debates, gave musical performances, set up stalls and generally disseminated a wide spectrum of activity. I am sure the Treasurer recalls the occasion because that is the time he made his classic "Ms" pronouncement, but I suppose the less said about that the better.

Some women in the community have expressed disquiet and a sense of frustration has grown that International Women's Year has not been the event they had hoped it would be and had not achieved what they hoped it would achieve—general recognition of the difficulties women faced in our society. I am not belittling the State Government's contribution, which was more than \$5 000 over the 12-month period, but does the Treasurer believe the contribution has been worth while? Could it have been better used? What other action could have been taken to support the International Women's Year Committee?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I believe that International Women's Year has achieved a marked addition of recognition of women's problems than existed before. Many people now appreciate that real problems of discrimination existed. The difference between the lines is that the provision for the tribute was to choose two people to represent women's organisations in South Australia at the tribute in Mexico City. The other line relates to the cost of exhibitions and functions held in connection with International Women's Year in South Australia.

Dr. TONKIN: Does the sum encompass all the activities to the end of the past financial year and the present financial year?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: In reply to the member for Hanson's question about grants and provisions for the arts, the Treasurer indicated that that information could not be inserted in *Hansard*. He related his reply to what happened when Theatre 62 overspent after expecting it

would receive a greater grant than it received. I understand that if the Budget is amended in any way it is a vote of no confidence in the Government, so I see little reason why the figures should not be released. Parliament has a right to know how finance for the arts in South Australia will be distributed. Is the Treasurer willing to make available a list of organisations that will receive grants? Perhaps after he has made a public announcement about these grants, he could then make the figures available to members of this place. Parliament has a public responsibility to ensure that money is spent in the best possible way.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have already said I will make it available to members, and have already let the member for Hanson look at it.

Mr. EVANS: Can the Treasurer say which committees of inquiry will be using the funds provided?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have already given that reply.

Mr. EVANS: How much did it cost to produce *Sunday Too Far Away*, how much has been spent on advertising that film, and what revenue has been received from it up to September 1? I ask the same questions in relation to *Picnic at Hanging Rock*. Has it been sold and, if it has, on what basis was it sold, and what money is coming back to the corporation from it?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not have that information. The South Australian Film Corporation is a commercial operation in these ventures. Members opposite are constantly requiring that Government organisations act as commercial operations similar to private undertakings where it is not normal to reveal such figures. The corporation was a third partner in producing *Picnic at Hanging Rock*, so that information is in the hands of the consortium.

Mr. BECKER: The building activity behind Parliament House is surrounded by a wooden fence that is used by various organisations for the purpose of displaying advertising posters and other matters. I do not object to this practice because it is colourful and helps advertise certain activities. The fence has been painted and a sign, which states "Reserved for painting for kids", has been erected on it. Is the Festival Trust promoting a means of outdoor expression for children? At some time in the future, could the organisation encourage the building of a permanent type of wall or building on which young people could express themselves by using charcoals or painting? In other words, there could be a graffiti board to be used for that expression and at the same time for a display of poster advertisements of various concerts and promotions. There seems to be a new approach to art in this State. The principle is to encourage the young people to express themselves: far better that they should express themselves in an area like the Festival Theatre than on the walls of buildings and in other areas. Is there anything behind this?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I know of nothing.

Mr. EVANS: I take up the Treasurer's point that the Film Corporation is acting as a business enterprise and cannot disclose details of contracts and figures received. I accept that in relation to *Picnic at Hanging Rock* but not in the case of *Sunday Too Far Away*. If the Treasurer supports that argument, why is it that the Film Corporation has total rights for all departmental films? Departments are not allowed to let out contracts to private film makers: they must go through the Film Corporation, which makes an overhead charge of 33½ per cent to 50 per cent on actual production costs. It makes that charge just for the handling of the contract and says to the Government

department, "Here is a film we have had produced for you, with some little supervision." The Treasurer, on the one hand, says it is a business enterprise that should operate independently without Parliamentary scrutiny; and, on the other hand, he is saying it has a guarantee from Parliament for all the films produced for Government departments. How does the Treasurer justify that sort of approach?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Those two matters are quite different. In one area, we were talking about the commercial undertakings of the Film Corporation; in the other, we were talking about the provisions in accordance with the Act passed by the Parliament. The Film Corporation undertakes films for Government departments in South Australia. The honourable member says there is little supervision. That is untrue; there is considerable supervision. The result is that the films produced by the Film Corporation are the best in this country and we have won international acclaim.

Mr. EVANS: Is the Treasurer saying that the Act that was passed to create the South Australian Film Corporation gave that corporation a guarantee for all Government work or was that a Government decision? I do not think it is written into the Act that the corporation has a full right to all these contracts. Does the Treasurer believe that the Act that was passed to create the Film Corporation gave it a guarantee for all Government work?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will refer the honourable member in due course to the provision.

Dr. TONKIN: I refer to the South Australian Craft Industry Authority, in respect of which the full amount of money voted last year was spent. There has been a rather large increase in the sum of money proposed for this year. It would be appropriate to refer to page 326 of the Auditor-General's Report, in this regard, where this authority was one of those bodies rating a special mention from the Auditor-General under the heading "Unsatisfactory accounting". That is perhaps a progression of bad luck through the year or mistakes through lack of accounting knowledge. It could be put down to any number of things, but it is more important than that when we find that in the Auditor-General's Report for 1973-74 he made the same comment, that vouchers could not be produced to support a number of payments. This matter was referred back to the authority at that stage.

In other words, it appears there has been very little improvement in the situation and that the unsatisfactory accounting, as first pointed out by the Auditor-General for the last financial year, has been experienced in this financial year. It is a matter of some importance. It is not that we are dealing with millions of dollars, but we are not dealing with small amounts: we are dealing with a proposed expenditure of nearly \$250 000 for this year. I do not care whether a Government department is small or large: it should be able to produce the necessary vouchers and balance its books. If it does not do this in one year, the necessary steps should be taken to ensure that it balances its books in the following year. That has not been done. Can the Treasurer explain why?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: There is no question of the authority's not being able to balance its books: it has been able to do so. Some accounting difficulty was experienced in the last year: it was a matter of book-keeping more than anything else, in the keeping of a cash book. The finance committee, established by the craft authority during this year, has investigated the matter and set up proper methods of control, which are satisfactory.

So there is no question of its not being able to manage its books satisfactorily. The position of the extra money is because the craft authority is in a build-up stage; it is building up satisfactorily.

Dr. TONKIN: The Treasurer has not really answered my question. To some extent, he has answered the part asking for the reason for it, but what is he doing about it?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have already said what has been done.

Dr. TONKIN: When have these special accounting methods been instituted? Why was it not done at the end of the first year, when the discrepancies occurred? Why has it been left until now? This is probably one of the instances which we referred to when the Budget was being debated at the second reading stage—where the provision of suitable expert accounting help at the right time (on a part-time basis, certainly) would probably have saved this situation arising and could well save the Government some money.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am not certain of the date: it was at least early in the last financial year, if not prior to that. The finance committee, with experienced accountants on it, was established by the Craft Industry Authority. Reports were made periodically to the board and to the authority. In addition to this, the accountant of my department exercised some surveillance over what was occurring and, when he discovered that there had been an inadequate keeping up of the cash book at one stage, the matter was reported to me. I then took it up with the board, the finance committee of the craft authority, and the General Manager, and new provisions for financial assistance were considered. We had thought that what had been given originally was satisfactory. We gave more assistance to see to it that the books were kept up to date. That has happened ever since, and there is no question now that there is a problem.

Mr. EVANS: Is the Treasurer aware that the South Australian Film Corporation seeks payments for the production of films from Government departments virtually on the placing of orders? In other words, the Film Corporation demands from a Government department payment for a film before it is produced. No risk is involved; the Film Corporation money is guaranteed. Does the Treasurer support this procedure; if so, on what basis?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am not aware of it. I will make investigations.

Mr. BECKER: Has the Treasurer received any reports from the Classification of Publications Board regarding the standard of publications coming into South Australia, especially in relation to pornography? Complaints are still being received by members and the latest involves pornographic books in which young people are involved. Is the board satisfied with the quality of material coming into South Australia, or is material getting through that the board is not aware of?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Some cases have been reported in South Australia of pornographic books and of what could be called paedophilia, the involvement of children in pornographic acts, being on display in shops in South Australia. No such publications have been classified by the board; consequently, they are prohibited publications. So far as I am aware, none have been submitted for classification. I have authorised, I think, two prosecutions in relation to the matter.

Mr. ALLISON: What is the precise nature of the reimbursement of the incentive payment to an established factory at Mount Gambier? Is it a recurring payment or

just a temporary reimbursement which will cease in two or three years time?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: In establishing the Fletcher Jones factory at Mount Gambier, an agreement was made with the company that we would make a payment to it which, in effect, was a reimbursement of pay-roll tax. It is a continuing payment. It was a facility given to Mount Gambier, and to no other city in South Australia.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: What has the Government in mind in relation to the development of the Torrens bank, on which \$800 has been spent on consultant's fees?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: There have been studies in relation to the Torrens bank. I have already answered questions in relation to this item.

Line passed.

Public Actuary, \$115 000.

Dr. TONKIN: I take it that the Chief Secretary's Department will not be referred to in this debate.

The CHAIRMAN: It is not in the schedule.

Dr. TONKIN: Perhaps I am out of order, but I crave your indulgence and that of the Treasurer. What is the programme in relation to the Chief Secretary's Department and to what extent are the recommendations of the Corbett report being implemented as they affect other departments?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE (Minister of Community Welfare): The Chief Secretary's Department, as a department, was discontinued on July 10. Some sections relating to small lotteries and totalisators were transferred to the Tourism, Recreation and Sport Department, and the remaining staff to the Hospitals Department. No doubt that will appear under the line relating to the Minister of Health. The Minister of Mines and Energy is Chairman of the committee charged with looking at the recommendations—

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The Public Actuary's line is before the Chair. The Chief Secretary's Department has nothing to do with the Minister of Mines and Energy.

Dr. TONKIN: The abolition of the Chief Secretary's Department is something of a milestone in this State. Without going into names, and without mentioning the personalities of the various men who have occupied that position, many famous men in the history of South Australia have served the State admirably and well in the position of Chief Secretary. In the old Cabinet room, in the old Treasury Building, the portraits of former Chief Secretaries appear on the walls, just as do the portraits of former Premiers. From many points of view and as a break with tradition, this is rather a sad time, but in the interests of the State we must have rationalisation and we must be forward-looking. I place on record the appreciation of this Opposition and, I hope, of this Parliament of the work of former Chief Secretaries.

Line passed.

Auditor-General, \$950 000.

Dr. TONKIN: Once again, I pay a tribute to the work of the Auditor-General in producing a fine document, his annual report. It is a most valuable document and we could not manage without it. It is an extremely dissecting document, pointing up the various areas for concern in public administration. The discussion in relation to the South Australian Craft Industry Authority was an example of the service the Auditor-General does the State. The report is a remarkably comprehensive and important document, and I make a plea, as has been done many times previously in this House that, next year, when the time arrives again for the Budget to be introduced,

and when the Treasurer reads his statement, every effort should be made to have the Auditor-General's Report available at the same time so that we can consider it and be informed as to the details of the Budget provisions. Without it we work in the dark. I understand that, for the past 30 years, the report has been made available to members on the day we resume following the recess after the presentation of the Budget. Every effort should be made to ensure that the report is available before that recess so that members can use the time available to examine the report and relate it to the various items in the Treasurer's statement. I see no reason why this cannot be done. It may be putting a little extra pressure on the Auditor-General's Department, and I understand that has been the excuse in the past. Surely it would not hurt the Government to delay for one week the introduction of the Estimates, if necessary, and surely the Auditor-General could be helped by co-operation from all Government departments to get the information a week earlier. If that were done, we would have this document when it meant something (not that it is not valuable now), and we would be able to use it to better advantage.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I support the Leader's comments regarding the Auditor-General, who, I think, is one of this State's outstanding public servants. I was privileged to get to know him through the operations of the Public Accounts Committee. What concerns me is that year in and year out he comments in his report on the deficiencies in some Government departments, not in a destructive fashion but in a fair and unbiased manner, and the way in which he considers that the Public Service's efficiency could be improved. However, there does not seem to be any incentive for increased efficiency in certain Government departments. It seems to me that the Auditor-General should be given added powers so that the necessary follow-up to his recommendations would be made.

One of the valuable contributions of the Public Accounts Committee is that it has been able to follow up and inquire further into certain areas on which the Auditor-General has reported, and this is a desirable procedure in the interests of the State's taxpayers. It would be a sorry day if we lost interest in the efficiency of the Public Service's operations. Some Government departments seem to act promptly in response to an adverse comment in the Auditor-General's Report, whereas in certain larger departments the recommendations get bogged down because of the size of the department. The increase in the proposed allocation for the Auditor-General's Department is well justified, because he does a first-class job to ensure that we get some measure of efficiency in Government departments.

Mr. EVANS: Will the Minister obtain for me the number of staff who have retired or resigned from the Auditor-General's Department during the past year; also the number, names, previous occupations and the organisations in which newcomers to his department had worked during the previous year; and whether consideration has been given to increasing the number of staff employed in the department because of the big workload the department must carry? Will the Minister also inquire whether departmental officers believe there is any risk of computer programmers in Government departments getting their minds to operate in the wrong direction, thereby carrying out a large fraud that could not be traced once it had been put through the computer and later erased? I believe that this has happened in Canada and in other countries, and there is a risk that it could happen here.



The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I will seek the information, but it is a large order, particularly the suggestion that someone could commit a fraud by using a computer. The ramifications of carrying out such an exercise might require a computer to get the answer, but I will obtain such information as I can. Allocation has been made for an increase in staff, but I do not have the actual detail. However, that will be forthcoming later. I have a note that refers to the retirement of two officers from the department.

Mr. BECKER: I endorse the remarks made by the Leader and the Deputy Leader regarding the Auditor-General. Of all the documents we receive in the House, his report is probably the most important one, particularly if an honourable member is interested in following through the Auditor-General's role to ensure that the taxpayers know how their money is being spent by the various Government departments. It is the Auditor-General's role to report to Parliament on his investigations into various Government instrumentalities and departments, and it is up to us to take full advantage of his reports. However, I sometimes feel that the Auditor-General may have been suppressed. For instance, he has referred to the amount of rent being paid by the Public Buildings Department for certain unoccupied properties. This item did not appear in his report the following year, and it does not appear in his current report. If a matter raised by the Auditor-General is taken up in the House, it is up to the member to follow it through and to ensure that it is rectified. Land near Sturt Road purchased by the Highways Department involved the south-western community hospital, which was never built because of the fault line. For years, the necessary adjustment has been negotiated among the Education Department, the Highways Department, and the Hospitals Department.

All members would benefit if we received the Auditor-General's Report before the show week recess, because they could use it before debating the Budget. As things are, it is difficult for us to use the report to its full advantage. Regarding the State Government Insurance Commission, the Auditor-General is required by the Act to report to the Minister on the state of affairs of the commission, and the Minister shall cause such report to be tabled in each Chamber. The Auditor-General's investigations into the commission's operations should be taken particular note of. In looking through the accounts, I noticed the commission's large accumulated losses. The Auditor-General states that the improvement for 1974-75 of \$12 037 000 earned in premium income—

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

Mr. BECKER: The Auditor-General's Report states:

The improvement for 1974-75 of \$12 037 000 in earned premium income, mainly due to compulsory third-party bodily injury premiums was insufficient by \$45 000 to meet the increase of \$12 082 000 in the cost of claims and expenses, resulting in an underwriting loss of \$3 383 000 (\$3 339 000 in 1973-74). After bringing into account investment income of \$1 857 000 (\$399 000) a loss of \$1 526 000 (\$2 940 000) resulted from the year's operations.

The Auditor-General went on to state:

The effect of the accumulated loss in respect of the commission's operations to date was that at June 30, 1975, the total net assets were less than the provisions of \$35 563 000 shown in the balance sheet by the amount of \$5 532 000 (\$4 006 000 at June, 1974).

Here we can see the value, to Parliament and the people of South Australia, of the work of the Auditor-General and his department. Without the provision of funds for this work, and without the work itself, we would have much

difficulty in understanding the operations of the Government and its instrumentalities. On page 369 of his report in relation to the State Government Insurance Commission the Auditor-General states:

Of the net loss on motor vehicle insurance of \$1 527 000 for 1974-75, \$1 115 000 (73 per cent) was in respect of compulsory third party bodily injury policies and \$412 000 (27 per cent) was in respect of comprehensive motor vehicle and third party property damage policies. Premium rates were increased during the year for private motor vehicles, compulsory third party and employers' liability, while increases in fire brigade charges and stamp duty licence fees affected the amount of premiums charged to clients. The number of staff employed at June 30, 1975, was 172 compared with 111 in the previous year.

The situation applying to the commission has been spelt out by the Auditor-General. It is intended that third party insurance premiums will be increased by 22 per cent, a jump of about \$13, from \$58 to \$71.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The honourable member is now debating a matter involving the State Government Insurance Commission and I see nothing in this line concerning that matter. I have allowed the honourable member latitude, and I hope he will now stick to the line under consideration.

Mr. BECKER: This line deals with the provision of funds for the Auditor-General's Department.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The honourable member cannot continue debating the report. The matter now being dealt with is the Auditor-General's Department, which covers a wide field. I hope the honourable member will not debate any section of the Auditor-General's Report. The honourable member has been given every opportunity, and I hope he will deal with the Auditor-General's Department.

Mr. BECKER: My point is that we are voting \$844 880 for the administration of the Auditor-General's Department. I seek an assurance from the Government and the Minister that the vote is sufficient for the Auditor-General and his staff to carry out the high standard of work we expect from them. We do not want to see the size of the Auditor-General's staff pruned back, because of the great responsibility on the department to see that the Government gets value for its dollar, and especially because one Government department has not updated its accounting system since 1926. As the S.G.I.C. has a monopoly on third party insurance, no litigation is involved in settling claims and, instead of the premium increasing, it should be reduced. Agreement must now only be reached by the commission and the person making the claim.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The Auditor-General's Department covers a wide field. I ask the honourable member to stick to the line before the Committee. If I allowed this to continue we could debate every Government department in South Australia. I do not want this to happen. The honourable member should deal with the matter of sufficient finance being allocated to the department, but he is now dealing with the various activities of that department.

Mr. BECKER: I believe we could debate under this line the activities of all Government departments and the matter of whether the Auditor-General has sufficient staff to examine them. Has the Minister received any requests from the Auditor-General for additional staff? Is the Auditor-General satisfied with staff that is available to him? Is he able to carry out the duties that Parliament requires of him?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: If the honourable member was looking at the line he was speaking on, he would find that in 1974-75 there was expenditure of \$777 544.



The sum proposed for the coming year is \$844 880, which is a large increase. I earlier answered the member for Fisher on a similar inquiry and said that I had no specific details but that the line itself allowed for award increases estimated for the full year, salary increments and staff increases estimated for the year, a sum of \$52 000.

It seems that the Auditor-General has shown in his report that he is perfectly articulate and able to bring to the attention of any officer of the Government or of the Treasury any need for an increase in staff not catered for in these Estimates. To the best of my knowledge no specific approach has been made, other than in the information that I have. I have a high regard for the officers of this department, as I am sure all other Government members have. The Auditor-General's work is necessary, often arduous, and carried out for the benefit of this State. There is no suggestion otherwise from our side. On the contrary, we say it is done in an exemplary way.

Mr. BECKER: Although I know that the Minister will not be able to give me this information straight away, I ask whether he will get a report on the number of staff and the classification of staff in the Auditor-General's Department this financial year, compared to each of the past three financial years.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I will undertake to arrange that.

Line passed.

Government Printing, \$3 344 000.

Mr. EVANS: Has the Government Printing Department expanded its operations in the printing of books or other materials outside the field in which it normally has printed articles in previous years? If that is the case, can the Minister give me details of the expanded operations and some detail of any extra work carried out in the immediate past year? I understand that approaches were made to universities and colleges of advanced education, asking that the department be given the work for those authorities, whereas previously it had been given to the private sector.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I did hear that some kind of new machine would be obtained by the department, but that is the only vague reference I can make to whether the department may be expanding in a given area. I will certainly try to obtain the information for the honourable member.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: The total impact of the terminal leave payments and pay-roll tax involves a massive sum. I should like the Minister to explain what the terminal leave payments are all about. Pay-roll tax is increasing all the time. All the money is going to the Treasury, yet the amount is being debited all along the line in the various departments.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The Opposition has been lauding Mr. Byrne, and he might be upset if proper accounting methods were not followed in the departments and if items for which the departments were responsible were not shown in these Estimates. The honourable member has said that the item covering pay-roll tax is increasing, and this may be attributable to inflation. I have general information about the terminal leave payments, which would be associated with lump sum long service leave payments, and so on. As the Treasurer said recently, this is a difficult area in which to forecast.

Mr. Goldsworthy: What does it cover?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: It covers payment on retirement, "terminal" meaning the retirement. Persons retire for various reasons, such as invalidity, end of service, or

resignation, when lump sum payments may be required instead of fortnightly or monthly on-going payments. How can we accurately forecast who may retire because of invalidity or who may be killed while employed in a department? The information I have is that the provision is normally made only for known retirements on account of age, and that would be looking ahead on the Estimates side of the three-part provision that we normally consider. The excess incurred in 1974-75 resulted from several early retirements and resignations, as I rather guessed. There is no control over these matters.

Mr. Goldsworthy: What is the lump sum for?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: It is for payment for long service that the person cannot take out if, say, he resigns and is employed elsewhere. I am not suggesting that I am giving exhaustive detail, and I will try to have his information made available to the honourable member later so as to cover the whole range.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: We frequently hear complaints from people in private enterprise about the impact of pay-roll tax on their budgets. Many small employers who are in difficulty at present are having their difficulties increased because of the escalation of their wage bills. They have moved into the pay-roll tax bracket and, as inflation increases, the amount of pay-roll tax increases.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: No small businesses are referred to on this line.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I am referring to the impact of pay-roll tax on this line and am explaining the point. Obviously, it has had a considerable impact on Government departments, as highlighted by this line. I should think the heads of Government departments would be getting concerned that so much of their allocation is going simply to meet pay-roll tax. This would lend weight to the argument that something should be done about pay-roll tax. Although the Minister may say that heads of department are required to show this pay-roll tax in their estimates of expenditure, surely they are not insensitive to the impact it is having on their departments. They may not be as sensitive as those in private enterprise, the viability of whose operations depends on the level of taxation, and this is one form of taxation that is having an increasing impact and doing increasing harm.

Mr. MATHWIN: It is pleasing to see from the Auditor-General's Report that this is one department that has taken notice of his previous report, as evidenced by the department's having a net surplus this year of \$38 647, which is indeed encouraging. As the Government Printing Department, whose Netley complex includes the Lands Department's Mapping Branch and other shared facilities, has been so successful in the last financial year, will the Minister say whether it is expected that the Government will further expand the Netley complex perhaps to accommodate the requirements of other departments there?

Mr. DEAN BROWN: The member for Fisher asked the Minister for information concerning reports the printing of which was previously done by private printers but which is now being undertaken by the Government Printer. Will the Minister ascertain for me the total value of that printing work in 1974-75?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I will try to obtain that information for the honourable member.

Mr. COUMBE: The Deputy Leader has correctly raised an important point regarding pay-roll tax. The Minister may not be aware that, until July 1, 1974, no Government departments were charged pay-roll tax, and the present position, with Government departments paying this tax,

is ludicrous: the Treasury is paying out with its left hand and receiving money with its right hand. An enormous amount of pay-roll tax is being paid by Government departments. Will the Minister say why those departments are paying pay-roll tax at all?

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Mr. Keneally): The honourable Minister of Community Welfare. The honourable member for Glenelg.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: On a point of order, Sir, you called the Minister and, as you did so, I think he should be made to reply.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. The Minister is not forced to answer. If he declines to do so, that is his decision.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: On a point of order, the member for Torrens properly sought information from the Minister, who was called and was in limbo, half way between his seat and an upright stance.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Order! Will the Deputy Leader tell me what is his point of order?

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: The Minister was almost on his feet when you called him and, for some reason, you, Sir, changed the call. The Opposition wants to know whether the Minister intends to reply. He was on his feet and got the call; you, Sir, changed the call, and he sat down again.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. The Minister had the call; he then declined to speak, and I called the next honourable member. The honourable member for Torrens.

Mr. COUMBE: I invite the Minister to reply to the point I raised, as I think it is in the Committee's interest to be told about this matter. Various other aspects of the matter have been canvassed, and I now invite the Minister to say why pay-roll tax is being paid by Government departments.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I would hazard a guess that it is as a result of legislation passed by this Chamber that provided that pay-roll tax must be charged.

Mr. MATHWIN: I again broach the subject about which I asked the Minister earlier. I complimented the department on making a profit and taking notice of the Auditor-General's previous report. The Auditor-General in his present report expresses his appreciation of the department's taking his advice. I then asked the Minister a question, which I at least thought he would attempt to answer. At the Netley complex is a mapping branch of the Lands Department where work is carried out for that department. I stated that the surplus was \$36 647 and that, because of the obvious success of the operation it would be of advantage to other departments, the Government, and the State if work were carried out there for other departments.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The honourable member's suggestion about whether the department's facilities could be expanded is surely a matter for the department concerned. I agree with his submission that, on the face of it, the department is doing a good job and that perhaps it could handle more work. As I do not have detailed information about each task the department performs in 12 months, I can only point out to the honourable member, appreciating this point, that his remarks are being noted and that I will make any information available to him. Regarding the fuss made about pay-roll tax, I will refer the matter to the Treasurer.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Some time ago I wrote to the previous Minister about the noise problem emanating from the Government Printing Department. The matter was raised by a constituent living in the Peake District who raised the matter with me, as well as with his local member. I took up the matter with, I think, the Minister of Works who indicated that some action would be taken and sent me specifications of exactly what work would be undertaken. I now ask whether that work has been undertaken and whether it has solved the noise problem.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I will obtain a report for the honourable member.

Line passed.

Police, \$36 300 000.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I seek information regarding "Emergency Fire Services" and the future of that organisation in South Australia. We are all aware of the efforts of Mr. Overall, Secretary of the Fire Fighters Association, in sponsoring a resolution at the Australian Labor Party annual conference that would seek—

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: What has the A.L.P. conference got to do with these lines?

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: It has a fair bit to do with them. Having some access to details of the organisation's competitions and other activities I am well aware of the widespread feeling in the organisation about Mr. Overall's attempts to force it to lose its identity and to have unions take control and reduce the efficiency of a voluntary organisation, which runs at virtually no cost to the State and does a first-class job. From information I have received it appears that Mr. Overall's efforts will do much harm to the organisation, so I seek from the Minister an assurance that the E.F.S. will retain its separate identity and that the Minister will do his best, as will his Parliamentary colleagues, to control Mr. Overall in his attempts to interfere with the autonomy of the organisation.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I will refer the honourable member's request to the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Reference is made to this matter under "Police Department—Contingencies—Emergency Fire Services" and also under "Minister of Agriculture—Miscellaneous". Are we allowed to ask questions about both lines?

The CHAIRMAN: The line with which the Committee is dealing is the appropriate line.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Can the Minister indicate what inquiries are being or are likely to be carried out concerning the E.F.S.? I understand a resolution was passed recently at the State A.L.P. annual conference about this matter. An investigation was carried out, I think in 1972, concerning the E.F.S., but the recommendations contained in the report have not been carried out, and a building is still to be erected. I understand money for the erection of that building was allocated in last year's Loan Estimates. We now find that the organisation is in limbo and has no idea whether the Government intends to start another inquiry. From inquiries I have made, I doubt whether the Government itself knows what is the position. Perhaps the Minister, as this matter apparently is included in his portfolio, could tell us whether another inquiry is to be undertaken, what are its terms of reference and why it is necessary to have a further inquiry.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I refer the member for Davenport to the reply I gave to a question asked by the member for Kavel.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Deputy Premier) moved:

That under Standing Order 144a the following times be allotted in connection with this Bill: (a) for the remainder of the Committee stage of the Bill, until midnight; and (b) for the remaining stages of the Bill, until 12.30 a.m.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I wish to speak to the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! Standing Order 144a refers to "no amendment or debate being allowed", so I cannot allow any debate on the question before the Chair.

The Committee divided on the motion:

Ayes (21)—Messrs. Abbott, Broomhill, Max Brown, Connelly, Corcoran (teller), Duncan, Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, Whitten, and Wright.

Noes (19)—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Boundy, Dean Brown, Coumbe, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy (teller), Mathwin, Nankivell, Rodda, Russack, Vandepeer, Venning, Wardle, and Wotton.

Pairs—Ayes—Mrs. Byrne and Mr. Dunstan. Noes—Messrs. Chapman and Tonkin.

Majority of 2 for the Ayes.

Motion thus carried.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY (Kavel): I wish to move to suspend Standing Orders so that this House can debate a motion.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Deputy Premier): I rise on a point of order. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition is out of order. He has moved for a suspension, and I doubt whether it is in order, anyway. That surely is the question before the Chair.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I wish to suspend Standing Orders so that this House can debate a motion. I understand that Standing Orders allow me 10 minutes in which to explain my reasons for the motion. I wish to move a motion that the Government's actions are inhibiting the proper functioning of this House. I wish to move that motion in view of the Government's activities since this session commenced. The Government's actions have been brought to a head tonight by the Deputy Premier's moving a guillotine motion in connection with the operations of this House in the Budget debate—probably the most important debate held in this House. It is the first time in the history of this Parliament that that motion has been put to the House. So, we are not dealing with a trifling matter, and I am not moving my motion in a spirit of levity. We saw evidence that the Government was seeking to inhibit the proper functioning of this House when the Government moved to compress the sitting into an unreasonably short time. The Government has now in fact backtracked on that resolution, and as a face saver it has changed those arrangements.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I take a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Standing Order 465 provides:

After the Orders of the Day have been called on, no motion for suspension, without notice, shall be entertained until the consideration of such orders is concluded, except it be for the purpose of expediting the progress of a Bill or otherwise facilitating the business of the House.

Mr. Evans: This is the business of the House.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: It is not facilitating it; it is delaying it. The Deputy Leader is clearly out of order.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: Order! I must uphold the point of order of the Deputy Premier. I cannot agree that this is facilitating the business of the House.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY (Kavel) moved:

That the Speaker's ruling be disagreed to.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member must bring up his reasons in writing.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I will do so.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member for Kavel states:

I dissent from the ruling of the Speaker because:

- (1) the ruling has already been given allowing the reasons for suspension to be debated;
- (2) Standing Order 460 allows this procedure.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I think the terms of that motion make the situation quite clear. I sought leave to suspend Standing Orders. I had been granted leave and I had commenced my remarks in explaining my reasons for seeking the suspension when suddenly, in midstream, on a point of order from the Minister of Mines and Energy, you changed your ruling. I believe it is not competent in midstream, when leave has been granted, for a member to be cut down in the middle of a debate. That is the first reason for dissent from your ruling. It is completely inconsistent with the operations of this House in my experience and, I believe, in the experience of many members of longer standing, including the member for Murray. A ruling having been given from the Chair that the motion was competent to be debated—

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: You're joking!

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I am not joking—and then for the Speaker to change that ruling is quite unprecedented. The second ground for my motion of dissension from your ruling is in the terms of Standing Order 460, which provides quite clearly:

In cases of urgent necessity, any Standing or Sessional Order may be suspended on motion without notice, provided that such motion has the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of members of the House of Assembly.

Quite obviously, in your judgment (because you gave your permission to proceed in this way) the matter we sought to debate was a matter of urgent necessity, and indeed it was. This is the first time in the history of this House that the guillotine has been applied in the most important debate which occurs in this place during the sittings of Parliament. If that is not a matter of urgent necessity, I have yet to see one in this House.

You, quite rightly, gave me permission to explain to the House the reasons for this urgent necessity, and that was a proper ruling in terms of Standing Order 460. The only other point that needs to be covered is the other Standing Order that applies in this situation. I refer to Standing Order 463 which relates to the limitations of time which applies for the explanation of reasons. However one looks at this you gave a proper ruling and in midstream, Sir, you decided to change it at the behest of a point of order from the Minister of Mines and Energy. This is a matter of vital necessity to this House. The whole point of your ruling would have been that we had here a case of urgent necessity, and if that was your judgment, as indeed it is my judgment, and I believe the judgment of all fair-minded members of this House, we are in precisely that situation. What situation do we find ourselves in? By midnight the Government expects to have bulldozed this Budget through the House. This is a disgraceful situation. This Opposition, since I have been a member of this House, has not indulged

in the delaying tactics which were perfectly obvious when the present Government was in Opposition.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: You wouldn't know. You weren't here.

*Members interjecting:*

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I can read *Hansard*.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: I doubt if you can read anything.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: That is typical of the Minister of Transport and the insulting interjections for which he is well known. During the life of this Labor Government, since 1970, the rights of the Opposition have been slowly but surely (perhaps not slowly, but certainly surely) whittled away. We saw the restriction of Question Time, and we saw restrictions on the times for debating.

Mr. Abbott: You have got no rights; you are in Opposition.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: We have got no rights because we are in Opposition! That sums it up perfectly. I could not have had a more eloquent interjection to prove the point I am making. The member for Price is learning quickly; he is probably echoing what he has heard from the front bench.

Mr. WHITTEN: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Deputy Leader should be made aware of who was interjecting, and not falsely accuse an honourable member.

The SPEAKER: Order! I draw the attention of the Deputy Leader to the fact that it was not the member for Price who interjected.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: It was the member for Spence—I apologise.

*Members interjecting:*

The SPEAKER: Order! I ask the honourable Deputy Leader to continue.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The member who interjected knew that I knew who it was. I might have got his district wrong, but I knew who it was. He has said that we have no rights because we are the Opposition, and that sums up perfectly the Government's attitude to the workings of the House. The Government has applied the guillotine this evening. We have got through only about three lines. A major portion of the Budget has not been debated, but debate will be chopped off at midnight. We have said from the start that the Government's programme has been completely unrealistic. The Government has sought to compress this session by sitting until well into the evening. Government members are getting tired of the late sittings, so what is the answer?

Mr. Venning: The gag.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: The guillotine. It is a disgraceful exhibition, and it makes a complete travesty and mockery of this Parliament. I think that it was correct of you, Mr. Speaker, to allow me to move in the first instance for the suspension of Standing Orders but, in changing your ruling, you have shown what I believe to be a grave inconsistency in your rulings. I trust that you will now see the light and reverse your ruling to the original one that should be standing, namely, that this is a matter of grave concern to the House and we should have the opportunity of moving for the suspension of Standing Orders to debate this matter at length. For this reason, I have no option but to disagree to your ruling. As this is a matter of vital concern to the House, I trust that the motion will be carried.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Deputy Premier): Mr. Speaker, your ruling was perfectly correct, and the honour-

able member knows it. He has followed the ploy that many people often followed. Chapter 28 of Standing Orders deals with this matter, the relevant Standing Orders are Nos. 460 to 465. The honourable member read only the one that suited his argument, but he ignored completely the one I cited.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Under Standing Order 164, the Speaker is required, after the mover has spoken to the motion, to ask for a seconder to the motion, but you have not done that. I therefore ask that you observe Standing Order 164.

The SPEAKER: Is there a seconder to the motion?

Mr. VENNING: Yes, Sir.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I continue by saying that you, Mr. Speaker, were perfectly correct in upholding my point of order. The Deputy Leader spoke as though this was improper and out of order. Any member, as has been demonstrated by the Deputy Leader's colleague, is entitled to take a point of order on any honourable member who is on his feet. The Deputy Leader said that it was out of order. It is not out of order, and he knows it. Standing Order 465 provides:

*After the Orders of the Day—*

and that is what we are dealing with now and have been dealing with during the past few hours—

have been called on, no motion for suspension, without notice, shall be entertained until the consideration of such orders is concluded . . .

Mr. Speaker, your decision in upholding my point of order was perfectly correct.

The House divided on the motion to disagree to the Speaker's ruling:

Ayes (19)—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Boundy, Dean Brown, Coumbe, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy (teller), Mathwin, Nankivell, Rodda, Russack, Vandepeer, Venning, Wardle, and Wotton.

Noes (21)—Messrs. Abbott, Broomhill, Max Brown, Corcoran (teller), Duncan, Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson, Jennings, Kencally, Langley, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, Whitten, and Wright.

Pairs—Messrs. Chapman and Tonkin. Noes—Mrs. Byrne and Mr. Dunstan.

Majority of 2 for the Noes.

Motion thus negatived.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I wish to have a ruling from you about how the interjection made during the debate on the last motion will be recorded in *Hansard*? As I understand the interjection (and I wrote it down at the time), it was, "You have no rights because you are the Opposition."

The SPEAKER: Order! That is not a point of order.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I believe it is a point of order. If you will listen to the point I am taking, the interjection was, "You have no rights because you are the Opposition." It was made by the Minister of Labour and Industry, who was out of his seat at the time.

The SPEAKER: Order! That is not a point of order.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Deputy Premier) moved: That the time for the moving of the motion for the adjournment of the House be extended beyond 10 p.m.

The House divided on the motion:

Ayes (21)—Messrs. Abbott, Broomhill, Max Brown, Corcoran (teller), Duncan, Groth, Harrison, Hopgood,

Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, Langley, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, Whitten, and Wright.

Noes (19)—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Boundy, Dean Brown, Coumbe, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy (teller), Mathwin, Nankivell, Rodda, Russack, Vandeppeer, Venning, Wardle, and Wotton.

Pairs—Ayes—Mrs. Byrne and Mr. Dunstan. Noes—Messrs. Chapman and Tonkin.

Majority of 2 for the Ayes.

Motion thus carried.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Deputy Premier) moved: That consideration of the Bill in Committee be now resumed.

Motion carried.

In Committee.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I seek information concerning the Police Pensions Act. Concern has been expressed by members of the Police Force about the new pension scheme and the provisions that will apply to members of the Police Force. The present scheme provides that on retirement officers get one year's salary and 40 per cent of their salary by way of pension, and I understand that the new scheme will provide for officers to get 150 per cent of their salary as a lump sum retirement plus 50 per cent of their salary as pension. This will mean that contribution rates for officers will be increased, and the new pension will come into effect in 27 years. What will be the position applying to a person retiring in, say, 25 years, but who has paid contributions at the new rate. I believe that there would be transitional provisions to cover such people but, because of the concern expressed by officers, will the Minister obtain a full report on this matter so that I can provide information to those concerned as soon as possible.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I will obtain a report for the honourable member.

Mr. VENNING: I refer to the pay-roll tax provision for the Police Department, which has increased to \$1 468 800 from \$1 125 311 paid last year. Only since the advent of the Labor Government has pay-roll tax been levied on Government departments. What is the procedure regarding pay-roll tax in Government departments? Is it a book entry? How is it worked out? The Opposition is concerned about pay-roll tax not only on Government departments but also on private enterprise. I wish the Minister would take a more serious attitude towards pay-roll tax.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I am surprised at the honourable member's suggestion that I did not treat the matter seriously, because on a previous occasion in answer to another member I said I would refer the matter to the Treasurer. I think that is taking the matter seriously. Regarding the other point raised, that a larger sum is to be paid this year than was paid last year, I have already explained this. If there are increases in salary (and I do not think any honourable member opposite would suggest that there should not be increases in salaries paid to police officers), there will be an increase in the items shown against pay-roll tax. It is a proportional arrangement. The amount will be larger if the pay-roll is larger.

Mr. MATHWIN: I refer to the item dealing with civil defence and subsidies to local government bodies. Last year the allocation was \$9 000 and \$8 912 was spent. The allocation this year is \$12 000. Can the Minister say what these subsidies are and where the money is spent?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I do not have a list, but these subsidies to local government bodies are a contribution made to continue to subsidise local government expenditure on civil defence projects. That probably explains the relatively small amount of \$12 000. The allocation is in accordance with approved projects being undertaken by these bodies. I will try to obtain more details for the honourable member.

Mr. VENNING: The small amount provided for the Emergency Fire Services is a commendation of the low cost of operation and of the efficiency of the services, which include more than 444 units. The cost of running the whole service is less than that of running the Port Pirie Fire Brigade.

Mr. MATHWIN: I refer to the item dealing with additions to the fleet and net cost of fleet replacements. There are two items, namely, \$126 300 for additions, and \$690 550 as the net cost of replacements. Actual payments last year for additions were only \$75 442 and the net cost of fleet replacements was \$392 756, which was above the allocation of \$222 650. Government vehicles are purchased free of purchase tax, so many replacement vehicles would be involved in the amount allocated. Can the Minister say what is contemplated, how many vehicles will be involved, and whether any vehicles such as rescue vehicles or special equipment for such things as carrying the dog squad will be obtained?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The net cost is the difference between the amount recouped on the sale of vehicles and the cost of vehicles obtained to replace them. The increased costs shown resulted from several substantial increases in the price of replacement motor vehicles as a direct result of the current level of inflation, along with substantially reduced sale prices achieved on the vehicles that were replaced. The reduced sale prices were because of generally depressed market values.

Sale prices were affected also by the high mileage of the vehicles offered for sale, which was a result of the short supply of new vehicles over the past two years. Vehicles were held perhaps for longer than otherwise would be the case. Police vehicles cover a large mileage, and the net recoupment from a fleet of vehicles in that category has been somewhat lower, resulting in the net replacement cost being higher. I have an extensive list of the vehicles involved, and some special vehicles are included. I shall be pleased to show this list to the honourable member or to make it available to the Committee.

Mr. RODDA: An amount of \$27 000 000 is being appropriated for the Police Force, and I ask whether it is proposed to upgrade or extend the road traffic police patrols. The Dukes Highway, one of the busiest roads in the State, has a bad accident record. I should like to know whether the Government intends to increase the amount of equipment available, the size of the Police Force, and the amount of road patrol work carried out.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I am sure the honourable member appreciates that, with an appropriation of \$27 000 000, to get details of complete plans for the coming 12 months would require more information than is contained in the half page of general notes that I have. I can assure the honourable member that expansion is planned. It is planning for cadets, and 130 are due to graduate. The intake is planned at 160, which represents a reasonable increase considering financial stringency, and so on. Certainly, there are expansions at all levels. The \$27 000 000 contains provision for promotion of certain officers and for increases in the numbers of sergeants and constables, as

well as for the 130 police officers expected to graduate from the academy.

Mr. MATHWIN: I presume that the Police Department is still improving and enlarging its Q car fleet, which is being used to great effect. Indeed, the use of this fleet has the advantage that people do not know whether a police car is following them. The chance that a Q car may be behind them causes them to drive carefully. I presume that various types of vehicle are used as Q cars. I hope the allocation contains some provision to enable the Q car fleet to be increased.

Line passed.

Correctional Services, \$6 130 000.

Dr. EASTICK: I refer to the unfortunate incident that occurred in A Division of Pentridge Gaol over the weekend, a murder being committed. Has the Minister been able to obtain from his officers an assessment of the likelihood of such an incident occurring in South Australia? I realise that this kind of thing can happen when least expected and, indeed, I remember seeing an inspection of prisoners who were leaving the leather shop at the Yatala Gaol two or three years ago that resulted in the finding on a prisoner of an offensive weapon. I should also like the Minister, when replying, to refer to the general control of prisoners who have been committed for murder or similar serious offences. I refer also to the princely allocation of \$80 for purchase of livestock for country gaols. Although \$80 was allocated for this purpose last year, only \$67 was spent. For what is this sum intended?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Regarding the second matter the member raised, I hasten to assure him that it concerns the purchase of chickens. Regarding the first matter he raised, as I am not familiar with the situation at Yatala, I cannot say what conditions obtain there. However, I know that prisons such as Yatala contain divisions with varying degrees of security, and the risk of the sort of serious incident to which the honourable member has referred occurring there relates to the type of security area in which certain prisoners are held. I heard the Victorian Minister say that, despite all the precautions that had been taken in that State, there was no way of guaranteeing that such an event would not occur. I do not know whether the Chief Secretary has obtained a report on the matter. However, I will certainly bring the matter to his attention and, if he has obtained a report, I will ask that it be made available to the honourable member.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I refer to the various allocations for payments to prisoners, which seem to be double those of last year. Will the Minister say whether prisoners are under some award, or on what basis these payments are made to prisoners?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: There has been an increase in the allowable amount that prisoners may earn. I think I can recall the member for Florey raising this matter several months ago, when he asked the Minister to investigate whether prisoners' earnings should not be raised. This increase is a result of that representation.

Mr. VENNING: I refer to the allocation of \$72 000 for Gladstone Prison, and ask how, as the prison has been closed for about a month and everyone has moved away, this money is to be spent. When the prison was operating, the sum of \$164 715 was spent in 1974-75. Now that the prison has been closed, \$72 000 is still to be spent.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: My information refers to a number of salary increases that have occurred since 1974, one having occurred as late as May, 1975. I do not know whether that applies directly to this provision. As I agree

that there seems to be some sort of an anomaly, I shall try to obtain that information for the honourable member.

Mr. MATHWIN: The Minister has explained that prisoner allowances have been increased, and this would apply to the increased provisions for the women's rehabilitation centre. Does this item relate to Vaughan House?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: It definitely does not relate to Vaughan House because any amounts associated with that centre are included in the Community Welfare Department lines. Although I think the line relates to a division of Adelaide Gaol in which women are imprisoned, I should prefer to get an accurate report for the honourable member.

Mr. VENNING: Apart from the provision I just referred to regarding Gladstone Prison, a further amount of \$43 150 is provided elsewhere for contingency expenses of this prison. I therefore ask the Minister whether he could ascertain exactly what is the position regarding Gladstone Prison, because business people are interested in buying equipment, especially laundry equipment, for their own businesses.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I will try to obtain that information for the honourable member.

Mr. EVANS: What is the gross return from produce sold by Cadell Training Centre?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: We are at present discussing the Estimates, but I will obtain that information for the honourable member.

Mr. MATHWIN: Several payments are listed under Gladstone Prison yet it is supposed to close down. What is the explanation?

Line passed.

Chief Secretary, Miscellaneous, \$2 003 000.

Mr. EVANS: The allocation for the South Australian Fire Brigades Board has been increased by \$300 000. Where will that massive increase be used?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The increase relates to a Government contribution towards a deficit of \$256 766 and increases as a result of increased salaries, which were the result of awards and determinations.

Mr. ARNOLD: Last year the South Australian Sea Rescue Squadron received \$34 100 for equipment and other facilities. Would that expense, in the interests of sea rescue, not be a continuing expense because, other than that voluntary organisation, South Australia is not well catered for in this field?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: What the honourable member has said is basically correct. Further assistance to purchase equipment for this organisation has been deferred for a year. Apparently it will be an on-going commitment in subsequent years.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: No increase in funds has been made to provide rewards for information relating to drug trafficking offences. Can the Minister indicate what sort of reward is paid to people passing on such information? If the Government increased the reward perhaps more cases would be reported and Public Health Department and Community Welfare Department costs could be greatly reduced.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I appreciate the honourable member's motives. However, of the \$500 voted last year only \$456 was spent. The sum this year provides for the payment of rewards for information received by the Police Department regarding drug trafficking offences. Perhaps people are not too anxious to inform the police about these matters for a reward. A person in my district passed

on information of this nature without thought of reward, so I suggest other citizens could be of a like nature.

Mr. ARNOLD: I suggest that the *Government Gazette* be made available to all electorate offices. The printing cost involved would be nowhere near the cost of reverse-charge telephone calls that are made when members seek information from the Parliamentary Library on matters raised from day to day in electorate offices.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The honourable member's suggestion may have some value in relation to country electorate offices, but I would think that most metropolitan members could obtain the necessary information quickly. I assure the honourable member that his suggestion will be considered.

Mr. MATHWIN: No allocation appears this year for the Lions Club, whereas \$2 000 was made available last year. I presume that the payment last year was for a building scheme sponsored by that club. Do the various charitable organisations listed under this heading have to apply to the Government annually for a grant; or, once they are on the list, do they automatically receive a grant? Perhaps many other worthy organisations should have an opportunity of being included in the list.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The sum of \$2 000 paid to the Lions Club last year was a once-only grant for assistance in publishing the booklet *Beware of Strangers*—a very worthwhile publication for young children. There is no automatic entitlement for a grant. Organisations that have been established for some time and have demonstrated that their activities are worth while could find it easier to be considered for a grant than could new organisations trying to break in. There is little chance nowadays of anyone receiving an automatic entitlement.

Dr. EASTICK: I cannot find any allocation under this line for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Is the allocation provided somewhere else?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I will get the information for the honourable member.

Mr. ALLEN: In connection with freight concessions on and costs associated with cartage of water to dry areas, I doubt whether this year's allocation of \$1 000 will be sufficient. I spent last Friday in the North-East, where the water situation is becoming desperate. Water will have to be carted by rail to Yunta, and most stations, having no surface water, are now relying on a few bores.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Departmental officers try hard to keep expenditure within the Estimates but, where unexpectedly serious needs arise, additional funds can be spent.

Mr. MATHWIN: Regarding the payment of expenses of victims and relatives of victims of the Tumut Ponds bus accident, I have drawn the Treasurer's attention to the plight faced by members of the Brighton Senior Citizens Club who are awaiting a court action which will possibly start next February and last until next August. These people will therefore have to wait for a long time for reimbursement of payments they have made. Unlike some younger people, these people cannot face life if they are in debt. Consequently, at great personal financial disadvantage to themselves, some of them have paid their accounts, and they are now broke. When I asked the Treasurer whether it would be possible to speed up the hearing, he replied that he did not think there was much he could do. A newspaper report said that two members of the Commonwealth Parliament who had approached the Treasurer had said that there would be an earlier hearing. The only way in which this matter can be brought forward

is for the Treasurer to assign another judge to hear the case. When I asked the Treasurer about this weeks ago, he said he would see whether it would be possible, but I have not yet received further information from him. These aged victims are in a desperate situation. If there is any possibility at all of the Treasurer taking some action to assist these people I believe that, as the Leader of this State, he is morally bound to do what he can to help them.

Line passed.

Attorney-General, \$4 380 000.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: My first questions are these: where is the Attorney-General, and to whom have we to direct our questions?

The CHAIRMAN: To the Deputy Premier.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: It is unfortunate that the Attorney-General is not here to answer questions. Is the sum to be provided sufficient to meet the number of Parliamentary Counsel required? The Treasurer last week gave as an excuse for the eight-month recess that there was a backlog in the preparation of legislation and that the Parliamentary Counsel could not keep up with the work load. Most of us know that was either completely dishonest (which I suspect it was, there being other reasons why the Treasurer wanted Parliament to rise) or that there is not sufficient money for the Parliamentary Counsel to carry out their task. No funds are provided for extra staff. The amount has been increased from \$104 000 to \$111 000, and I doubt that that would even cover increased salaries.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Deputy Premier): First, I must correct the statement of the honourable member. There will be no eight-month holiday during this session of Parliament.

Mr. Dean Brown: There was going to be an eight-month holiday, but he changed his mind.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am correcting the honourable member's statement. If he knew about the availability of Parliamentary Counsel, I think the honourable member would be aware of the problems the Government has experienced in obtaining the services of such people. There is a shortage of qualified Parliamentary Counsel in this and in every other Parliament in this country. The slight increase in the item is for increased salaries, but if trained and suitable Parliamentary Counsel become available and make their services available to us, we will snap them up. The Attorney-General, incidentally, tonight is attending the South Australian Law Society dinner; it is fairly normal that the Attorney-General would attend, and I think that was known to the honourable member.

Mr. Dean Brown: Where is his first responsibility—to attend dinners or to attend Parliament?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I imagine his first responsibility is the same as that of the Leader of the Opposition, who is at the same dinner, as also are the member for Mitcham and several others.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: The Deputy Premier claimed that I had misquoted the position. Last week in this Chamber the Treasurer said there would be no autumn sitting. That is at page 584 of *Hansard*. When that reply was given to me, the Leader of the Opposition took the matter up and the Treasurer, in reply, said there were insufficient Parliamentary Counsel. Today, however, we find that the sittings of the House are to be extended. The Deputy Premier has admitted that no further Parliamentary Counsel have been available, so it would appear either that the Treasurer was not genuine in



his statements last week or that the Deputy Premier is now misleading us. The statement is completely inconsistent with what was said previously and clearly indicates that Parliament will be sitting for more weeks than was previously expected, yet no further Parliamentary Counsel have become available. Either the Treasurer or the Deputy Premier is deliberately trying to mislead the public and Parliament.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Last week there was a discussion, promoted by the Opposition, during the course of which, if he looks closely at the report of my remarks, the honourable member will find that I said the Government had not decided what its programme would be.

Mr. Dean Brown: Read page 584.

Mr. Nankivell: Who's the boss?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am the Leader of the House. I said that the programme had not been formulated and I said, too, that on the night before I was speaking, the Minister of Transport, the Parliamentary Counsel, and I had spent some time trying to work out a programme. I added that I would be making a recommendation to Cabinet on the matter and that I thought it was listed to be considered after Executive Council met on the Thursday, but that certainly it would be before Cabinet on Monday. The programme was put before Cabinet on Monday. The statement made today was based on that programme, which is an accurate prediction. The Treasurer or whoever composed the previous reply had not contacted me as Leader of the House to ascertain whether the programme had been completed. I also said during the discussion that the Treasurer had said that this was not a firm programme. The Treasurer said last Wednesday that there was some possibility of an autumn session, yet the honourable member is saying that one statement or the other must be incorrect. The Deputy Leader mentioned 96 Bills, whereas there could be 126.

Mr. Goldsworthy: Why did you object to my bringing that up?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Not at all, but the honourable member used it when it was used in another place. However, I do not want to get on to that. We have to list the priorities the Government places on the legislation, and Cabinet has to approve. That was not really finalised—

The CHAIRMAN: Order! This matter is now becoming the subject of debate, and, although I have allowed honourable members some latitude, I suggest that they get back to the lines.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be happy to do so, but I am replying to some of the remarks which were made by the member for Davenport and which I consider to be inaccurate.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I suggest to the Deputy Premier that he read page 584 of *Hansard* regarding the question on the sittings of the House.

The CHAIRMAN: I have already ruled that matter out of order.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I was pointing out the inconsistency that clearly indicates—

The CHAIRMAN: Order! Will the honourable member for Davenport resume his seat. I have already said that I have ruled that matter out of order and there be no further discussion on it.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: According to the Deputy Premier, there is a pressing need for more Parliamentary

Counsel, but that points up the dilemma we are in. The Deputy Premier has repudiated a reply the Treasurer gave last week.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! Will the honourable Deputy Leader resume his seat. I have given a ruling concerning discussion on sittings of the House. If the honourable Deputy Leader adheres to discussing the Parliamentary Counsel's Branch and the need for additional staff, he is within the scope of that line. However, concerning the sittings of the House, I have ruled that matter out of order, and the honourable member for Davenport and the honourable Deputy Premier should not debate that matter. The honourable Deputy Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: It is difficult to establish fact when we are getting conflicting statements from the Deputy Premier and the Treasurer. Despite what the Deputy Premier has said, if we listen to the Treasurer obviously there is not the necessity for an increase in the branch's staff, because his argument is that, "We do not need to sit, because we have completed our reforms." It makes it difficult for the Opposition to know what kind of programme the Government intends and for us to negotiate with the Government, when the Treasurer's statements are at variance with those of the Deputy Premier in so many areas. The Parliamentary Counsel's Branch has managed to handle a heavy legislative programme in the earlier sessions of Parliament since I have been here, and with singular success, and I remember when Mr. Hackett-Jones, a competent officer, joined the staff. But how do we get to the truth of the matter?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am sure that the Treasurer would back what I have said, because he knows what a task the branch's staff has in preparing legislation for the Government, as well as for the Opposition. The branch's staff often works 16 hours a day consistently and almost (if not) every weekend while the pressure is on. The branch is unable to deal with the consolidation of Acts, so we must have that dealt with outside.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: If we are to believe the Treasurer's statement that his Government has completed its major legislative programme and brought about the required reforms, there is no need for Parliament to sit. So, there should be no need for further legislation or for an increase in staff. However, I tend to go along with the Deputy Premier's statement that we could well do with an increase in staff. This is at complete variance with what the Treasurer stated last week, and the Minister cannot get around it.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I have found that, in reporting cases to the Prices and Consumer Affairs Branch, it will deal only with matters involving private individuals: it will not act on any complaints made by a company or an individual acting in a professional manner. I reported a case involving a shopkeeper or professional person, whose case the branch would not handle because it related to his business. It appears that the Government is willing to support individuals, but it is not willing to support a person acting in a commercial manner. Will the Minister ensure that the branch is willing to consider complaints from such sources?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will have this matter checked by the Attorney-General. However, regarding the point raised, I am certain that the creation of consumer protection was designed foremost to protect the individual citizen who has no expertise in commercial activity and who has no expertise available to him as a guide in commercial activity. It is my view of the legislation that the



people who administer it should first operate in that area. People operating in a commercial area have available to them some expertise, or should at least know some of the requirements in order to protect themselves. I will not give the honourable member a reply but I will refer his question to the Attorney-General, because it probably involves a matter of administrative policy, and I will try to obtain a report for him.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: The Minister's answer has highlighted the real hypocrisy of the case. I have referred to the problem encountered by an individual in business on his own. If he were faced with the same problem as an individual he could have sought protection from the branch. The Treasurer would suggest that someone in commerce has far greater protection through his expertise and knowledge, etc., but the person concerned had no protection at all. I know the sort of answer the Minister will provide, as I imagine it will be the same sort of answer as I received last time. There is a complete discrepancy in the administration of the branch. Why is there this discrimination? It is classic thinking of the Government to give no protection to private enterprise because everyone in private enterprise is obviously a crook. An individual in business may have no more financial backing or expertise than a private individual.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I have to take issue with the honourable member. Surely the person is, of his own violation, involved in the commercial activity. No-one forced him into it.

Mr. Dean Brown: The same applies to the private individual.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The private individual has to purchase products from someone.

Mr. Dean Brown: So does the person in business.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: If a man sets himself up in commercial activity, one expects that he will have some knowledge of that activity; otherwise he is easy prey for the private enterprise system which the honourable member admires so much. The consumer has to purchase something, and he is the person, first and foremost, who deserves protection under this legislation.

Mr. Dean Brown: Perhaps the Minister misunderstood. The transaction did not refer to the line of business in which he was engaged.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Then I think that should be examined, because I believe he has the normal rights of an individual citizen.

Mr. Dean Brown: It happened in his business capacity.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: That is different again. There is no hypocrisy. If I looked at the case I could comment, but I do not know what the case is. If it is as the honourable member stipulated, I stand by what I have said.

Mr. Dean Brown: I will bring it to you.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I do not want to deal with it. The Attorney-General is the man to deal with it. I have already said I will get a report but, if the honourable member is expecting a reply, I cannot help that.

Mr. RUSSACK: I have been involved with two complaints, the first involving a hotel proprietor purchasing an electrical appliance for his own use, and the second involving a lady hairdresser who purchased and had installed an air-conditioner to serve both the salon in her home and her private lounge. In a case where people are in business on their own and where the appliance purchased is unsatisfactory and is not for resale, will the department be of assistance?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I do not know the case, but I would be surprised if the items concerned were not purchased in the name of the business.

Mr. Russack: I think they were.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Tax concessions, etc., are involved, and it is a commercial transaction. That is the point I was making, but I did not mention that specific point to the member for Davenport. If the honourable member has taken up the matter with the Commissioner and has not had success, his only other recourse is to the Attorney-General, but I doubt that, under present administrative policies, that would rate the same examination as would a similar case where the article was bought by a private individual in the normal way through a retailer and it was not satisfactory.

Mr. RUSSACK: In the two instances to which I have referred, whilst it was pointed out that there was no provision in the Act, I must say that the department did assist.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I think many people in their own business are in a position similar to that which the member for Gouger has mentioned and need protection. I ask the Minister to consider widening the scope of the legislation.

Mr. MATHWIN: I refer to the item providing for oversea visit by the Chairman of the Credit Tribunal. Payments last year amounted to \$6 959, but the proposed amount for this year is only \$100. If anyone was going overseas for the cost of \$100, I would presume that he was going to Kangaroo Island. Can the Deputy Premier explain this provision?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The expenditure is in connection with the visit overseas last year by the Chairman of the tribunal, I think to United Kingdom and North America, to investigate consumer credit legislation. The \$100 is merely to cater for accounts that may not have been received yet as a result of the visit. I think a question was asked one evening recently about there still being an amount on the Estimates this year in respect of the visit by the Leader of the Opposition, and that was provided to cover accounts that were not received but were expected. It is not proposed to send the Chairman overseas again.

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Deputy Premier any information about the item "Law Costs": that is, if he thinks the Opposition has a right to ask?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes, I think the Opposition has a perfect right. This amount is to cover various law costs from court actions involving the State, and also costs of appeals to the High Court. High expenditure during 1974-75 was caused by an appeal in the submerged lands and territorial sea case, particularly the cost of briefing a solicitor to assist the Solicitor-General.

Mr. MATHWIN: I refer to the item "Purchase of motor vehicles" in relation to the Trade Measurements Branch. The amount provided (\$30 236) is large, and I presume that it is for many vehicles. No provision was made last year.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The explanation I have is that it is for some replacements and some new purchases that will be involved to provide transport for new inspectors.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I refer to the item "Operating of mechanical reporting equipment". I presume this refers to the new equipment purchased for Parliament House. Is that so?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: This amount includes an estimate for five courts in the Local and District Criminal Court, two courts in the Supreme Court, and one court in the Planning Appeal Board. The amount also includes the rental of two Rank Xerox copying machines and a collater. Most of this amount is paid to Court Recording Services (South Australia) Proprietary Limited.

Line passed.

Crown Law, \$890 000; Public Trustee, \$1 050 000; Supreme Court, \$742 000—passed.

Local and District Criminal Courts, \$2 717 000.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: On behalf of the member for Rocky River, I ask what action will be taken now to improve conditions at the Clare court. I read with interest last week a statement by a magistrate that he would no longer attend that court, because of its shocking state.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: That matter has nothing to do with the revenue accounts. The funds for that sort of work come from Loan funds but, as the honourable member has asked the question, I will try to get a report for him from the Public Buildings Department.

Mr. MATHWIN: I refer to the item dealing with part-time court staff and cleaning staff. I presume that the cleaning of the court would be done under contract, in the same way as school cleaning is done, on a yardage basis. Is this correct? If it is, there is the small increase that one would expect. I presume that most of the allocation would be for cleaning.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes, I take it the honourable member is correct. It allows for payment of police officers' salaries as part-time clerks of court, but it is mainly for cleaning premises, and normally (I think always) that is done by contract. Tenders are called, considered and let, and most of the money certainly would be for that.

Mr. Mathwin: It's so much a yard, isn't it?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am not certain. I think it depends on the building and the type of floor covering. The specifications can be different in each case, but each tender is called on properly drawn specifications. The tenders can vary, but what the honourable member has said can be one of the factors considered.

Line passed.

Registrar-General, \$1 880 000.

Mr. EVANS: Could the Minister obtain for me particulars of the numbers of notations that the Registrar-General has in relation to land titles where it is considered by the department that there is an incorrect survey and that there will need to be a correction of the survey?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be pleased to do that for the honourable member.

Mr. MATHWIN: My question refers to the allocation of \$2 000 for compensation payable out of the Real Property Assurance Fund. Although \$2 000 was voted last year, no payments were made. Will the Minister say whether this fund is being built up so that, if there are any calls on the fund, they can be met?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: That is so. Also, a line is created for this purpose and, if the demands on that line are greater than \$2 000, provision is made for payment of additional funds.

Line passed.

Attorney-General, Miscellaneous, \$560 000.

Dr. TONKIN: I refer to the allocation of \$20 000 for compensation for injuries resulting from criminal acts. I note that last year there was a marked excess over the vote,

and obviously the Government is allowing for an increased amount of criminal injury compensation this year. Is the Minister satisfied that the allocation is sufficient, is there any prospect that the sum will be increased, as it was two years ago, largely at the insistence of the member for Torrens, and is he pleased with the system as it is presently working? The other matter I wish to raise relates to grants to the Law Society towards the cost of legal assistance to poor persons. I have been forced to leave the Law Society dinner, where I had long conversations with members of the legal profession, who have expressed concern that the society is not receiving the funds it believes it should be receiving if it is to undertake its duties in providing legal assistance to people in the community who cannot afford normal legal fees. This is of some concern to them and to people in the community.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The line for payment of awards of criminal injury compensation applies to cases where payment is not made by the assailant or where the injury has been caused by a person or persons unknown. In this case, provision is made for compensation payments in cases already being processed and in expectation of others being lodged during the year. In all cases, payment is not made by the Government until an inquiry has been conducted by the Deputy Master of the Supreme Court. Regarding whether the Attorney considers that the allocation is sufficient, I will refer the matter to him. Certainly, I know of no submissions being made to Cabinet in this respect or of any move being made to amend the Act. I will also refer to the Attorney the Leader's question whether he is satisfied that this scheme is working.

Regarding grants for costs of administering the legal assistance scheme, the Leader is no doubt aware that this year's vote is double that of last year. That is a recognition by the Government that there is an increasing need for this type of service in the community. Whether it is sufficient is another question; I do not suppose anyone is ever satisfied with the provisions that are made. This year's vote is to cope with a rapid expansion in the number of assignments under the scheme. This, coupled with increased legal costs, has caused the Government to double the allocation.

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Minister ascertain whether the allocation for payment of compensation for injuries resulting from criminal acts also covers the compensation paid to persons who care for inmates of homes such as those at Magill and who are injured as a result of their employment?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: To my knowledge, no. This allocation is to cover payments to people where no payment is being made by an assailant or where the assailant is not apprehended or known. Regarding the persons to whom the honourable member has referred, I should think normal workmen's compensation would apply. That would be the protection that those people receive. However, I will check and let the honourable member know.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I refer to the grant being made to the Royal Association of Justices of South Australia. A gentleman who came to see me yesterday regarding this line considered that justices performed an important function in this State. I understand that their services are given without charge.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: There is an allowance, I think.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: But their actual time is given without charge. Perhaps the Minister could obtain

information for me regarding this matter. The gentleman who saw me yesterday asked me to ascertain how many hours were given free of charge by justices throughout the State as well as to obtain any information regarding payments made to justices for the work they do.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will get that information for the member and let him have it. However, I think it would be difficult to get accurate information regarding the first part of his question, although I suppose someone could try. I will have the other matter examined and get the honourable member a reply.

Mr. ALLISON: Will the Minister say whether the \$500 000 grant to the Law Society includes a sum for the provision of a country legal aid service, or does it relate solely to the metropolitan area at this stage?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Offhand, I do not know. However, I will ascertain for the honourable member whether any provision in this respect is being made and let him know.

Line passed.

Treasury, \$544 000; Superannuation, \$470 000—passed. Valuation, \$1 784 000.

Dr. TONKIN: Considering the work load placed on the present staff of the Valuation Department by recent changes to the Valuer-General's activities, can the Minister say whether the proposed sum is sufficient? Is the Valuer-General getting the up-to-date valuations he would like to be getting, and is the equalisation scheme working satisfactorily in light of information coming back to him?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: As far as I am aware, the equalisation scheme is working satisfactorily, but I will refer the Leader's question to the Valuer-General and obtain a report for the Leader.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: A constituent of mine recently had his house revalued by the Valuation Department. The valuation has a multiplier applied to it for the purpose of determining land tax, and the valuation was increased by about 20 per cent. It is unfair that the multiplier should be applied in this case, as it is a more recent valuation. Other land in the Burnside area was valued in 1973-74.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: For taxing purposes?

Mr. DEAN BROWN: In two cases drawn to my attention, the house-owners said they were told that the 1973-74 valuation would be the last valuation for five years. I imagine the same situation applies to Engineering and Water Supply assessments.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will check the matter raised by the honourable member, because it is important.

Mr. Dean Brown: I may be wrong.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: On the surface it seems that the valuation is unjust. It may be necessary for the honourable member to give me the name of the person involved so I can check the complaint.

Mr. MATHWIN: The allocation to purchase office machines and equipment for this department has been increased from actual payments last year of \$9 746 to \$57 600. Is the reason for the increase that the department is installing computers?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The increase is entirely the result of purchasing a key to disc data entry system to replace the existing obsolete punched card system. It is updating information that is from time to time stored and fed into computers.

Line passed.

State taxes, \$1 610 000.

Mr. EVANS: Is the sum of \$265 000 proposed for refunds and remissions to cover Government promises regarding stamp duty on house transactions and house transfers to dual ownership?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Provision is made for stamp duty refunds to ex-servicemen, \$15 000; gift and stamp duty remissions on the transfer of interest in matrimonial houses, \$50 000; the allowance of land tax credits in respect of primary production land to be applied towards 1975-76 tax on the basis that the increase in valuation that applied for 1974-75 taxing purposes are limited to 100 per cent, \$160 000; and business franchise petroleum remissions on account of hardship of \$40 000—a total of \$265 000.

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister say how many people were employed collecting and supervising business franchise licence fees up to June 30, 1975, and what is the estimated cost this financial year? I understand the staff involved is employed wholly in the State Taxes Department. An assessment must have been made of how much this costs the State to maintain.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The sum of \$84 000 relates to A.D.P. centre charges of \$23 500, the printing of duty stamps and paper used for this purpose amounts to \$13 000, and postage, printing, etc., amounts to \$11 500, and valuation charges by the Valuation Department amount to \$7 000—a total of \$55 000. Provision has been made for 1974-75 cost increases for a full year is \$29 000, making a total increase of \$84 000.

Mr. BECKER: What was the number of staff employed in collecting business franchise licence fees, what was the cost of employing that staff to June 30, 1975, and what is the estimated cost this financial year?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I think it is probably an added administrative load, but I will seek that information for the honourable member.

Mr. EVANS: This year it is estimated that salaries will increase by between 20 per cent and 22 per cent yet this department is allowing only \$141 000 this year for the Deputy Commissioners, assessors, accounting, clerical and general staff. That sum is considerably less than a 20 per cent increase, so will there be a reduction of staff employed in this department or will officers not receive the estimated salary increases that people are predicting will occur?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The increase of \$141 000 relates in part to the effects of 1974-75 salary awards for a full year (\$51 000) and annual salary increments of \$16 000. It might interest the member for Hanson to know that further salary costs of the business franchise branch operate for a full year for tobacco licences and for a half year for petrol licences and the amount involved is \$31 000. That sum will be reduced, because only tobacco licence fees will be collected. Positions vacant in 1974-75 and to be filled for a full year accounts for \$11 000, and new positions and temporary assistance accounts for \$32 000. Whether that represents a downturn, I am not certain but I will check the situation for the honourable member and let him know.

Line passed.

Treasurer, Miscellaneous, \$28 790 000.

Mr. MATHWIN: What is the reason for the considerable increase in the allocation for the Coast Protection Board?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The increase provides for payment of interest at semi-government rates on amounts that the board is obliged to raise outside the Loan Budget.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I refer to the allocation of \$300 for fees and expenses connected with the Business Franchise Appeal Tribunal. How will the tribunal operate? Has it anything to do with the petrol franchise tax? It appears that the Treasury remits the tax in some cases, but it is not willing to remit all of the tax, because of the High Court challenge against the legislation. When I asked the Treasurer a question about this matter, he said that the tax was remitted in cases of extreme hardship. How is extreme hardship determined?

Mr. Becker: There's a formula.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: If there is a formula, it has not been supplied to me.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: A tribunal has been established to hear appeals against licence fee assessments under the Business Franchise (Petroleum) Act and the Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act. So, I take it that it is a tribunal to do the very thing to which the honourable member has referred. I take it that people would, first, be required to appeal to the Treasurer and, on the rejection of an appeal, they would have the right to go to the tribunal and contest the decision. Regarding the formula, the problem is that a case is pending before the High Court which prevents the Treasurer from divulging exactly what the formula is.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: That information is a little disturbing, because it is the first whisper I have heard that there is an appeal tribunal. One of the people for whom I have been making representations has decided to sell out; he was not aware of the existence of the tribunal. This important information would have been most useful to me in my dealings with my constituents, and tomorrow I would like confirmation of what the Deputy Premier has said.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I do not think you need to confirm it.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: In all my dealings on behalf of three people who are experiencing hardship, I was not made aware by the officers that an appeal was possible. After the officers had telephoned the Treasury, they said to me, "Bad luck. They won't remit any more tax."

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I have given the information I have here.

Dr. EASTICK: In connection with the national sewerage programme, there has been a massive increase from actual payments last year of \$74 624 to an allocation this year of \$439 000. I had believed that the Australian Government was providing funds to the South Australian Government and other State Governments for this purpose. In connection with the item "Insurance of Government buildings, etc., against fire and provision for premiums for special purposes", \$200 000 was provided last year but \$350 000 was actually spent, and this year the figure has reverted to \$200 000—a massive change.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The allocation in connection with the national sewerage programme is repayment of interest in connection with loans advanced to the State in respect of national sewerage and urban and regional development agreements. Regarding the allocation for insurance, I point out that the State carries its own risk on Government buildings through the Government Insurance Fund, and it takes out policies with insurance companies for special purposes, such as air travel for Ministers and members of Parliament. Several costly fires in schools have necessitated a rather greater transfer to the fund than had been anticipated.

Dr. EASTICK: So, this is a transfer of funds, not of premiums. The allocation of \$439 000 that the Government has to find in connection with the national sewerage programme represents a massive increase. It is payment of interest on a fund that was originally given to the State as an interest-free grant.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: They said they would, but they didn't.

Dr. EASTICK: This is a let-down that is reflected in a massive allocation.

Mr. NANKIVELL: In view of the possible transfer of our railways to the Commonwealth Government (it is not a fact until the Senate passes the Bill), is the sum proposed of \$1 332 000 to be a continuing charge for standardisation and equipment?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: It provides for the payment of principal and interest under the agreements. The State was required to repay to the Australian Government 30 per cent of the capital cost in 50 equal annual instalments, together with interest on the balance of the State's share outstanding at the end of the year. From 1975-76 there will be no net impact on the Budget since the cost of servicing the debt will be borne in full by the Australian Government. For this year existing appropriation procedures have been retained for the whole of the railways operation.

Mr. NANKIVELL: I take it this is not a continuing charge, but a terminating charge; we are not responsible for any sinking fund or interest payments?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: It will cease to be a charge.

Mr. MATHWIN: The sum voted last year as a contribution towards deficits of the Municipal Tramways Trust was \$5 000 000, while actual payments totalled \$5 900 000. The amount proposed this year is \$8 000 000, an increase of almost 30 per cent. What is the reason for such an increase?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The greater deficit will be due primarily to increased wages and fuel costs for this year.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: On the one hand, the Government makes a contribution to the Electricity Trust of South Australia, while on the other hand it taxes the trust's turnover to the extent of almost \$5 000 000 a year. I understand the explanation of this item is that this is a contribution for subsidies in country areas. The trust works as a separate organisation, making up its own accounts. Why should this be a separate item?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: It is a matter that the Electricity Trust administers for the Government. The Government pays a subsidy to country consumers to keep them within 10 per cent of the tariffs that operate in the metropolitan area, and the trust simply administers the scheme on behalf of the Government. It is a separate administrative Act.

Mr. BECKER: I refer to the expenses of conversion and public loans and to the expenses of management in connection with inscription of stock, etc. The two items together total \$1 100 000, while the actual payments in 1974-75 totalled about \$890 000. Loan raising was increased in this financial year, but it seems that the increase in these two areas was \$212 000. How is this made up and why is such a large increase necessary?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The sum in connection with expenses of conversion and public loans is to cover the greater part of South Australia's share of the costs,

principally brokerage and advertising, of floating Commonwealth loans, including premiums payable on special bonds and discounts offered on cash and conversion loans. The balance is met from Loan Account.

Mr. Becker: We get charged the lot?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: No, that is our share. Last year's holders of special bonds had a strong incentive to convert to the latest issues, as interest rates rose sharply. Provision has been made this year for a catching-up in outstanding accounts plus an increase in the cost of raising loans. In the case of the second point, this refers to South Australia's share of the cost of the Commonwealth Stock Registry, which records all Australian public debt.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I seek your ruling, Mr. Acting Chairman. I refer to the item relating to a transfer towards the deficit of the railways. Is it competent for me now to discuss the proposed railways deficit in this year's Budget? As the guillotine will be dropped, there is a good chance that we will not get around to this later.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Mr. Keneally): The Deputy Leader has sought a ruling. I am ruling that it would not be in order to debate this matter because we are talking about the proposed Estimates for 1975-76, and as there will be no expenditure under this item I cannot rule in favour of the discussion.

Mr. BECKER: The sum of \$1 548 000 is proposed to be allocated for interest on trust funds and on other moneys. Last year we voted \$2 250 000 but paid out only \$1 505 070. What was the reason for the large discrepancy?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The difference is due to a drop in interest-bearing balances held in trust by the State experienced last financial year, owing to large institutional depositors being able to obtain superior rates elsewhere.

Line passed.

Lands, \$8 900 000.

Mr. RODDA: The sum of \$2 000 proposed for the Vertebrate Pest Control Authority seems extremely small if the authority is to carry out what I consider to be its function. Can the Deputy Premier give any information about the constitution of the authority?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: As I have no information with me, I will certainly obtain it for the honourable member as soon as possible.

Line passed.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation and Minister of Irrigation, Miscellaneous, \$1 100 000—passed.

Mr. BECKER: Mr. Acting Chairman, I wish to speak on that line.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; the line has already been passed.

Engineering and Water Supply, \$36 460 000; Public Buildings, \$32 156 000—passed.

State Supply, \$1 430 000.

Dr. TONKIN (Leader of the Opposition): Are the operations of the State Supply Department being extended to cover the purchase and supply of equipment and goods generally for all Government departments? How long has the department been fully operational on its present basis, and is it likely that its activities will be taken over, or that it will be replaced as agents, by a new body being established by the Commonwealth Government?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The only recent change has been in the department's name, but the department's functions have been the same for a long time. Its main

function is that it is responsible for the purchase and supply of all equipment for Government purposes, and I know of no moves for it to be taken over.

Dr. Tonkin: It was a suggestion made.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I assure the Leader that it will not receive favourable consideration if it is advanced, because we are pleased with the functions of the department as it is and as it serves the State. The department is probably large enough now without becoming even larger or being removed from the Government.

Line passed.

Minister of Works, Miscellaneous, \$855 000.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Can the Minister say whether research into salt damp treatment has been successful?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works): A report has been submitted, and I will obtain a copy of it for the honourable member. This matter, which is far more important than many people realise, is costing considerable money in this State. As far as I know, the report is interesting.

Mr. RODDA: Regarding the item "Maintenance of sea outlet from Lake Bonney", the allocation has been increased from \$7 000 to \$10 000. I have seen the pond, the debris, and all the work that has been done there, and realise that something had to be done to clear the outlet, because the effluent, etc., seemed to be backing up. Can the Minister say what is envisaged by this expenditure and whether the sum will cover what I think would be required to make this a functional outlet?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The outlet became necessary because of the break-out in the early 1950's. When the outlet was first created, complete control was lost, and the level of the lake fell alarmingly, thus causing problems. The lake gradually filled up of its own accord over a period to the extent that it reached a high level, and there was a distinct danger that there could be a break-out at the same point again. It was imminent that we act to build the outlet that now controls the level of the lake. It is important that we control the level of the lake because it receives effluent from the two paper mills. If the level of the lake is not controlled and held as high as possible, the break-down of the effluent is not effective as it otherwise might be. The allocation is for continuing maintenance as a result of storm damage. If there is a need to spend greater amounts because of an unforeseen circumstance, the item is in the Estimates, and that means that money can be directed towards the need to maintain the outlet in an efficient operating manner.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: The committee undertaking research into salt damp treatment was established by the Government some time ago. About a year ago I asked a question in the House about the matter. A series of advertisements were inserted in the press by the committee shortly after I asked my question. If there is a report, will the Government make it available to members? If it is not freely available, will the Government make it available to the member for Mallee, the member for Gouger and me?

A water supply is sought for the Keyneton area, but difficulties have arisen concerning the Engineering and Water Supply Department's methods in establishing the need for a supply. Several approaches have been made to the department, but each was unsatisfactory regarding some aspect. I hope that departmental officers will go to the area to see whether the provision of a water supply is feasible.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: That sounds like self-interest.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: It is not self-interest. If the Minister says that, he is talking absolute nonsense. My job is to represent my constituents, and I happen to represent the township of Keyneton and 11 000 people in the district.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: The honourable member has a bad attack of it tonight.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: To make such a stupid interjection and say I have a self-interest, when all I am doing is making an inquiry on behalf of my constituents, shows what the Minister thinks of the Parliamentary process. Will the Minister ascertain the guidelines so that the people of Keyneton can have an investigation made into the feasibility of a water supply for their area?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Concerning the point raised by the Deputy Leader and the member for Mallee, I did overlook a statement concerning the Salt Damp Committee. Provision was overlooked in the preparation of the Estimates, and a further \$3 000 will be required by the committee to continue its investigation to enable it to report to the Government. The report should be available by about mid-1976. Concerning the other matter raised by the honourable member, I will inquire and let him know.

Mr. ARNOLD: Is the \$5 000 allocated for a survey of the Renmark flood banks to be used to determine the amount that should be allocated annually for the upgrading and consolidating of flood banks in that area in order to avoid the rush that occurs whenever there is a flood in the Murray River?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The situation is as the honourable member described. When I visited Renmark last year the need for upgrading the flood banks was pointed out to me. The honourable member would know better than I just how much Renmark relies on the efficiency of flood banks and the need to survey them constantly so as to keep them in a reasonable condition.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Renmark is protected to some extent by flood banks on the Paringa side of the river. The Minister may be aware of the problem on the Paringa side west of the bridge going towards lock 5. I am wondering whether that area, which only just survived the last high river, will also be examined, because it suffered damage, which the Minister said he believed would be covered by the River Murray Commission funds for rehabilitation but which was not so covered. This problem concerns the council.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I cannot answer that question now without making further inquiries. The danger becoming apparent during the last flood was that, if we were not careful in the area, lock 5 would be by-passed. It was thought that this should be the concern of the River Murray Commission. The commission told us that the problem was not as serious as it was first thought to be and that it would not inevitably lead to by-passing lock 5. I made an impassioned plea to the Minister of Local Government for funds to assist the Paringa council, but I do not think I got far with it. Funds were allocated by the Highways Department for the repair of the road to the lock but this was held up at our request, because we considered that, in spite of the \$8 000 allocated, \$15 000, \$16 000 or \$17 000 should be spent to upgrade and reinforce the river banks on that side as well as to breach the road in the area. I will inquire whether the survey covers that area or not.

Mr. RUSSACK: Is research being conducted into various methods, and will the Salt Damp Committee be able to suggest what are the best methods to arrest and correct salt dampness, or is it concentrating its inquiries on the electrolysis method?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be pleased to ascertain the terms of reference for the honourable member so that he will know the scope of the inquiry. As far as I know, the committee is considering every known method of combating salt damp.

Mr. ARNOLD: I refer to the item "Water supplies and irrigation schemes—preliminary surveys", for which there has been a substantial increase from \$250 381 paid last year to \$440 000 provided this year. Does this indicate that the irrigation schemes at present under construction and rehabilitation of headworks and distribution systems will be speeded up, or is it mainly for irrigation distribution systems or for general water supplies throughout the State?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Some of the money is provided for investigations in that field, but money is also being provided for the survey of water resources that will not be developed. We still do not know the total water resources of the State, and investigation is continuing in that matter. Under this item, money will be provided mainly in that area as well.

Line passed.

Minister of Education, \$94 000.

Mr. VENNING: The total amount of pay-roll tax for this department is \$960 646, and I ask the Minister what effect this item is having on the administration of his department.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD (Minister of Education): The honourable member has put up an extraordinary performance this evening. It seems that pay-roll tax is the unsolved mystery so far as he is concerned. This is on the line as an accounting procedure and the specific answer to the question is "No".

Line passed.

Education, \$238 050 000.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Some time ago I spoke to the Minister on the question of paying allowances to students in training, particularly those posted to country schools to continue their instructional training. I pointed out that there was hardship for some if they could not obtain reasonably cheap accommodation, and the Minister stated that he was taking the matter up with his Commonwealth colleague (Mr. Beazley). I ask the Minister whether he had any success, because the amount provided in the item has been reduced by about \$1 000 000.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The reduction is merely because of the reduction in the number of bonded students. There has been no reply yet from Mr. Beazley, but I will raise this matter when I contact him on other matters in the next few weeks. There are still a few bonded students who come in at a higher level, fourth year level, in colleges of advanced education, and lower rates apply in the case of unbonded students, but the specific matter to which I referred in my approach to Mr. Beazley was the allowance for country service when a specific proposition was put about increasing the amounts that C.A.E.'s could make available for this purpose.

Mr. NANKIVELL: I was referring specifically to students who, as part of their course, were obliged to go to a school for instruction. At present trainee students in area schools throughout my district are given a modest amount to provide for living away. I considered that

amount inadequate and thought this was the matter the Minister was taking up with Mr. Beazley. Am I correct?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Yes. That is not a charge against this provision at all. It is a payment from the specific college of advanced education from money made available from the appropriate tertiary commission.

Mr. EVANS: Is the Minister saying that the provision is mainly for bonded students, or is it also an allowance to students to meet some of their costs while they are attending colleges? Is the Minister aware of the objection that some people have to being asked for details when they try to state a case for receiving help while they are going through the college, and is it intended to alter the wording and the personal detail asked for regarding income and total worth in the world?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: With the exception of the few in special categories who have been offered a bonded scholarship, we are moving to a situation where, by the beginning of next year, there will be only unbonded scholarships offered at, I think, \$600 a year each. I imagine that the questionnaire to which the honourable member refers would be in relation to specific assistance from the Australian Government for a boarding allowance, etc., and as such would not be under my control. I think I should get a specific report on the matter, but I understand that it would be in relation to money made available from the Australian Government through the C.A.E., not from this Government, because all we will have will be the unbonded system.

Mr. VENNING: Does this line include provision to pay the President of the Institute of Teachers?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: That is one detail with which I have not caught up in my brief period as Minister of Education, and I will get the information. I should have thought it unlikely that it would come under this provision, but I cannot point to any other item under which it would be paid if the honourable member's assumption was correct.

Mr. NANKIVELL: There is a substantial increase under the heading "Administration and finance". Is this to cover increases in awards or the appointment of additional accounting officers? I draw the Minister's attention to page 73 of the Auditor-General's Report where, in criticising the system of accounting, the Auditor-General says:

The introduction of an improved accounts classification and the advent of computer processing of accounts has provided some improvement in the area of control over expenditure, but further development is essential.

Further on, under the heading "Control of expenditure", the Auditor-General refers to a Systems Review Group, which I presume comprises officers of the Accounts Branch. Can the Minister say what progress that group has made in dealing with this real problem (the accountability of the various sections of the department), relating it to the itemised expenditure of schools, which I think is what is intended ultimately under this scheme?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The line specifically covers the development of regionalisation within the Education Department. Members will be aware of the regions that have been created, and it is intended to create additional regions as time proceeds, in particular to regionalise the greater metropolitan area. It also covers the creation of the Research and Planning Division. Regarding the review of accounting procedures, much work has been done. We consider that we are moving closely towards the situation in which we can meet the criticisms made

by the Auditor-General over the past couple of years. One of the problems has been the deliberate policy by the Government (a policy which, incidentally, I support) of not rapidly expanding the Public Service. Certainly, one of the obvious things that would have affected the situation would have been sufficient additional appointments of people with accounting experience. There are other reasons why it is necessary that the rate of growth be checked. The additional vote does not specifically cover this. What expansion has been necessary to cover the points raised by the Auditor-General is modest indeed. The large increase relates mainly to regionalisation.

Mr. EVANS: My question relates to the allocation of \$3 261 000 for "Buses—Running expenses and payments under contracts for transport of students". I have raised with the former Minister on many occasions, and with the present Minister either just before or immediately after he took over the portfolio, the matter of students living in the Iron Bank, Upper Sturt, area, being placed in the impossible situation of having no public transport whatsoever. The department uses the excuse that the road is not good enough, while the council says that there is no necessity to improve it at present because school buses are not travelling on the road. Will the Minister take up this matter and ascertain whether a small bus can be provided for the children who live in this area?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Provision has been made for the expansion of services in the amount budgeted. The increased allocation this year over the sum spent last year relates largely to wage increases for contractors, repair costs, and so on. I will investigate the matter to see whether the group of people to which the honourable member has referred can be so favoured.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: My question relates to the teaching of religious education in schools and, if I need to found it on a line, I do so on lines 00 11, 00 02, and 00 03. The assurance I wish to obtain from the Minister arises out of a resolution that was passed at the last Australian Labor Party convention, which resolution apparently reads as follows:

That this convention resolve that the Loveday method of asking parents to choose whether or not they wish their children to attend any course on religion be adopted forthwith as a uniform procedure in Government schools, and that this question be put to parents when courses of religious education are first introduced into a school and subsequently at the time of each student's enrolment.

With the report of that resolution published in the July 9 issue of *Teachers Journal* was the following editorial:

The elimination of religious education as a separate subject in infants and primary schools and its establishment as an optional subject in secondary schools is South Australian Branch Labor Party policy following the 72nd annual convention of the branch last month.

Subsequently, apparently people wrote to the then Minister of Education about the matter, and received replies signed by the Minister for the Environment and the member for Henley Beach about this. In a letter dated July 29, he said:

The resolutions from the A.L.P. conference do not remove religious education from schools entirely but suggest that it be covered under social studies in primary schools while remaining a separate subject in secondary schools. There are many good reasons why students should become aware of the influence of Christianity and other religions on our culture and world cultures. I have been advised by the Minister of Education that it is not the intention of the proposed courses to teach particular sets of values but rather to provide opportunities for students to clarify their own by being exposed to the various ways people have responded to value questions. Of course, this would be at a



level appropriate to the child's development. Teachers of religious education in secondary schools will be trained specialists.

That answer seems to me to avoid the question which was asked of the Minister and which springs from that motion. This matter has been regarded as of the utmost seriousness and, although I will not quote the lot or indeed any of it word for word, the recent Synod of the Diocese of the Church of England in this State passed, following the Archbishop's charge, a long resolution asking, in effect, that the present arrangements for religious education be retained and that there should be no suggestion of altering them until they have been given a much longer and fair trial. I want to obtain from the Minister a public assurance that there will be no change, despite the resolution of his Party convention that there will be no change, in the present arrangements regarding religious education in Government schools.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: I cannot give the honourable member that assurance, any more than I could give him an assurance if he was asking a question from the opposite viewpoint. I point out for the Committee's benefit that the resolution to which the honourable member has referred was only one of about four resolutions that were carried by the Party convention at that time, and I am giving my attention to all of them at present. It would seem that some would require an amendment of the Education Act to become effective, and it would not be possible for me to operate in terms of that convention resolution except following an appropriate amendment of the Act. I am still receiving advice from my officers about exactly what sort of legislation would be appropriate and how it can be incorporated in some sort of amendment.

The second point is that there are certain administrative difficulties about the Loveday method in terms of what is foreseen in terms of the other resolution, especially the integration of the religious education course in primary schools into the normal social studies curriculum. The third point is that, when people call for adherence to the *status quo* in relation to religious education, it is necessary that they be more specific than that. Do they mean that the general terms of the Steinle report recommendation should be adhered to or are they maintaining a rather more hard-line position and saying that every jot and tittle of the existing situation should be retained.

The whole spirit of religious education courses is that they should be reviewed continually in the light of other material thrown up as the courses continue. I, and my predecessor, never foresaw that the sorts of course that were established in the initial part of the programme would remain unaltered. It is necessary that people be fairly specific about what they are talking about. Would the churches support a movement to integrate the religious education course in a social studies course at primary level? Many people who support the whole concept of religious education in schools and largely support the *status quo* have not yet reasonably considered that concept. I believe many church officials would support the concept provided that what we now understand as religious education in primary schools remains a significant, not an insignificant, component of the revised social studies course. The upshot of the matter is that I am not able to give the sort of reply that the honourable member requires.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I have listened with much interest to the waffle we have just heard from the Minister of Education. My recollection of the reported discussions of the Labor Party conference is that a resolution was put

forward by a section of the Party that wanted to wipe out religious education from schools. However, the gist of the Treasurer's argument in reply to these people was, "We are not in a position to do it at the moment because the churches will buck." He said, "I well remember bringing in legislation to ban hanging, and people preached against me and my Government from every pulpit in one district." The Treasurer said, "Hold your horses and we will axe it, but we can not do it all at once."

Mr. Jennings: Fair go! Where did you get that nonsense from?

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I could get the *Advertiser* report from the library. We are not privy to Labor Party conferences, but this issue was reported fairly well in the press. The Minister of Education went on with the piffle that the Government does not know what the churches are thinking, but we know that, given time, the Government will get rid of religious education.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The member for Kavel has an advantage over me, because it seems that he must have been present as an observer at the A.L.P. conference. When the conference was held I was in London or perhaps bumping into the member for Light in the main street in Toronto. I therefore cannot say from my own experience that the member for Kavel's understanding of what the Treasurer said is utter nonsense. I am not willing to base my remarks on hearsay.

Mr. Goldsworthy: Would you not regard the press reports as being correct?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: They are completely irrelevant to the task I have in front of me. The essence of what I have said to the member for Mitcham is that it is my understanding that any large-scale departure from the *status quo* regarding religious education will require an amendment to the Education Act. I am not in a position to introduce a Bill to amend the Act. If I was in a position to do so I would not be able to have it drafted or have sufficient time to have it debated. I admit that I speculated about the various ways the churches might react about this matter, but I am not exactly a stranger so far as the inner council of at least one of the participating churches is concerned, because I was present at a synod of the Methodist church at which I had the honour to be the subject of a resolution that was carried. I am aware of the comments that were made at that time, and that experience has been extremely valuable to me. I see no point in the member for Kavel's continuing with this matter in Committee. A final decision has not been made, because information about the appropriate way of dealing with the matter in terms of the present Act and regulations is not yet available.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I did not quote the entire resolution when speaking before, because I did not want to take up too much time. I understand there has been some controversy here, as there was at Glen Osmond this evening, about the matter of time. In view of the waffle, as the member for Kavel rightly called it, uttered by the Minister it is necessary for me to quote precisely the terms of the resolutions passed at the A.L.P. conference, because they are of a sweeping nature and because the Minister is apparently unwilling to stand up to them. A report of the A.L.P. resolutions is contained in the *Teachers Journal*. I will not bother with the introduction, but apparently Nick Birchall moved for the removal of R.E. as a separate subject in primary schools, and for R.E. to be offered as an optional subject at secondary level. He



got three extensions of time to move that, and then the former Minister of Education, the Hon. Hugh Hudson, moved an amendment that sought to include the words "the Education Department work towards . . ." an amendment which, in effect, sought more time to implement the changes. The following additions were also made:

The aim should be to establish any R.E. courses in infants and primary schools as part of an integrated social studies course. Indoctrination is not to be permitted and the schools must be neutral in relation to all matters of religious belief or non-belief.

The Treasurer spoke in the debate and said:

Just give us a little time and we will get there.

That is, to change the whole emphasis of education. The report continued:

Convention then agreed to take three further motions, all of which were carried after amendments. These called for: fundamental re-appraisal of the pilot R.E. curricula by the advisory curricula boards (Mr. Hudson had announced the resignation of the R.E. Standing Committee, which had previously been responsible for recommending approval of the courses); the provision of alternative suitable studies and the library resource centre for those children who do not attend R.E.; and the adoption of the optional method of opting out as a uniform procedure . . .

The motions, as amended, are all set out, and I read only the last of them before. Perhaps I need not read them all now, but I hope I have given enough to show the fundamental changes that the Labor Party conference passed with the assent, certainly after putting on the brake, of the Treasurer and the then Minister of Education; that is something at which I protest and which I will fight. As I said earlier, the synod of the diocese passed a resolution following the Archbishop's charge and, in view of what the Minister has said about not knowing what the churches want, I will have to quote from that, too.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: That is one church, not all of them.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Quite. It is one church, but it is a significant part of church opinion. I venture to suggest that the other churches would not differ very much, if at all, from this general approach. The following resolution was passed:

That this synod takes note of the following aspects of current proposals about religious education in State schools:

1. Religious education will be taught in the schools as a secular subject and will be entirely under the control of the State Education Department. This involves keeping distinct the respective roles of Church and State.
2. The religious education course will not be viewed as a promotion of Christianity, which is the work of the Church, not the State. The course is designed to stimulate informed appreciation among children of the great questions with which religion is concerned and to help them understand answers given to these questions. It is intended that such study should issue in a deeper understanding of people through an appreciation of the religious beliefs and practices which inform their lives. In particular, it will lead to an understanding of those religious elements which are part of the culture of Australia and her neighbours.
3. Such a study is important for the total education of Australian citizens whose future roles in local, national and international affairs will call for a sensitivity to religious and ideological values.
4. Such a religious education course may bring to the attention of children religious ideas which stem from religions other than Christianity. In this way it may provide a healthy challenge to the churches and stimulate them to clarify the nature of Christianity by comparison with other religions.

I should have thought that those four principles were perfectly reasonable and should stand. The resolution continues:

That this synod also takes note of the fact that certain groups in the community which we believe not to represent the views of the majority of the community are seeking to have the proposed religious education course discontinued.

That is, the A.L.P. Conference. The resolution continues:

That this synod therefore resolves as follows:

1. Any system of education which fails to give adequate and informed attention to the religious dimension of human thought and activity is seriously deficient educationally.
2. Synod therefore requests the State Government to continue to implement announced plans for a religious education course according to the principles noted above.

There can be no doubt about what the church wants. The resolution continues:

3. Any modification of the present Education Act pertaining to religious education should be delayed until such time as there has been an adequate testing of proposed curricula in terms of their educational value as secular course units.

I am surprised that the Minister spoke in the terms he did, in view of the following paragraph:

4. The Archbishop be respectfully requested to convey the views of synod to the Premier and the Minister of Education of this State and to consult on the matter with the other Bishops of this Province and the Heads of other Churches.

If the Minister has not already had that resolution, I am surprised. I have had to read it out at length so that he knows precisely or is reminded precisely what the church wants. All I want from him is an undertaking that there will not be a change in present arrangements, at least until there has been a fair trial of those arrangements. I was disappointed; I thought, as I said to the person with whom I was discussing this matter at synod, that I would get that pretty easily out of the present Minister. I thought his convictions would outweigh his political affiliations. In view of the rather long explanation that I have been obliged to give him, I give him another opportunity to give that undertaking or at least (even though it will be unwelcome to me) to say what the Government intends to do.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: I can appreciate the honourable member's concern about this matter. After all, the introduction of these courses was a major innovation so far as this Government was concerned, and it was a major victory to be able to sweep away the old unsatisfactory form of religious instruction. It is not very clear to me exactly what the honourable member is on about. It is not unusual for a Minister to stand up in this or any other Legislative Chamber and say that he is unable to give a specific piece of policy information to a member if, in fact, the Government of which he is a part has not made that decision at that time. If the honourable member is saying that I should have had my finger out by now and got that policy undertaking from the Government, all right; he can maintain that if he wants to do so. But a Minister of Education is not exactly unemployed, and it would be foolish for me to put any sort of representations before the Government of which I am a part until I have had the whole aspect of it duly considered. I have already made some matters known to the honourable member, including the fact that to implement some of these matters in the form in which they were passed by the Party convention will require amendments to the legislation, and I cannot yet give to my Cabinet colleagues information about the exact content of what legislation would be appropriate. I will make no specific recommendation until I am in that position.

I refer to some of the honourable member's comments about what was said in support of the first resolution

through the Party conference. It was said that there should be no indoctrination; it is my understanding either that there is none in the present course or that the machinery is available to eliminate it where this is shown to be the case. As I understand it, there are three strands of thought on this matter. First, there are those who believe that there is no problem in connection with the present pilot course. Secondly, there are those like Professor Richardson who are willing to bring down fairly detailed reports with regard to certain biases in the present course. And, thirdly, there are others who are professionally in the field who would say that, although Professor Richardson and others go too far, nonetheless one or two minor aspects of the present course need refining to reassure people that nothing even smelling of indoctrination should take place. Machinery is available in the present set-up to correct that situation.

In connection with the question of an optional course in high schools, beyond a certain level in high schools all courses are optional; so, that aspect need not be fixed up so far as this Government is concerned. It is one in which the person who wants to opt out is protected; that is at higher levels of education where, after all, the meatier sort of stuff will be considered, anyway. That leaves the whole concept of an integrated course with social studies, where, again, legislation would be required, and we run into problems with the fourth resolution in connection with the Loveday method. I have not yet resolved those to my own satisfaction and, until I can do so, I will not be able to make recommendations to the Government. My time table will, in part, be determined by how quickly I can have the sort of discussions I want to have with the heads of churches.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: For the information of the Minister, who obviously does not know what his Party platform is, let me briefly remind him. This is a report on the deliberations of the Labor Party in this matter, and it states:

Mr. N. Birchall, an Adelaide solicitor, unsuccessfully moved a motion that R.E. not be offered as a separate subject at the infant or primary level at Government schools, but that it may be offered as an optional subject at secondary schools. He said A.L.P. policy was to provide a free, compulsory secular system of education open to all citizens. The Labor Government had amended section 102 of the Act to provide that religious education be compulsory in Government schools. This was directly against A.L.P. policy. It was the only mistake Mr. Hudson had made while he had been in charge of education.

"This particular legislation has alienated religious minority groups which our Party platform and policy seek to protect," he said. The Premier (Mr. Dunstan) sealed the issue when he said the only difference between the motion and Mr. Hudson's amendment (which became the resolution) was time. "Just give us a little time and we will get there," he said. Mr. Dunstan said the A.L.P. had to make social reforms in South Australia at the rate the community would stand.

It is about time the Minister boned up on what the Australian Labor Party conference is doing. The Labor Party wanted to get rid of religious education, and the Treasurer said, "Give us time, and we will do it." He says there is no difference between what Mr. Birchall is proposing and what the Minister is proposing, but I can see a difference.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: I am well aware of the resolution mentioned by the Deputy Leader, because 20 minutes ago I pointed out to the member for Mitcham that the specific motion he quoted was one of four, so I was not unaware that there were other resolutions. I am perfectly well aware of them.

Mr. Goldsworthy: You said you were overseas, and you did not know.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: I said I was unaware of what was said in debate, because I was not at the convention, but I was certainly aware of the text of the motions carried. There has been no Government decision on how we should proceed, because I have not yet been in a position to put specific propositions before the Government.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Does the Government accept the principles behind this policy passed at the A.L.P. convention? Does the Government propose to work towards implementing those resolutions? It looks as though the Government does accept them and the Minister is hedging and trying not to have to admit it, but I want to know, because I cannot get the undertaking I first sought, on whether or not the Government does accept those resolutions as its policy.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The Government obviously accepts those aspects of the resolutions that are capable of implementation, and that is what I have been trying to get over to the honourable member.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The main one, then, is working towards the elimination of religious education as a separate subject. That is what the Minister is working towards. Does he accept that? Does the Government accept that? That is the underlying principle of these resolutions.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: That, as I understand it, is reliant on an amendment to the Education Act and reliant on, first, time table and, secondly, getting the amendment through both Houses.

Mr. EVANS: The sum of \$12 500 is allocated for a contribution towards the cost of a footbridge. Is that bridge to be over the main Melbourne railway line near Blackwood Primary School? If so, when will it be completed?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: No, it is for a bridge across the Torrens River near Underdale High School.

Mr. EVANS: The sum proposed for the purchase of motor vehicles this year is to be \$267 000, a massive increase over the \$70 000 voted last year and the \$75 866 actually spent. Are the vehicles to be acquired mainly buses?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: There is a Cabinet policy of using more Government vehicles, which involves purchase, instead of paying mileage rates to private owners.

Mr. EVANS: Would the Minister obtain for me details of the areas in which private contractors will be eliminated in favour of departmental buses and the approximate distances departmental buses will travel in each year of operation under each of the contracts?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Yes.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: There is a massive increase in the sums proposed for education services and resources and for administrative expenses, medical and incidental expenses, and so on. Can the Minister account for the increase?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Added equipment in the music branch is one of the items. The equipping of Arbory Park will be a considerable cost against these items. The figures also include rising costs of materials; library books and materials (particularly in respect of foundation library grants and in developing the Wattle Park Teacher Centre); printing and stationery; and transport of handicapped children, which will increase by \$108 000. The figure also provides for considerable increases in costs of rentals and lease of country teacher

housing as a result of a changed policy late in 1974 whereby the department took over payment of all rentals for premises previously rented privately from the South Australian Housing Trust. This will have a full year's impact in this financial year. Those are some of the components of the increased costs.

Mr. MATHWIN: The allocation for free textbooks in primary schools has been increased considerably. Is that increased allocation related merely to the cost of books, or does the Government expect that many more primary students will apply for the free book allowance?

[Midnight]

The CHAIRMAN: Order! Paragraph (c) of Standing Order 144a provides:

For the purpose of bringing to a conclusion any proceedings which are to be brought to a conclusion on the expiration of the time allotted under any motion passed under any of the preceding paragraphs of this Standing Order, the Speaker or the Chairman shall, at the time appointed under the motion for the conclusion of those proceedings, put forthwith any question already proposed from the Chair and any other question requisite to dispose of the business before the House or Committee . . .

As the time, namely, 12 midnight, which the Committee had earlier decided to be the time for the conclusion of the Committee stages of this Bill has been reached, it is now necessary for me to put forthwith, that is, without debate, the questions necessary to conclude the Committee stages of the Bill. I therefore put the question "That the remainder of the schedule be agreed to".

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Chairman. Erskine May, at page 347, states:

Motions for the allocation of time to a public Bill (see p. 443) are set down among the orders of the day.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! I point out that we use Erskine May only when our Standing Orders do not provide for any specific procedure.

The Committee divided on the question:

Ayes (22)—Messrs. Abbott, Broomhill, Max Brown, Connelly, Corcoran, Duncan, Dunstan (teller), Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, Whitten, and Wright.

Noes (22)—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Boundy, Dean Brown, Chapman, Coumbe, Eastick, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Millhouse, Nankivell, Rodda, Russack, Tonkin (teller), Vandepeer, Venning, Wardle, and Wotton.

Pair—Aye—Mrs. Byrne. No—Mr. Evans.

The CHAIRMAN: There are 22 Ayes and 22 Noes. There being an equality of votes, I give my casting vote in favour of the Ayes. The question therefore passes in the affirmative.

Question thus carried.

Clauses 1 to 8 and title passed.

The CHAIRMAN: The question is "That the Bill and Estimates without amendment be reported to the House and the Chairman do now leave the Chair".

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I take it that I may speak at this stage?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I wish to speak to protest most vigorously at what has happened here this evening during the past few minutes. It has taken me entirely and absolutely by surprise. The arrangement to which I was a party, at the Colonial Restaurant, between the Treasurer, the Leader of the Opposition and I was that the guillotine

motion would be rescinded (it had already been moved by the time we heard about it) and reasonable time would be allowed for the Budget lines to be debated on the understanding that Liberal Party members would not unduly delay the debate. That was the firm arrangement which was made—

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: —and which has now been completely and utterly broken—

*Members interjecting:*

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: On a point of order—

The CHAIRMAN: Order! I wish to point out that I have made an error. Before we considered the clauses of the Bill, I said that the question must be put without debate. I must admit that in allowing the member for Mitcham to proceed I made an error, and he is out of order. The question is "That the Bill and Estimates without amendment be reported to the House and the Chairman do now leave the Chair".

Question carried. Bill and Estimates reported without amendment.

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

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

Dr. TONKIN (Leader of the Opposition): This day must go down in the annals of this House and the history of this State as a black day for Parliamentary democracy. I speak on the Bill as it comes out of the Committee stages. It comes out half debated, half considered—

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

*Members interjecting:*

The SPEAKER: Order! The point of order must be heard. The Minister of Mines and Energy.

Mr. Mathwin: Sit down you pompous sod!

The SPEAKER: Order! I call to attention all honourable members. If interjections continue, I will certainly act and act very firmly in respect of all honourable members of this House. I will not have this business where honourable members start to become unruly. The honourable Minister of Mines and Energy.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Mr. Speaker, I ask for a withdrawal of those words of the member for Glenelg.

The SPEAKER: What were the words?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: He called me, I think, a pompous sod, and I ask him to withdraw those words.

The SPEAKER: Will the honourable member withdraw those words?

Mr. MATHWIN: What are the words the Minister wishes me to withdraw?

The SPEAKER: That you addressed him as a pompous sod.

Mr. MATHWIN: I withdraw the words. He is not a pompous sod: he's not good enough to be a pompous sod.

The SPEAKER: That is not good enough. The words must be withdrawn unconditionally.

Mr. MATHWIN: I withdraw them.

The SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Mines and Energy.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I take the point of order that the third reading debate is restricted to the form of the Bill as it comes out of Committee. What

happened during the Committee stages, the nature of any debate and the events that led to that situation, no matter who was responsible, is not a subject that is to be dealt with during the third reading debate of a measure. The Leader was trying to get around that point by saying that he was sticking to the form of the Bill as it came out of Committee, and then proceeding to comment, from his own point of view, on the proceedings of the Committee. I submit that that is out of order.

The SPEAKER: I uphold the point of order. The honourable Leader must stick to the Bill as it came from Committee.

Dr. TONKIN: Yes, Mr. Speaker. It is extremely difficult to do that, as you will appreciate. All I can say is that I uphold everything the member for Mitcham tried to say earlier, when he was out of order, concerning the arrangements that occurred at the Colonial. The Bill as it came out of Committee has resulted from a half-baked consideration; the guillotine has been moved in this House for the first time. It was said that it would be rescinded again and that adequate time would be given. The Treasurer made this assurance in front of the member for Mitcham and me.

*Members interjecting:*

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: I made no such assurance at all.

Mr. Millhouse: Yes, you did.

Dr. TONKIN: He gave this assurance, provided the debate was reasonable. "Reasonable" was the word. He gave that assurance, and he has backed down on that assurance.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Dr. TONKIN: I will not be gagged—

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: On a point of order!

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Minister of Mines and Energy has a point of order.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Leader of the Opposition is avoiding your ruling, Mr. Speaker, that he must stick to the form of the Bill. He must stick in this debate, whatever he might do on other occasions, to the form of the Bill as it came out of Committee. The Leader is commenting on other matters and choosing to ignore the ruling you made. I ask you to uphold the point on this matter and request the Leader to stick to the form of the Bill as it came out of Committee.

The SPEAKER: I must uphold the point of order: there is nothing in the Bill with respect to agreements between anyone.

Dr. TONKIN: You are right, Mr. Speaker; there is nothing in the Bill about agreements which should be honoured and which are not. There is nothing in the Bill at all about applying the guillotine.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Dr. TONKIN: Freedom of speech has been denied in this House, and the Minister's actions—

The SPEAKER: Order!

Dr. TONKIN: —are typical and show further evidence of the difficulty which the Government—

The SPEAKER: Order! I ask the honourable Leader to be seated.

Dr. TONKIN: —will have in not letting the Opposition have a say.

The SPEAKER: Order! Surely the honourable Leader would not like me to take action with him as a start. I must demand that when I stand up every honourable member will sit and cease speaking. What is the point of order of the honourable Minister of Mines and Energy?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: It is the same point of order. The Leader is choosing to ignore your ruling, and I ask that the ruling again be applied.

The SPEAKER: I must uphold the point of order, and I must ask the honourable Leader, no matter how difficult he might find it, to stick to the terms of the Bill as it has come out of Committee.

Dr. TONKIN: On a point of explanation in this matter, Mr. Speaker: my fight is not with you, Sir. My fight is for Parliamentary democracy—for freedom of speech and the undoubted rights and privileges of every member of this House.

The SPEAKER: Order! I can agree with the honourable Leader, but I still must now demand that he stick to the terms of the Bill as it came from Committee.

Dr. TONKIN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, but you will appreciate my difficulty in this matter. There is no doubt at all that this Bill normally affords the Opposition a tremendously valuable opportunity to examine the administration of the State, because that is what it is all about. It is a Bill which provides for the running costs of this State to be met from the Budget. It is a plan of the campaign as to how the funds will be spent. Not only that, but it allows us the opportunity, as this Bill is dealt with, to discuss what moneys have been spent, and what will be spent in the future. It is apparent from the attitude of the Government now that this Bill coming as it does into the third reading stage out of Committee has been brought to this stage as rapidly as possible, because the Government does not wish its administration to be examined in any detail. I can understand the Minister of Mines and Energy constantly bobbing up and down, because it is not in his interests to have anyone talk about this Bill.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Dr. TONKIN: It is—

The SPEAKER: Order! A point of order has been raised. The honourable Minister of Mines and Energy.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: My point of order is that it is improper for the Leader to comment on the motives of anyone in taking a point of order, that point of order being upheld by you, as Speaker. The Leader in so doing is reflecting, in effect, on your ruling. I ask that a member's right to take points of order and have the Standing Orders of this House adhered to instead of flouted be upheld.

*Members interjecting:*

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: My point is that the Leader reflected on my motives in raising a point of order, and that is a reflection on a member. Under Standing Orders that is not allowed. I ask that the Leader be requested to withdraw that reflection.

The SPEAKER: I will merely ask that the honourable Leader of the Opposition continue with the debate, and I would ask that he refrain from speaking on any matter other than the matter under discussion—that is, the third reading of the Bill.

Dr. TONKIN: Thank you for that ruling, Mr. Speaker, and I may point out that I did not in any way question the honourable Minister's right to take a point of order. I think he has dealt with the rest himself. This Government is an arrogant Government, an uncaring Government, and it could not care less about the people of South Australia, despite the provisions of this Bill. The Government's attitude has been summed up succinctly and accurately by the member for Spence, when he called out, "You've got no rights. You're the Opposition." He is totally wrong in this, because we do have rights. All members have rights in this House, and the Opposition represents about 50 per cent of the people. This Government has effectively silenced those voices this evening.

The SPEAKER: Order! I must, for the last time, ask the honourable Leader to stick within the terms of the Bill. We must not discuss any honourable member, or any irrelevant matter that happened during the course of the proceedings this evening.

Dr. TONKIN: That is extremely difficult, and I am afraid that, if it becomes necessary for me as Leader of the Opposition and Leader of this Party to incur your displeasure in exercising my right to freedom of speech and in standing up for the freedom of speech of every member of this House, I will have to take that risk, but I merely say that, with this Bill, the Dunstan Government is showing itself in its true colours, and it is quite apparent that it is interested only in its own political survival, not in the welfare of the people whom it is supposed to be representing.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (Mitcham): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I desire to explain some of the things which I said a few minutes ago and which were denied, by interjection, by the Treasurer and, I think, by other members on his side of the House. The fact is that, when the three of us were at the Colonial a few hours ago, as a result of telephone conversations with our Whips, the three of us had a discussion about the guillotine motion that had been moved and passed here, unknown to either the Leader of the Opposition or me but with the knowledge and, I believe, assent of the Treasurer. After discussion among the three of us and further telephone conversations with our Whips, the arrangement that was made by the three of us was that the guillotine motion would be rescinded and that the debate would be allowed to continue after midnight, provided that there was not undue delay and discussion on the part of members of the Liberal Party. There was no doubt whatever in my mind that that was the definite arrangement that was made by the three of us. The Leader of the Opposition and I then went back into the dining room and went on with the meal.

The Treasurer came in about five minutes later. Then the Leader had a discussion with him, and I was not privy to that. The Leader then spoke to me and I agreed to give the Treasurer a pair for the rest of the dinner, while the Leader came back here, and that is what I did. Until midnight, when the Chairman of Committees referred to the guillotine motion, I had no idea that that motion had not been rescinded. I want to make that absolutely clear. The Treasurer has on this occasion, without the shadow of a doubt, broken his word. He gave it quite unequivocally out there, and I have never known him so openly and deliberately to have broken his word and let me down and let another member of this place down. If he was not

able to get his Party to back up the undertaking that he had given, at least he could have told us.

The SPEAKER: I must remind the honourable member that he was given leave only to make a personal explanation.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: That is the explanation that I make and I believe that the Leader, in the speech that he has made, has missed the point. It is a black day for democracy, I suppose, but the worst thing is that the Treasurer has broken his word. That is the worst aspect of the whole damn thing, quite apart from the fact that we are not able now to debate the lines—

The SPEAKER: The honourable member has made his personal explanation.

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

Leave granted.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The honourable member knows very well that what occurred at the Colonial was that I was called to the telephone, after the Leader of the Opposition and the honourable member had gone to the telephone, on the subject of the moving of the guillotine. We had a discussion at the telephone and, in the process of that discussion, I stated quite clearly to the two members that I was not in a position at that stage to give an undertaking as to what the Government was willing to do in any negotiation on that matter but I was prepared to put what our discussion was to my Party.

That was accepted and the proposal that I was to put was that, provided the Opposition acted reasonably in the debate in not proceeding to filibuster, in those circumstances I would recommend that the guillotine be withdrawn at 12 o'clock. I put that to the Party. However, that was not accepted by the Leader of the Opposition. He said that he required that the guillotine be withdrawn forthwith and that, if in fact we were in a position where there was undue delay by members of his Party, we could reimpose the guillotine. That was the proposal he put to me. I then was left to put that to the Deputy Leader.

Mr. Millhouse: No, you agreed to it.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No, I did not.

Mr. Millhouse: Yes, you did.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I said I would put that to the Deputy Leader, and that I was to let the Leader of the Opposition know the result of that conversation, and the Leader and the member for Mitcham went back to the dinner. I spoke to the Deputy Leader, who said he was not willing to accede to that proposition. That was the only proposition that was then outstanding, and I went back to the dinner and told the Leader of the Opposition that that was not agreed to. He then said that he had to come back here, and he came back. I asked him whether, in those circumstances, pairs were being withdrawn and I would have to return and tell the Law Society that I could not make my speech. He said he would speak to the member for Mitcham, which he did.

The member for Mitcham had previously said that he did not have a pair with me but that he would stay at the dinner while the Leader came back here, the Leader having originally been paired with me. That was the situation. The Leader rejected the proposition that I proposed. He rejected the withdrawal at 12 o'clock. He was not prepared to accept that and he demanded that the guillotine be withdrawn immediately. I went back and told him that that was not on. He revoked his pair with me, came back here, and left the member for Mitcham to allow me to make the speech that I made to the Law Society

dinner. That is the position, and I have not broken my word on anything.

The SPEAKER: Order! The time for the remaining stages of the Bill to be completed having been reached, under Standing Orders I must put the question: that this Bill be now read a third time. For the question say "Aye", against say "No". The "Ayes" have it.

Bill read a third time and passed.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION: GUILLOTINE

Dr. TONKIN (Leader of the Opposition): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Dr. TONKIN: The facts as outlined by the member for Mitcham relating to the incident that took place at the Colonial this evening are substantially correct. Those outlined by the Premier are substantially correct in all but one vital point: that, when he suggested that the guillotine should be withdrawn at 12 o'clock, I certainly made the point (and made it most vigorously) that it would have been better if it had never been applied and, indeed, that it would be better if it was immediately revoked. The Premier is in error when he says that I had rejected the former proposition. I had not, and at no time had I done so. I simply made the point that it would have been better if it had been removed straight away.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: That's not right, and you know it.

Dr. TONKIN: The Premier undertook to contact his Whip and did so, and told me that the immediate revocation was not on. It was then that I decided to come back to this House and ask the member for Mitcham whether he would agree to pair with the Premier. I understood the Premier got in touch with Parliament House and spoke to his Whip on that matter also. I could be in error there, but that was my understanding of it, because someone had to look up the Parliament House telephone number for the Premier. That substantially was the matter. The

question of withdrawing pairs was raised, and I was very much provoked into saying that I was almost willing to withdraw pairs because of the serious nature of this whole incident. I decided then that, because the Government had behaved shamefully, there was no reason why the Opposition should do so, too. That was the long and short of the situation. Up until one minute to 12 o'clock, I firmly believed, with members on the other side coming into the Chamber, that the suspension of Standing Orders was going to be moved, and I mentioned this to my colleagues.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: Why did you rush back if you believed that?

Dr. TONKIN: Because I believed—

*Members interjecting:*

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Leader has obtained permission to make a personal explanation.

Dr. TONKIN: I do not think the Minister's interjection is worth while, anyway. I returned to this Chamber because it was necessary, of course, to come back and see what was happening, and that was my view. I was of the firm belief, and had not changed from that belief, that the suspension of Standing Orders would be moved and that the debate on this matter would be continuing for at least an hour. I point out that I was entitled to think that because of what the Premier had said, and the member for Mitcham had heard him say, and because we have got only halfway through the Budget. The whole position is shameful.

#### LAND AND BUSINESS AGENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

#### ADJOURNMENT

At 12.35 a.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday, September 17, at 2 p.m.