HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 24 October 1978

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

DEATH OF PREMIER'S WIFE

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Deputy Premier): I move:

That this House expresses its deep regret at the untimely death of Ms Adele Koh, wife of the Premier, and requests the Speaker to send a letter of sympathy to the Premier (Hon. Don Dunstan); and that the sitting of the House be adjourned until the ringing of the bells.

It is almost impossible to express how saddened I am at the tragic passing of Don's wife, Adele. Only five years ago she came to this country into our midst full of justifiable hope for a long and fruitful life in South Australia. As they say, Adele had everything going for her. She was blessed with beauty, personality, and an abundance of talent, talent that won her the post of the Premier's research assistant.

It is only two years since she became Don's wife. Before coming to Australia Adele had already carved out a successful career. Born in Penang, she achieved a Bachelor of Arts in English, philosophy and political science before taking up journalism.

In March this year all the bright hopes were dashed when doctors confirmed that she had terminal cancer. Only those of us privileged to work closely with Don realise the terrible trauma he has gone through in these past seven months. Lesser men would have folded under the intolerable burden, yet he has soldiered on in his onerous position while hiding his private grief.

I am certain that not only my Cabinet colleagues and members on this side of the House but also members of the Opposition will join with me in extending to Don our heartfelt sympathy. I am grateful to the Leader of the Opposition for the facility that he has shown towards the Premier during this difficult time: I know that this has helped him greatly.

Mr. TONKIN (Leader of Opposition): I second the motion. On behalf of the Opposition I express our deepest sympathy to the Premier at this time of what must be a great personal tragedy. I am sure all South Australians will be saddened to hear the news. I am quite certain, too, that words are always inadequate at a time like this. Any facility that we have been able to extend to the Premier in the sittings of the House and the attendance of the House we have been only too happy to extend.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (Mitcham): Speaking both for my Party and for myself, I support the motion and express my very deep sympathy to Don Dunstan in the terrible loss that he has suffered. Irrespective of personal, social, or political differences, we have all of us, I think, in this place a regard for each other. I expect everyone here has known more or less what has been happening. It has been a terrible time for him, and we have been aware of this.

All one can say has been said by the Deputy Premier in expressing the sympathy of every member of this place to the Premier. I can add no more but to say that I very sincerely support the motion and hope that time will be, as in all things, the great healer for him.

The SPEAKER: I should like to support the remarks of the Deputy Premier, the Leader of the Opposition, and the honourable member for Mitcham. On behalf of the staff of Parliament House, I extend deepest sympathy to the Premier in the sad loss of his wife, Adele Koh. I ask honourable members to rise in their places and to carry the motion in silence.

Motion carried by members standing in their places in silence.

[Sitting suspended from 2.7 to 2.21 p.m.]

QUESTIONS

The SPEAKER: I direct that the following answers to questions be distributed and printed in *Hansard:* Nos. 653, 664, 661-6, 668, 670, 672, 676, 677, 680, 682, 685-8, 690, 692, 695-9, 701-3, 706, 707, 712, 714, 721, 727, 737, 740, 741, 751 and 752.

RURAL CENTRE

653. **Mr. ALLISON** (on notice): When will work commence upon the planned extensions to the South-East Rural Studies Centre on Wireless Road, Mount Gambier, and what is the estimated total cost of such extensions?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The work on the planned upgrading and expansion of the School of Rural and Timber Studies at ths South-East Community College, Wireless Road Campus, is expected to commence in June 1979. The estimated cost of the project is $800 000.

RAILWAYS

654. **Mr. ALLISON** (on notice):

1. How many railway houses have been transferred to the Australian National Railways since ratification of the transfer of the country rail system?
2. How many houses in the South-East of South Australia have been so transferred and on what date?
3. How many houses in the South-East are still owned by the State Transport Authority?
4. Will State Transport Authority maintenance staff be responsible for repair and maintenance of any or all of the S.T.A./A.N.R. owned homes, or will this work in future be contracted by tender?
5. Will the present maintenance staff be retained in the South-East?
6. Will any or all of the maintenance staff be transferred to the A.N.R.?
7. Are former State employees, now in the employ of the A.N.R., in receipt of annual leave, long service leave, workmen's compensation, etc., at the same level as that pertaining to State Transport Authority employees?

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

1. 1 380 as from 1 July 1975.
2. 109 as from 1 July 1975.
3. 23.
4. All maintenance staff transferred to the A.N.R. on 1 March 1978 and carry out maintenance on both A.N.R. and S.T.A. houses.
5. This is a matter within the jurisdiction of the A.N.R.
6. See 4.
7. Yes. In the case of workmen's compensation, employees have the choice of accepting Commonwealth or State provisions.

TYPEWRITERS

661. **Mrs. ADAMSON** (on notice):

1. What is the Government's policy in relation to replacement of typewriters in Government offices?

2. How many typewriters were purchased by the Government in the last financial year and what is the total cost of these purchases?

3. Of these purchases, how many were additional machines and how many were replacement machines?

4. How many typewriters have been purchased for use in the Parks Community Centre?

5. By which department or departments have they been purchased?

6. What is the cost, make and model of each of the typewriters purchased?

7. Who will be using the typewriters and will users be employees of the Government or volunteers?

8. If volunteers, in what capacity will they be working?

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

1. Replace worn out or broken machines with machines of a similar type.

2. 1 545 machines at total cost of $636 196·00.

3. 341 replacement machines 1 204 additional machines.

4. 27 machines

5. Public Buildings Department only.

6. *(a)* Financial year 1977-78
   2 × I.B.M. model 895 at $892·10 each = $1 784·20.
   (b) Financial year 1978-79
   1 × I.B.M. model 895 at $892·10 = $892·10
   24 × Adler SE 1000CD at $732·00 each = $17 568·00.

7. Some of the machines have been purchased for use by employees of the centre. The majority, however, will be available to community users, school and adult students of the Further Education Department within the centre's stenographic laboratory.

8. The stenographic laboratory will be used during the day for teaching purposes for school children and for adult education at night, and typewriters will be available for typing practice.

HUNGARIAN BUS

662. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Has the State Transport Authority a possible use in South Australia of the Hungarian Ikarus demonstration bus which has been demonstrated and on public show recently?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The Hungarian Ikarus articulated bus has been offered to the State Transport Authority in response to an invitation to tender for the supply of 100 new buses. A decision has not yet been taken on the type of bus to be acquired.

FREE BOOKS

663. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. Is the Government aware that the free book allowance to parents, particularly those who are pensioners, is now inadequate?

2. Will the Government review the current arrangement with the view to increasing the amount to those in necessitous circumstances?

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

1. The Education Department has recently carried out a comprehensive review of the free book scheme, and a report on the operation of the scheme is currently being studied by senior officers of the department. The report has made a number of recommendations with respect to the scheme's future operation that are designed to ensure that adequate financial assistance will be available to those students who might otherwise suffer some educational disadvantage.

2. The report referred to above, has recommended that the existing allowance available to disadvantaged students should be significantly increased. Owing to present budget constraints, it is not possible to increase allowance rates during this financial year. However, additional funds have been set aside for this school year to cope with a projected increase in the number of students requiring assistance.

WATER LICENCES

664. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. What has been the total annual water usage by private divertees from the Murray River since metering commenced?

2. What is the Government's policy in respect to unused or partly used allocations to licence holders in the future?

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

1. 1974-75.......... 152 448 M*l*
   1975-76.......... 179 929 M*l*
   1976-77.......... 193 566 M*l*
   1977-78.......... 230 212 M*l*

2. The River Murray Water Resources Advisory Committee is currently undertaking a survey of under-use of water allotments by private divertees. It is expected that the Government will be in a position by the new year to determine whether or not there should be any change in policy with respect to unused allotments.

PARKS COMMUNITY CENTRE

665. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): What is the total cost of the Parks Community Centre at this stage?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: As at 11 August 1978, State Cabinet approved the expenditure of $14 700 000 on the Parks Community Centre. This figure is a maximum, and no further capital funds will be appropriated for this project. The sum of $14 700 000 covers both construction of the community centre and the furniture and equipment.

CONCRETE SLEEPERS

666. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Does the Government intend to use concrete railway sleepers on its metropolitan railway lines and, if so, is there a considerable saving on maintenance costs?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: No.

COPLEY

668. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. Is the Minister aware that grave concern is being expressed by the local residents at Copley that the Highways Department plans to bypass Copley when the new highway is constructed?

2. Can the Minister give an undertaking that Copley will not be bypassed?

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

1. The concern of Copley residents is known and the location of the road is receiving consideration.

2. See 1.

MINTABIEY AREA

670. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Does the Government intend to declare the Mintabiey area, north of Coober

Pedy, a precious stones prospecting field and, if not, why not?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: At this stage, it is not the Government's intention to proclaim Mintabiey to be a precious stones field. The recent upsurge in opal mining in the area is being monitored by officers of the Mines and Energy Department. A preliminary geological survey is currently being undertaken by departmental geologists to determine the boundaries of potentially opal-bearing horizons. Further details mapping may be necessary.

PRISONERS

672. **Dr. EASTICK (on notice):**

1. In preparing the answer to Question on Notice No. 553 was any consideration given to the provision of an adequate manning scale at Yatala and, if not, what are the additional costs, if any, to the amount of $2 457 previously advised?
2. Do prisoners who are used as markers receive any benefit in respect of sentence remissions and, if so, what are the details?
3. What is the current cost a day to maintain an inmate at Yatala and Cadell, respectively?

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: The replies are as follows:

1. Yatala Labour Prison operates on a manning scale in which some provision is made for the various types of escort from the prison (e.g. hospital, para-medical, funerals, court, etc.). Additionally, the manning scale must be kept up to date if officers are sick or for any other reason that leads to a short term staff deficiency. In the case under notice, the estimate of costs was worked out prior to the event so that the Government could be given an indication of any expense involved. Further, having knowledge of the location and duration of the shoot, overtime was added to the daily rate to give a true indication of the cost. There are so many factors contributing to total costs that it is impossible to isolate any additional costs for this exercise other than those mentioned.
2. Prisoners who participated in this exercise, because of their excellent behaviour and the manner in which they performed their duties, have had their names recorded for consideration for the granting of three days' special remission in terms of Section 41 (1) and (2) of the Prisons Act.
3. For the year ending 30 June 1978 the average net cost per prisoner per day at Yatala Labour Prison was $29·70 and for Cadell Training Centre $25·30.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

676. **Mr. WILSON (on notice):** Has the State Planning Authority called for a Supplementary Development Plan on residential development control in the metropolitan area and, if so, has the Government agreed to the request and, if not, why not and, if so, who will carry out the study, when is it expected to be completed and at what projected cost?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Current subdivision and land use controls which regulate residential development are, to some extent, prohibiting the optimum use of land, housing, services and facilities in existing suburbs. The Federal Housing Cost Inquiry provided evidence of this. Current controls are also responsible for restricting the housing and location options available to those in the community who do not require normal family housing.

Part of the problem lies in the inflexibility of our present control system, which restricts the ability of Councils to regulate subdivision and land use in a way which optimises housing development. It is for this reason that the State Planning Authority requested a review of residential policies contained in the Metropolitan Development Plan, including consideration of more flexible performance-based controls.

If required, a draft supplementary development plan will be prepared, outlining a revised set of policies. Preliminary findings will be presented to the State Planning Authority in late December and Local Government will be consulted as work progresses. Departmental staff will be undertaking the work and no additional cost will be involved.

POULTRY

677. **Mr. EVANS** (on notice): Is it proposed to create a position in the Agriculture and Fisheries Department for an extension officer who would work with an emphasis on the poultry industry and, if so, when will that position be created and will the position entail the appointee visiting farms to help solve problems and doing research work on the poultry industry, obtaining information on production from farmers and making it available to a computerised farm programme?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: No. Such a position is available and will be filled as soon as possible. The appointee will visit farms in the course of his normal extension duties but will not conduct research programmes. However, he may be involved in the collection of data for such programmes. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries has no computerised farm record system but is examining the possibility of establishing a programme of this nature.

PLANT NURSERIES

680. **Mr. BLACKER** (on notice): Does the Government intend to introduce legislation to licence and control plant nurseries in South Australia and, if so, when?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: No.

FREIGHT CONCESSIONS

682. **Mr. BLACKER** (on notice):

1. Does Samcor receive a freight concession for refrigerated or other containers carried on the M.V. *Troubridge*?
2. Do other departments receive concessions for freight carried on the M.V. *Troubridge*?

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

1. No.
2. No.

PRIORITY ROADS

685. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice):

1. What notice is given to local councils by the Highways Department before establishing priority roads?
2. What consultative process takes place between the department and local government on this question?
3. If consultation takes place currently, why has the Western Metropolitan Regional Organisation recently demanded closer co-operation between the department

and councils concerning priority roads?

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

1. Councils are consulted some time in advance of a road becoming a priority road.

2. In the case of roads maintained by the Highways Department, the appropriate Councils are informed of the Highways Department's intentions. In the case of roads maintained by Councils, the Highways Department approaches the Councils seeking their agreement to the proposal.

3. This question should be directed to the Western Metropolitan Regional Organisation.

MINI COMPUTERS

686. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice):

1. What is the cost of providing mini computers in six country hospitals, what are the hospitals and the completion date for each installation?

2. What administrative savings will become evident upon the installation of these units, particularly in regard to wages saved?

3. What staff, if any, will be retrenched?

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

1. $138 000 subject to currency fluctuations.

Whyalla
Port Lincoln
Port Pirie
Wallaroo
Port Augusta
Mount Gambier

It is anticipated that the Whyalla system will be fully installed by the end of the current financial year, and the others a few months later.

2. None, because with the decentralisation of hospital functions, e.g. pay systems, additional work will be done at the local level. However, the potential exists for the introduction of more effective management systems in the future without additional staffing costs.

3. None.

MOTOR CYCLE RALLY

687. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Is the Minister aware of the World's End rally for motor cycles held at Warren Gorge on the weekend of 30 September-1 October?

2. Was the Environment Department approached by the Motor Cycle Touring Club of South Australia for advice on how best to conserve the environment of Warren Gorge?

3. Did the department make any attempt to monitor the effect of 600 motor cycles using this spectacular gorge for two days, with respect to their effect upon the vegetation, soil, and future erosion problems and also the litter problem?

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

1. No.
2. No.
3. Vide 1.

WALKING TRAILS

688. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. What progress is the Tourism, Recreation and Sport Department making with respect to the walking trail system laid out and developed by the National Fitness Council of South Australia and which is now under its control?

2. Will the Minister direct his department to compile and produce information about botanical, geological, and ornithological features of specific trails, if it is not already available for the benefit of users and, if not, why not?

3. What plans does the department have for developing the Heysen Trail following the termination of the Long Distance Trials Committee?

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: The replies are as follows:

1. The existing trail system has been considerably improved. Approximately 30 km of new trails have been added. Regular maintenance is being carried out by a staff of four. 2 700 guides have been sold since the department took over the system. One officer is currently working on two new guides covering an area south of Mylor. One of these will be ready in March, 1979.

2. Substantial preparatory work has been done to provide the information suggested. However, insufficient funds prevent publishing the material at this time.

3. Since the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Sport took responsibility for the Heysen Trail in July of this year, 130 km of the trail have been investigated. A new section, 50 km in length, will be completed and opened in November 1978.

STUDENT ENROLMENTS

690. **Dr. EASTICK** (on notice):

1. What number of students enrolled at the beginning of the 1978 scholastic year at each of the following:

(*a*) primary schools—Booborowie, Clare, Ebenezer, Evanston, Evanston Gardens, Farrell Flat, Freeling, Gawler, Gawler East, Greenock, Hilltown, Kapunda, Leighton, Manoora, Marrananga, Mintaro, Morgan, Nuriootpa, Robertstown, Rosedale, Roseworthy, Saddleworth, Spalding, Truro and Wasleys;

(*b*) high schools—Clare, Gawler, Kapunda, Nuriootpa, Riverton and Waikerie;

(*c*) community school—Burra; and

(*d*) area school—Eudunda?

2. What was the maximum enrolment at each of the schools during the 1978 scholastic year to the end of September?

3. What numbers are expected to enrol in each of the schools in 1979?

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

The attached tables represent the information which is currently available regarding enrolments at the schools listed in the question. The following points should be noted—

1. The 1978 figures for actual enrolments are those supplied by the schools in February and in the 1 August census.

2. Figures for maximum enrolments are not available. In general, the secondary school enrolments are at a maximum in February, while those for primary schools usually increase throughout the year, particularly in those schools with continuous intake.

3. Forecasts for February 1979 have been supplied by the Principals of the various schools.

	February 1978	August 1978	February 1979
Primary Schools—			
Booborowie	58	70	51
Clare	331	347	330
Ebenezer	31	33	33
Evanston	647	659	638

	February 1978	August 1978	February 1979
Evanston Gardens	156	163	155
Farrell Flat	30	27	30
Freeling	125	131	123
Gawler	208	219	213
Gawler East	333	333	330
Greenock	54	52	55
Hilltown	12	11	13
Kapunda	232	228	227
Leighton	16	17	14
Manoora	62	60	59
Marrananga	30	31	30
Mintaro	24	24	25
Morgan	56	51	56
Nuriootpa	400	407	397
Robertstown	72	76	77
Rosedale	27	28	27
Roseworthy	58	63	62
Saddleworth	87	93	95
Spalding	64	60	64
Truro	43	45	44
Wasleys	52	55	54
High Schools—			
Clare	500	476	493
Gawler	1 215	1 149	1 247
Kapunda	168	164	180
Nuriootpa	941	894	900
Riverton	234	220	225
Waikerie	472	442	461
Community School—			
Burra	448	451	466
Area School—			
Eudunda	334	317	312

PUBLIC TRUSTEE BUILDING

692. **Mrs. ADAMSON** (on notice):

1. What is the total area of the Public Trustee Building in Franklin Street and to whom are the various areas leased or allotted?

2. What is the rent paid by the various tenants including the Public Trustee and, if any tenant, including the Public Trustee, pays no rent, what would be the expected rental based on the rental charged to tenants who are paying?

3. Who is managing the building?

4. What area was let at 1 July 1977, 1 January and 30 June, 1978, respectively?

5. What efforts have been made to find tenants for unoccupied areas?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: The replies are as follows:

1. The total area of Public Trustee Building is 6 739·48 square metres, which is leased or allotted as follows:—

Basement	Public Buildings Department
Ground Floor, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and part 8th floors	Public Trustee
4th floor	Aetna Life Assurance
5th, 6th, 7th and part of 8th floor	Public Buildings Department
9th floor—	
125·61 sq. m.	Neidpath Pty. Ltd.
391·20 sq. m.	Public Buildings Department
91·88 sq. m.	Vacant—formerly occupied by Associated National Insurance

2. Rent paid—

Public Trustee	$11 492 per month
Public Buildings Department	$13 517 per month
Aetna Life Assurance	$3 840 per month
Neidpath Pty. Ltd.	$845 per month

3. Public Trustee.

4. As at 1 July 1977, 1 January 1978, and 30 June 1978, the whole of the lettable area of Public Trustee Building was leased except for the shop on the ground floor (29·73 square metres).

5. (*a*) The shop on the ground floor has been reserved for use of Public Trustee.
(*b*) Small area on 9th floor formerly leased to Association National Insurance became vacant on 1/10/78 and action is being taken to re-let it.

DRUGS ROYAL COMMISSION

695. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): Has the Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs had any formal sittings and, if so, when, where and for what prupose and are any more formal sittings proposed and why?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows: The Royal Commission has supplied the following details of formal sittings conducted by the Commission:

Date	Location
22/3/77	Central District Criminal Court.
23/8/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
24/8/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
25/8/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
31/8/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
7/9/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
8/9/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
14/9/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
15/9/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
22/9/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
27/9/77	College of Law, Chandos Street, Saint Leonards, Sydney, N.S.W.
28/9/77	College of Law, Chandos Street, Saint Leonards, Sydney, N.S.W.
29/9/77	College of Law, Chandos Street, Saint Leonards, Sydney, N.S.W.
4/10/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
7/10/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
13/10/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
14/10/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
26/10/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
27/10/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.
28/10/77	Nurses Memorial Centre, Kent Town, S.A.

The Commission also sat as a Commission and obtained formal public transcripts at the following meetings.

Date	Location	Group
20/7/77	Adelaide University	Students
21/7/77	Flinders University	Students
15/8/77	Adelaide	Council of Churches
17/8/77	Whyalla	Residents of Whyalla
21/8/77	Cresco Self Help Centre	Parents Without Partners
31/8/77	A.M.A. House	Australian Medical Association
1/9/77	Teachers Institute	S.A. Council of Social Services
13/9/77	Nurses Memorial Centre	S.A. Nursing Federation
20/9/77	Mount Gambier	Residents of Mount Gambier
14/10/77	Teachers Institute	Teachers Institute
18/10/77	Port Lincoln	Residents of Port Lincoln

Date	Location	Group
19/10/77	Maitland	Residents of Maitland
20/10/77	P.S.A. Club, Adelaide	Lions and Apex Clubs
25/10/77	Renmark	Residents of Renmark
2/11/77	Police Club, Adelaide	Police Officers
3/11/77	Eastwood Out-patients Clinic	Psychiatrists
7/11/77	Hillcrest Hospital	Staff of Hospital
10/11/77	Wayville	Young Liberals

The formal sittings were conducted to give certain individuals and organisations who had made submissions to the Commission the opportunity to elaborate and expand on their submissions. The sittings enabled the Commissioners, assisted by Counsel, to question witnesses on their submissions and on the evidence presented by them.

To enable the Commissioners to obtain a wider range of opinions concerning the matters within their terms of reference, public meetings were organised with a variety of groups with different knowledge of and perspectives on the non-medical use of drugs. These were meetings of the Commission and transcripts were kept of proceedings.

The Commission does not propose to hold any further formal sittings. However, a number of seminars and public meetings have been held to discuss the issues raised in the Commission's discussion papers. In addition, informal meetings have been held with bodies such as the Health Commission of South Australia and the Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board.

696. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): Has junior counsel to Mr. Dennis Muirhead been appointed as counsel assisting the Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs and, if so, who has been so appointed, when was the appointment made, at what fee on brief and with what refreshers, and how much money is due to such counsel to date, and, if not, why not?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Ms. R. Layton was appointed as junior counsel to the Royal Commission from the 11th March, 1977 to 22nd June, 1977. The appointment was made by the Chairman of the Commission following consultation with Mr. E. P. Mulligan a then Vice-President of the Law Society of South Australia. Ms. Layton provided valuable assistance to the Commission and the Counsel to the Commission during the early stages. When Ms. Layton left, the Commission considered that a further appointment was not warranted and no such counsel has since been engaged. The Chairman of the Commission considered that the negotiations of Ms. Layton's fees should be undertaken through the Director-General, Legal Services.

Ms. Layton was paid at $40 per hour for all work done in connection with the Commission and some expenses as detailed in the reply to Question 697. These fees were paid to Johnston, Layton, Withers & Co. for the work performed by Ms. Layton. No further moneys are due to Ms. Layton.

697. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): What was the nature of the work done by Messrs. Johnston, Layton, Withers and Co. for which they charged the Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs the following fees:

(a) $7 340 on 22 June 1977; and
(b) $1 894·40 on 30 June, 1977,

and how was each of these bills made up?

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

The sums paid to Messrs. Johnston, Layton, Withers & Co. represent work as junior counsel to the Commission performed by Ms. Layton and charged by her firm at the rate negotiated by the Commission through the Director-General, Legal Services.

For the period 11 March 1977 to 31 May 1977 a sum of $7 340 was paid to Johnston, Layton, Withers & Co. based on 183½ hours worked by Ms. Layton at $40 per hour. The sum of $1 894·40 paid to Johnston, Layton, Withers & Co. represented 47 hours worked by Ms. Layton between 1st and 22nd June at the rate of $40 per hour plus $14·40 disbursements.

See further the answer to Question 696.

Mr. MUIRHEAD

698. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. Is Mr. Dennis Muirhead being paid, as counsel assisting the Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs, a fee of $300 for each of the seven days of the week or for five days of the week or on what daily basis?

2. Is he being paid $41·90 a day expenses for each of the seven days of the week or for five days of the week or on what daily basis?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Mr. Muirhead has submitted monthly accounts for his professional fees and expenses. These are on the basis of five days of the week for professional fees and seven days for expenses.

CYCLE TRACKS

699. **Mrs. ADAMSON** (on notice):

1. Has the Government any plans to extend existing cycle tracks further south from the south park lands and further east or north-east from Botanic Park, and are there any plans for further tracks to the south-western and north-western suburbs?

2. Have any surveys been conducted of minor roads adjacent to major roads out of the city to see if cycle tracks for commuters can be extended to the outer suburbs and, if not, will the Minister have such surveys conducted?

3. What is the Government's programme for construction of cycle tracks?

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

1. No—the basic responsibility for cycle tracks rests with Local Government.

2. Consideration is given to cycling requirements in planning the upgrading of roads. If alternative routes exist along minor roads, these will be encouraged as cycle routes to avoid major traffic streams. The undertaking of cycle surveys on minor roads is the responsibility of Local Government.

3. The Government has set aside funds to the extent that, with the co-operation of Local Government, $150 000 will be spent on the construction of approved cycle tracks this financial year. This amount is based on a two-thirds Government to one-third Council apportionment of costs.

SAWLOGS

701. **Mr. ALLISON** (on notice):

1. Is the royalty cost allowance made by the Commercial Division of the Woods and Forests Department for sawlog supplies in 1976-77 and 1977-78 the average of royalties paid by private buyers of sawlogs and, if so, what is the reason for not assessing and charging the cost of royalty on sawlogs supplied to the department's sawmills in accordance with the method used to sell

sawlogs to private buyers, that is, royalty rates relative to diameter classes?

2. What was the average diameter of sawlogs sold to private buyers and the average diameter of sawlogs received and processed by the department's sawmills in 1976-77 and 1977-78?

3. What would be the royalty costs of the sawlogs received and processed by the department's sawmills in 1976-77 and 1977-78 if that cost were assessed on the royalty rates for diameter classes used in selling logs to private buyers, and how does that cost compare with the cost allowance used in the 1976-77 and 1977-78 financial results of the department's milling operations?

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

1. Royalty paid to the Forest Operations Division on log intake by the Commercial Division of the departmnent is calculated according to log size at the same royalty rates as apply to private buyers for the same size of sawlog. The average rate shown in the Department's financial statements is a derived statistic calculated by dividing total royalty value of actual log intake by the total log intake for a stipulated period.

2. Average diameter of sawlogs sold to all private buyers in the State in both 1976-77 and 1977-78 was the same, i.e. about 30 centimetres. Average diameter taken into the department's three South-eastern Sawmills in both periods was 35-40 centimetres.

3. See 1.

INCENTIVE GRANTS

702. **Mr. ALLISON** (on notice):

1. Which South Australian companies received decentralisation incentive grants totalling $171 033 during 1977-78 and what amount was paid to each recipient?

2. In view of the fact that only $171 033 was spent from the voted allocation of $451 000 for 1977-78, does the vote of $1 900 000 for 1978-79 relate to any specific applications currently in hand and, if so, what are these projects and where are they to be located?

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

1. The following companies received payments under the Decentralization Incentives Scheme during 1977-78:

Reyrolle Parsons of Aust. Pty. Ltd.
Aluminates (S.E.) Pty. Ltd.
G. N. Yoannidis & Sons
Nilsen Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd.
Fletcher Jones & Staff
Onkaparinga Woollen Co. Ltd.
S.E. Meat (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
McPherson Meat Industries

The amounts paid to individual companies is regarded as confidential.

2. The 1978-79 Estimates of Expenditure include a provision of $1 900 000 for payments to industry. Of this sum, $430 000 refers to the Decentralization Incentives Scheme, and involves:

	$
On-going commitments to firms already approved	304 900
Possible payments to firms who have lodged applications under the scheme	125 100
Total	$430 000

The remaining $1 470 000 refers to the recently announced Establishment Payments Scheme and to applications that are currently to hand or are likely to be received. Of the 18 formal applications received, 11 involve an Adelaide location and the remaining seven, various country locations.

MINERAL CLAIMS

703. **Dr. EASTICK** (on notice):

1. Has it been a matter of policy for members of staff of the Mines Department to recommend to an owner whose property has been the subject of a mineral claim that owner(s) personally peg and subsequently lodge a claim as an effective means of blocking the non-owner claim and, if so, what are the details?

2. What is the normal time involved in the processing of a mineral claim and subsequent approval?

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

1. The policy adopted by the staff of the Mines and Energy Department is not to advise owners of property personally to peg out a claim to prevent other pegging. Each inquiry is answered according to the specific matter raised in each question.

2. The processing of a mineral claim occupies two or three days.

HAHNDORF PIPELINE

706. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. What is the anticipated cost of work required to carry out the modification of the discharge valve on the Murray Bridge, Onkaparinga pipeline at Hahndorf to alleviate problems associated with noise and chlorine?

2. Are there any plans to carry out this modification in the near future and if so, when and, if not, why not?

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

1. $185 000

2. Discussions are currently being held with the landowner concerned and consideration is being given to resolving the problem in the most satisfactory manner.

ECOLOGICAL UNIT

707. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Will the work being done by the Ecological Unit be continued, following completion of the feasibility study funded by the Federal Government and, if not, why not?

2. Will the State Government now supply funds to enable this work of delineating various types of land-use in South Australia to continue so that a more complete and timely information system will be available to land-use planners and, if not, why not?

3. Are there adequate numbers of trained personnel working within the Ecological Unit to enable this work to be carried out efficiently and, if not, why not?

4. Has the number of workers. in this unit been increased or reduced during the last year and, if so, by how many?

5. Is it expected that this recently developed technology will enable a natural resources inventory to be compiled in less time and with less effort than required by exhaustive ground surveys and, if not, why not?

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

1. Yes.

2. Yes.

3. No. However, the department is currently seeking the appointment of three (3) staff to be employed in the unit under section 108 of the Public Service Act.

4. Refer to 3 above.
5. Yes.

VAUGHAN HOUSE

712. **Mr. MATHWIN** (on notice):
1. Has the movement of inmates from Brookway Park to Vaughan House been completed and, if so, when was it completed and what was the number of boys transferred?
2. What was the number of staff transferred and what sex were they?
3. Was an alarm system working at Vaughan House at the time of the intake and, if so, in what areas and, if not, when was it installed or if it is not yet installed, when is it expected that it will be?
4. Is it a fact that during the incident at Vaughan House where two R.C.W's were injured on Saturday 16 September there was no alarm system installed in that area?
5. Is it a fact that during the inmates had to be sent for help to another area and, if so, how may inmates were sent and how far did they have to go for help?
6. Was security at Vaughan House upgraded before the influx of inmates from Brookway Park and, if so, what type of upgrading was undertaken and has any been completed to date and, if so, what has been completed?
7. What has still to be done to Vaughan House to make it suitable under the new system?
8. How may inmates were housed at Vaughan House for the weeks ended 7 and 14 October, and 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30 September, respectively, and what were their sexes?
9. What staff were there at that time and what were their sexes?
10. Is it a fact that there is not proper accommodation for the number of inmates housed in Vaughan House?
11. Have there been situations recently where a number of inmates had to sleep in rooms and passages not normally used as sleeping areas and, if so, when, how long is this situation expected to continue, what areas were used for this type of sleeping accommodation and what was the sex of those inmates using it?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The replies are as folows:
1. Yes. On 1-9-78. 14 youths from Brookway Park.
2. 26 residential care staff transferred. 18 male and eight female.
3. An emergency alarm was operative in Assessment Unit I. An intercom system, with an emergency paging capacity, is currently being installed at the centre; the contractors estimate completion by 27-10-78.
4. Yes.
5. Yes. Four youths were sent approximately 60 metres for assistance by one of the *staff concerned.*
6. No. Additional barriers were erected in a corridor to separate the girls in Assessment II from the school area. Although this work was not completed before the influx of inmates, it was due to labour difficulties and was intended to have been completed prior to 1-9-78.
7. Proposed improvements include the upgrading of accommodation and security. At present, the proposals are with staff prior to detailed project work commencing. These include additional internal security to the doors, ceilings and walls of the units, fencing improvements, security lighting and an alarm system as well as general maintenance in terms of tiling, painting, air-conditioning and plumbing systems. The proposals included in the *Blue Book* have been taken into account.

8.

	Male	Female	Total
2-9-78	16	13	29
9-9-78	22	16	38
16-9-78	22	12	34
23-9-78	17	12	29
30-9-78	28	13	41
7-10-78	24	8	32
14-10-78	16	14	30

9.

	Male	Female	Total
2-9-78	26	26	52
9-9-78	26	26	52
16-9-78	26	26	52
23-9-78	26	26	52
30-9-78	27	26	53
7-10-78	27	26	53
14-10-78	28	27	55

(These figures do not include ancillary staff.)
10. No.
11. On one night there was an unusually high number of residents in Assessment Unit IV which resulted in one male resident sleeping in a room normally used as a detention room. No residents slept in passages. This situation did not continue and is not expected to recur.

WRIGHT STREET PREMISES

714. **Mr. BECKER** (on notice): Does the Government own the premises situated at 72 Wright Street, Adelaide and, if so:
(*a*) to whom is it let;
(*b*) what is the weekly and annual rental;
(*c*) how long have the present tenants occupied the premises; and
(*d*) when does the lease expire?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: No.

EDUCATION COLLEGES

721. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):
1. What are the plans for the amalgamation of the Murray Park and Kingston Colleges of Advanced Education and how far have these plans proceeded?
2. What is to be the composition of the new college council?
3. Is it proposed to increase student representation on the council and, if so, by how many and when?
4. Who are the members of the Joint Interim Committee and what is the purpose of that committee?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:
1. A joint Interim Council is meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Kevin Gilding and it has made recommendations to me which will shortly form the basis of legislation to be introduced into Parliament.
2. This information will be in the legislation.
3. See 2. above.
4. (*a*) Mr. K. R. Gilding, Mr. D. J. Anders, Mr. G. F. Mildred, Dr. C. N. Pederson, Dr. M. K. Lewis, Mr. I. P. Lang, Mr. B. Leak, Dr. F. Ebbeck, Mr. W. White, Judge R. Layton, Miss R. N. Rogers, Mr. T. Hill, Mrs. A. Veale, Mr. A. Patching, Ms. W. Mani, Mr. R. Stradwick, Mrs. L. Sangster, Mr. G. Duffield, and Mr. P. Woolcock.
(*b*) To make recommendations to me regarding the above.

CHIROPRACTORS

727. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): Does the Government propose during the present session to introduce legislation concerning chiropractors and, if so, when, what is the purpose of such legislation and upon what principles

will it be based and, if not, why not and is it proposed to introduce such legislation at some time in the future and when?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is anticipated that legislation concerning chiropractors will be available for introduction during the remainder of the present session. The purpose of the legislation will be to establish a board and provide for a registration system, and, as such, it will be based on similar principles to other occupational registration Acts.

SOCIAL WORK

737. **Mrs. ADAMSON** (on notice):

1. To what purpose will research grants contained within the Community Welfare Department Estimates be put?
2. How many general practitioners have applied for contributions to social work services allocated in the Community Welfare Department Estimates?
3. What are the locations of the practices which receive social work services?
4. How many social workers are involved in the provision of these services?

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

1. The money will be used to fund approved applications for research projects in the welfare area received from community councils for social development and other organisations. Some projects might be contracted to external researchers.
2. Six. Other general practitioners have informally discussed the possibility of a contribution with the department's local district officer.
3. Brighton, Glenelg, Christies Beach, Mitcham, Norwood, Campbelltown, Elizabeth, Modbury, Enfield, Adelaide, The Parks, Port Adelaide, Woodville, Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge and Nuriootpa.
4. Twenty full-time and six half-time.

VEHICLE INSURANCE

740. **Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. Has the Government given consideration to the proposal for compulsory third party property motor vehicle insurance and, if not, why not?
2. If consideration has been given, what were the findings?
3. What action does the Government propose to take to provide cover to persons whose vehicles are involved in accidents caused by drivers of vehicles who do not carry third party property insurance?

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

1. Yes.
2. The investigating committee concluded that it was not possible to implement a satisfactory scheme which would provide third party damage cover, without a large increase in the number of claims because of various reasons.
3. The Government accepted the findings of the committee.

COMMUNITY WELFARE

741. **Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. What action is being taken to establish a full-time office of the department in the Henley Beach, Henley Beach South, Fulham area?
2. What arrangements can be made to save persons living in this area travelling to the city for financial assistance and counselling?

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

1. The establishment of a full-time office of the department in the Henley Beach, Henley Beach South and Fulham area has been approved in principle, but action has been deferred this financial year because of lack of funds.
2. The department's visiting office at Henley Beach is manned by social work staff between 1.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. three afternoons per week. The full range of social work services is available at these times. Social work staff work in the area at other times. It will not be practicable to arrange for financial assistance to be paid out until the visiting office becomes a full-time office.

BOARDS OF HEALTH

751. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice): Does the Government intend to introduce legislation affecting the status of the Central Board of Health and local boards of health and, if so, what will be the content of the legislation and when will it be introduced?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: An advisory committee appointed by the Minister of Health is examining the role of boards of health. The necessity for legislative action will be considered following receipt and examination of the committee's recommendations.

HOSPITAL CONSTITUTIONS

752. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice):

1. What Government hospitals have adopted separate constitutions under the South Australian Health Commission Act?
2. Has there been a delay by some hospitals in adopting separate constitutions and, if so, what are the causes for the delay?

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

1. None. Draft constitutions for all Government hospitals are being examined as to correctness of legal form prior to adoption.
2. See 1 above.

FITNESS COURSE

In reply to **Mr. EVANS** (12 October).

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport has recently established a physical fitness review committee to advise him on implementation of the recommendations contained in the report on physical fitness in the community. The Chairman of this committee is Mr. J. Doherty, General Manager, ADS Channel 7.

It is the intention of the Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport to refer the matter of a running and fitness course along the Torrens River to this committee for advice and recommendations.

STATE OPERA

In reply to **Mr. WOTTON** (11 October, Appropriation Bill).

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: In 1978-79, the State Opera will borrow a total of $500 000 to finance alterations to the

theatre's balcony, stage roof, and grid, fly gallery, and counterweight system, and also to finance the purchase of additional equipment.

SPORTS LOTTERY

In reply to **Mr. EVANS** (16 August).

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Government considers that a national lottery for Australian sporting purposes would have an adverse effect on lotteries conducted by the Lotteries Commission of South Australia, with a resultant decrease in the amounts transferred in any given period of time to the Hospitals Fund. Having regard to the relative revenue raising capacities of the Commonwealth and State Governments, the justification for using a State revenue source to finance an area of Commonwealth Government responsibility is not readily apparent.

Apart from the likely impact of a national lottery on State revenues, such a proposal almost certainly would result in a loss of revenue to charitable organisations and sporting clubs which rely on their own small lotteries for a substantial proportion of their income. While the advent of a national lottery may benefit national organisations and perhaps international competitors, it may well be that this would only occur at the expense of local charities and competitors at club level.

In the light of these arguments, the Government is not prepared to support a national lottery to finance Australian sporting endeavours.

PETITIONS: SUCCESSION AND GIFT DUTIES

Petitions signed by 237 residents of South Australia praying that the House would urge the Government to adopt a programme for the phasing out of succession and gift duties in South Australia as soon as possible were presented by Messrs. Becker and Tonkin.

Petitions received.

PETITION: MASSAGE

A petition signed by 54 residents of South Australia praying that the House would enact legislation to ensure the restriction of the use of the words " massage", " masseurs" and "masseuses" to those who genuinely practice the art of massage within the provisions of the Physiotherapists Act, 1945-1973 was presented by Mr Evans.

Petition received.

PETITIONS: PORNOGRAPHY

Petitions signed by 2 689 electors of South Australia praying that the House would pass legislation to provide for Ministerial responsibility to adequately control pornographic material were presented by Messrs. Harrison, Mathwin, Hopgood, Tonkin, Evans, Arnold, and Nankivell.

Petitions received.

PETITIONS: VIOLENT OFFENCES

Petitions signed by 992 residents of South Australia praying that the House would support proposed amendments to the Criminal Law Consolidation Act to increase maximum penalties for violent offences were presented by Messrs. Virgo, Evans, and Millhouse.

Petitions received.

PETITIONS: VOLUNTARY WORKERS

Petitions signed by 336 residents of South Australia praying that the House would urge the Government to take action to protect and preserve the status of voluntary workers in the community were presented by Messrs. Tonkin, Evans, and Mathwin.

Petitions received.

PETITIONS: MARIJUANA

Petitions signed by 382 residents of South Australia praying that the House would not pass legislation seeking to legalise marijuana were presented by Messrs. Eastick and Evans.

Petitions received.

QUESTION TIME

EDUCATION OFFICERS

Mr. TONKIN: Why did the Minister of Education refuse the request of the South Australian Institute of Teachers for the temporary release of a teacher to inform members about the effects of the recent State education budget, and will he now reconsider his decision in the interests of open Government? The S.A.I.T. executive has recently expressed concern at the widespread and complex ramifications arising from the State education budget. A teacher was recently appointed to inform S.A.I.T. members of these effects and, although the school involved had agreed to his release for six weeks, and the institute had agreed to pay the costs of relieving teachers, the Education Department refused its permission. The Government's reason for this refusal was reported to be based on a fear that the teacher's proposed activities were likely to be political.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Leader is now commenting.

Mr. TONKIN: Sorry, Sir, I did not think I was.

The SPEAKER: Order! The Chair will make that decision.

Mr. TONKIN: In the light of the reported view of the S.A.I.T. that the State Government is responsible for deciding its own spending priorities, and has very little justification for the man-power economies which it has announced, is the "political" objection advanced simply an attempt to prevent the institute from engaging in fair criticism of the State Government?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: I am interested in the Leader's concern for his namesake on the executive of the Institute of Teachers and his concern that that person should get out of the classroom for a while and engage in other activities. As I said to Mr. John Gregory when he rang me about this matter, I would like him to picture the situation in which I wander into Cabinet on the following Monday and say to my colleagues, "Well, fellas, I have just arranged for a member of the Institute of Teachers to have some time off so he can get stuck into us."

Obviously the response of my colleagues would have been, "Hopgood, you are completely off your rocker." Any sensible person would say the same thing and

certainly that has been the response of people in the community who saw Mr. Gregory's statement on this matter; that I did not fall for the three card trick. It is naive for anybody to suggest that I should afford this facility to somebody who would then have the ability to extensively criticise the State Government.

REDCLIFF PROJECT

Mr. KENEALLY: I direct my question to the Minister of Mines and Energy.

Mr. Gunn: This is a Dear Dorothy—

The SPEAKER: Order! I call the honourable member for Eyre to order.

Mr. KENEALLY: Can the Minister say whether the Prime Minister has now approved the loan borrowing for the Redcliff petro-chemical project? In the *Advertiser* on Monday 23 October, under the heading "Prime Minister will allow States to borrow overseas", a report states:

> Redcliff petro project may be approved. A radical change in Federal Government policy on financial arrangements with the States has lifted South Australia's hopes on the Redcliff petro-chemical project. The Prime Minister, Mr. Fraser, announced at the weekend that the Federal Government would allow States to borrow overseas on their own initiative for major projects.

How does this statement relate to the State's borrowing capacity for the project?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I thank the honourable member for this question, because I believe that the Prime Minister's reported statement requires some clarification. I am sure that honourable members, as well as Dorothy Gunn, will be interested in that clarification.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Minister should answer the question.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The significance of the Prime Minister's statement is that the next meeting of the Loan Council will not be fruitless, because at least one of the projects the States have put up will be approved. The Federal Treasury line, that really the Commonwealth should not approve anything, will not be accepted by the Federal Government. Whether that means that the Redcliff project will get a guernsey remains to be seen. We have not had any indication from the Prime Minister that suggests that there will be a definite affirmative answer to South Australia's proposal for Redcliff.

It is probably relevant that the Prime Minister's statement was made in Western Australia and that everybody expects that the project for a pipeline to Perth from the north-west shelf will get the green light from the Commonwealth. We are very hopeful that the Redcliff project which, in terms of the basic arguments for support, stands at least as strongly as the pipeline from the north-west shelf to Perth, will also get a favourable response from the Federal Government. The hopeful aspect of the Prime Minister's statement is that he has indicated that there will be at least one additional approval at the forthcoming Loan Council meeting in relation to the various projects that have been put up by all the States for an additional borrowing authority. Whether our project will get the green light has still to be determined.

The next couple of weeks before the Loan Council meeting will be quite critical, and I think it is beholden on everyone who is concerned about South Australia's position, about the employment position, about Australia's balance of payments, and about the potential wastage of a valuable energy resource should the Redcliff project not be approved, to use every possible endeavour to convince the Federal Cabinet that South Australia's submission on this matter should get the green light from the Australian Loan Council.

EDUCATION OFFICER

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: How does the Minister of Education justify his refusal of the South Australian Institute of Teachers request for the secondment of a teacher to go to schools in connection with the State Budget, when an officer from the Education Department (Mr. R. Quirk) has been seconded to tour schools to assist in implementing the Government's worker participation scheme? The Government is spending much money in seeking to implement its worker participation scheme through the Unit for Industrial Democracy, and an officer (Mr. R. Quirk) from the Education Department has been seconded to tour schools and address staff meetings throughout South Australia to facilitate worker participation in schools.

The Government has not been loath to promote activities in schools which have been critical of the Federal Budget in relation to education. If the Government is to have an even-handed, non-hypocritical approach to these matters, then it is hard to justify the encouragement of political activity in schools, as instanced in the attempt to implement worker participation schemes, by the secondement of officers, when in cases in which appears that there may be some criticism of the State Government the whole procedure is vetoed.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: In reply to the honourable members comments, I point out, first, that no request was received from the Institute of Teachers to have a teacher released so that something might be said to schools concerning the Federal Budget. Secondly, the President of the Institute of Teachers is currently on leave without pay. We already provide that facility to the Institute of Teachers, and this makes the position a little easier; it does not have to meet certain costs it would otherwise have to meet to have a Chairman. The person comes back into teaching at the end of his period as president, as did Mr. Milton Hunkin, the former institute President, without any loss of seniority rights as a result of those years he put in as President. That facility already exists, and to an extent it exists to assist the institute if it feels inclined to criticise the Government of the day or the Opposition of the day.

Regarding Mr. Quirk, the honourable member should be aware of the fact that there has been much interest in schools and in education generally as to how the concepts of industrial democracy might fit into schools. Mr. Quirk is not going around the schools touting Government policy on industrial democracy. He is preparing a report for me and my officers as to the best way in which industrial democracy procedures should operate in schools and in the Education Department at large. The honourable member is a little out of date on this matter because Mr. Quirk was involved in this exercise some time ago. His work has been substantially completed; I have a report he has completed for me. He is currently an officer in the central-eastern region of the Education Department. The two concepts are in no way comparable.

DERNANCOURT TREES

Mrs. BYRNE: Can the Minister of Transport state the result of his visit this morning to the Lower North-East Road at Dernancourt to inspect the site at which some trees were felled by the Highways Department over the

weekend? As I was present at the inspection, I am aware of the outcome. However, it is a matter of concern and interest to my constituents —and I share that concern—to see the road improvements effected with minimum detriment to the environment, retaining existing trees, especially native trees, wherever possible.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I appreciate the interest the honourable member has shown in this matter. Yesterday morning, the first conversation I had on the telephone with anyone was with the honourable member. It was difficult for me to be contacted over the weekend, and I learnt that attempts to contact her first were unsuccessful, but the message left to contact her again later by those concerned was never followed up.

Mr. Dean Brown: They got me, and I—

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I am sure that people of Liberal persuasion were impressed with the intrusion of the member for Davenport into the area of the member for Todd, but I can assure the member for Davenport and members in this House that the member for Todd is quite capable of resisting the former Liberal she defeated, and she will do the same with the next Liberal, with or without the intrusion, help, or otherwise of the member for Davenport.

The SPEAKER: Order! The Minister should answer the question.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: It is all too easy for some people blatantly to criticise the Highways Department for allegedly slaughtering trees when they know little of what has occurred. The facts that I was able to reveal this morning, as a result of the information provided and research into the authority I had given show that the original alignment geometry of the road would have required the removal of 39 trees. Without reference to me, the Highways Department officers believed that the removal of so many trees was undesirable if it could be avoided. On its own initiative, the department retackled the task of designing the road, moving the kerb-line 4-ft. to the east, as a result saving about half of those trees that were first destined for removal. The remaining 23 trees were then inspected—

Mr. Millhouse: That's not quite half.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: It is not quite half. I know the member for Mitcham is a pedantic character.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Members interjecting:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: That is one of the better things. The department's horticulturist inspected the 23 trees and found that some were badly deformed, hanging over the road, and constituting a real hazard with the duplication of the road; many of the trees, in his opinion, were infested with termites, including white ants, and as such were dangerous and, irrespective of roadworks, needed replacement; and others were of a spindly nature. The great majority of the 23 trees that had to be removed should have been removed, irrespective of road works.

Mr. Millhouse: You can always find some excuse.

The SPEAKER: Order! I call the honourable member for Mitcham to order.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: That is typical of the honourable member's disregard for the efforts of departmental officers. Unlike him, I have a high regard for the Highways Department officers and their concern for the environment; indeed, we are fortunate in South Australia that we do not have axe-happy people working in the Highways Department. Thank God we do not have any Millhouses there or we would have no trees; he is always axing something.

I was satisfied, after this morning's visit to the area, that, apart from four trees which are some distance from the alignment but which are completely dead, no other trees need to be removed. Accordingly, none will be removed, but the four dead trees ought to be removed and replaced. Everyone is forgetting the announcement I made in June, when I said that these trees had to be removed and that they would be replaced with about 150 native species. Everyone has forgotten all about that. That replacement programme will go ahead with all possible speed. If we can get this present season and so gain a year, we will do so. I am satisfied that all that could be done has been done. It is not unreasonable to believe that a number of people saw some trees being removed and perhaps thought (or had the thought planted in them) that all the trees were to go, when, in fact, that is not the case.

TORRENS RIVER

Mrs. ADAMSON: Can the Minister for the Environment say whether it is a fact that the State Government lodged an objection, in principle, to the Australian Heritage Commission over the listing of the Torrens River on the Australian Heritage Register and, if it is, whether the State Government proposes to support its opposition in the form of a detailed objection, and on what grounds that objection will be based? Twelve months ago, when the commission created its interim register, the Torrens River was among the natural features of South Australia that were listed as being worthy of preservation. As the Federal Government will not grant funds for any project that has an environmental impact on any natural feature registered by the commission, the listing of the Torrens River on the register would automatically exclude any possibility of Federal financial assistance for the NEAPTR project. Any objection lodged by the State Government would, therefore, cast serious doubts on the Government's publicly professed willingness to regard the Torrens River as an important part of South Australia's natural heritage.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I can assure the honourable member that the objection lodged to the commission by the South Australian Government is not based just on considerations that surround the NEAPTR project or the development of that project. Because this is an important matter, I will obtain for her a detailed report on the reasons why the South Australian Government has raised objections to the commission about the listing of the Torrens River valley.

COMPUTER BETTING

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Will the Chief Secretary ask the Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport to provide me with a report on the likely difficulties that could occur when the Totalizator Agency Board introduces computer betting? My question flows from a report over the weekend that the system, still being used in its infancy, struck some teething problems, and a minor breakdown occurred on Saturday that delayed proceedings for a short time. Whilst on a recent visit to Western Australia, I examined its computer system. I found it to be completely satisfactory in its normal operations, although, on one occasion when I was looking over its computer betting, the system was at a standstill because of a computer breakdown. Inquiries I made revealed that this was not an isolated occasion but that it often occurred in Western Australia, and there was always a doubt about whether the computer would be out of action for an hour or even a day. I ask for a report to ascertain whether the South Australian T.A.B. has examined the sorts of

problem Western Australia has experienced (and possibly other States) and what it might have in train to offset this considerable difficulty.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: I shall be delighted to obtain a report for the honourable member on this matter. Although I am not familiar with the system, I have been given to understand that considerable excess capacity is built into it to provide against the sort of circumstances the honourable member has raised. It is always likely in the early stages of a computer system that problems will arise. I imagine that they will be quickly resolved. I will get a report for the honourable member.

MURAT BAY HOSPITAL

Mr. GUNN: Will the Minister of Community Welfare, representing the Minister of Health, inform the House why the Hospitals Department reduced by about $23 000 funds approved for use by the Murat Bay Hospital Board for buildings? I refer to correspondence that has passed between the board and the department. On 22 February 1978 the Secretary wrote to Mr. Millikan (Director-General of Medical Services), as follows:

> On behalf of the hospital board of management I wish to confirm that we have accepted tender documents of the new ward wing and alterations to the hospital, and Messrs. Berry, Gilbert and Polomka have been instructed to call tenders for this project. Their estimates for these contracts have amounted to $49 000 each, and, as I notified the architects on 21 December 1977, should these works exceed this amount we have no capital funds for subsidy.

The department replied in the following terms on 28 February:

> In reply to your letter of 22 February 1978 it is advised that approval has been given for your board of management to have tenders called for the two building projects to provide a new ward area and alterations to the hospital.

On 12 April a letter was sent by the Hospitals Department to the Secretary of the board, as follows:

> In reply to your letter of 21 March 1978 it is advised that approval has been given for your board of management to accept the tenders of $41 350 and $40 000 submitted by the town and country building contractor for the provision of a new ward area and alterations to your hospital. It is noted that the total estimated costs of these two projects, including fees and escalation, are $49 350 and $48 000 respectively. All expenditure should be debited to "Additional Works and Services".

On 12 June the department wrote to the Secretary, as follows:

> In order to assist with the calculation of 1978-79 Budget allocations, it is necessary for this department to be aware of funds committed as at 30 June 1978 for "Additional Works and Services" (line 017) and for "Replacement and Additional Equipment" (line 018) for which payment will be made during the year 1978-79.

On 4 July the Hospitals Department replied to that letter, as follows:

> Referring to your letter dated 12 June 1978 I wish to advise that funds committed as at 30 June and balance of payment to be made during 1978-79 are as follows:

	$
A. New ward wing and alterations approx. . . .	50 000
Equipment for this project as requested in Budget 1978-79	2 705

The board, which is most concerned, approached me last week about this matter. Will the Minister have the matter investigated? He is no doubt aware that the board has run this hospital well and has always got value for money when spending Government funds. It is concerned about what appears to be a reduction in moneys already committed to it. The Minister would know from this correspondence (and I have much more of it) that the department was fully aware that there would have to be a flow on into this financial year from last financial year.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I will take up the matter with my colleague and see whether he can obtain the information that the honourable member requires.

RESERVED NUMBERS

Mr. WHITTEN: Will the Minister of Transport say whether the recent innovation to enable owners of vehicles to reserve a personalised number plate has been well received by the public, and can he indicate the number of persons who have applied to reserve particular combinations of letters and numbers for exclusive use on their vehicles?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Yes, I have some figures. In the first week that the opportunity was available to reserve number plates, the total number of applications was 750. There was a real rush when the department opened last Monday of people wanting to obtain personalised number plates. I am informed that forward applications are being made at the rate of 40 a day.

It is up to members whether or not they wish to avail themselves of this service. I was looking through *Hansard* a few moments ago and I wondered whether the Leader might like to use his initials (DOT), whether the member for Victoria would like to use his (WAR), or whether the member for Albert Park might like his (CAH). The Deputy Leader, whose initials are ERG, would be the best, because that word would mean "the energetic one".

ACCIDENT CASE

Mr. WOTTON: Can the Attorney-General say whether there were any unusual circumstances surrounding the case heard in the Adelaide Magistrates Court on 14 October and reported in the *Advertiser* on 15 October, when the magistrate hearing the case found an accident in which a woman was knocked down and killed had not been the fault of the defendant, who had pleaded guilty. The defendant was reported to have failed to stop to render assistance or report an accident causing injury to the police. Is the Attorney-General's Department considering an appeal against the findings of the court? I have received representations from constituents who have requested that I ask this question to see whether there were any unusual circumstances in view of the $360 fine, which appears not to reflect on the seriousness of this tragic incident?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I am not aware in detail of the facts and circumstances of the case which the honourable member has raised, but I appreciate that he raises the matter in some seriousness, and I will certainly, in my duty as first law officer, undertake to investigate the matter personally.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: This is a serious matter and not to be laughed at, as some Opposition members are doing. The honourable member's question was asked in all seriousness and I will treat it with the same seriousness. I will investigate it personally and bring down a report for the honourable member so he can submit it to his constituents.

MAIN SOUTH ROAD

Mr. DRURY: Can the Minister of Transport say whether the Highways Department intends eventually to re-route Majors Road and/or Blacks Road, O'Halloran Hill, so that one intersection is created instead of the two T-junctions which exist at present, thereby reducing the necessity for two sets of traffic lights?

At the moment Blacks Road and Majors Road create two T-junctions on South Road and a set of traffic lights has been installed at each of these T-junctions. When these lights were installed recently there were some problems, but they have been overcome. However, there will be future development to the east of Morphett Vale and Reynella, so would it not be better that those two roads converge into one intersection?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: This alternative has been looked at but is not being actively pursued at this stage because of the cost involved. The Main South Road is probably one of the major problem areas for the Highways Department. The last figures I saw (and I have no reason to believe that this criteria would have changed) showed that the section of the Main South Road between Darlington and the hotel at the top of Tapley Hill Road is the most heavily trafficked section of road in South Australia. It is quite understandable that the traffic signals at the intersections of Blacks Road and Majors Road are very critical to the whole operation and any slight maladjustment or malfunction can cause chaos, as happened a week ago when the lights were first installed.

Problems were associated with it, as was readily acknowledged by me. I publicly asked the road users to be tolerant with us so that we could try to rectify the problems. The Highways Department has reported to me that it believes the problems have now been overcome, but whether that is so will not be known definitely until a further heavy surge of traffic uses the road. It could well be that we will have to undertake some road works to provide relief for the area, but eventually, I suggest, one of two alternatives will have to be considered seriously. Those alternatives are what the honourable member has suggested on building fly-overs for traffic wishing to join South Road from Blacks Road and Majors Road. These are long range and expensive projects, and they are certainly not on the works programme for the foreseeable future.

TICKERA WATER SUPPLY

Mr. VENNING: Will the Minister of Works consider confirming the assurance that water will be laid to the growing city of Tickera? I am not talking about Monarto or anything like that.

The SPEAKER: Order! I hope the member will confine his remarks to his question.

Mr. VENNING: About 12 months ago I was approached by the people of that area, requesting the extension of mains water to the developing areas. On this request, an approach was made by me to the appropriate authority, whereupon I believed I was informed that such extensions would take place. In the meantime the Crown, through the Lands Department, has been selling blocks of land to people, the people believing that such areas would be supplied with reticulated water.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Did I understand the honourable member to suggest that the Crown has been selling land to people, giving them the understanding that water will be available and that has not been the case? Did the honourable member make that allegation?

Mr. Venning: No.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I thought the honourable member did.

Mr. Venning: The Crown has been selling—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member has asked his question.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will examine what the honourable member says. It seems to me that I have seen in the last week or two something to do with the city of Tickera (as the honourable member calls it), but I will check for the honourable member and bring down a report.

STAMP DUTY

Mr. EVANS: Can the Deputy Premier say whether the State Government is now prepared to implement that part of the State Liberal Party's policy which would exempt from stamp duty purchasers of a first house? Quite recently a report was given to the Federal Government as a result of an inquiry made by experts in the field of housing and development. That report states that about 60 000 houses are purchased each year in Australia and that the purchasers pay about $30 000 000 in stamp duty. I do not think it is disputed that South Australian stamp duty is the highest in Australia. The Liberal Party policy is that persons buying their first house should be exempt from the imposition of stamp duty, which is about $1 100 for a $40 000 house. As a result of the inquiry showing that this is one of the burdens on young people about to acquire shelter for their family and for themselves for their lifetime, will the State Government accept this policy and exempt these people from paying that tax?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: No.

DERNANCOURT TREES

Mr. DEAN BROWN: My question to the Minister of Transport relates also to the trees cut down at Dernancourt, and it is further to the question from the member for Tea Tree Gully. What instructions have now been issued to the Highways Department by the Minister to ensure that there is no repetition of the malicious cutting down of trees at Dernancourt, or anywhere else, without the approval of the local government authority and without consultation with the local residents? Last Sunday morning I was contacted by many of the residents of Dernancourt—

Mr. Slater: They are not in your district.

The SPEAKER: Order! I call the honourable member for Gilles to order!

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Dernancourt is not in my district. In fact, I asked the residents whether they had contacted their local member of Parliament, and they pointed out that they had tried to contact the local member the previous day and they had left a message at her home.

Mrs. Byrne: They didn't leave their name or address.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. DEAN BROWN: However, the trees were still being cut down on the Sunday morning. They telephoned me to see what action could be taken. I promised to contact the Minister of Transport, which I did.

Mr. Groth interjecting:

The SPEAKER: I call the honourable member for Salisbury to order.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I did attempt to contact the

Minister of Transport, and I thank him for telephoning me from his home. When I spoke to the Minister he refused to stop the cutting down of the trees until he had had a chance to meet the residents, which was the request I put to him. However, 10 minutes later the Minister telephoned back and said that he had received new information and that the chopping down of the trees would be stopped.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is commenting. I hope he will not continue in that way. This has happened several times.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I am simply relating to the House—

Mr. Goldsworthy: Stating facts.

The SPEAKER: Order! The Deputy Leader is not in the Chair. The honourable member is commenting, and I hope he does not continue.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I wish to continue outlining, without commenting, to the House what happened on Sunday morning. The Tea Tree Gully council has a copy of a plan from the Highways Department which shows that all trees which were due to be removed had been clearly marked. However, the trees that were being cut down on Sunday morning (I inspected the trees) were not shown on that plan as due to be removed. That is why the residents were objecting. That is the reason why they came to me. I believe that the Minister needs to tell the House what instructions he has given to ensure that there is no repetition of what happened at Dernancourt and to ensure in particular that in future, before the Highways Department cuts down 100-year-old gum trees, the local council and the residents are consulted.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I think we all ought to put just a few things at rest right from the outset regarding the comments of the member for Davenport. First, there was no malicious cutting down of trees. Why the honourable member resorts to those adjectives I am not quite sure, unless he is trying to dramatise the position. Obviously, he paid little or no attention to the explanation I gave in replying to the question asked earlier by the member for Todd. Incidentally, she has been the member for Todd since last September, when she ceased to be the member for Tea Tree Gully, so perhaps the honourable member might care to correct his records, including his memory.

I think it is despicable of him to play politics the way he did with the daughter of the member for Todd. At least, the Liberal candidate for the district played politics, and it is despicable of the member for Davenport to repeat this today simply for political expediency. The facts are that one attempt was made on Saturday afternoon to contact the member for Todd. The person who telephoned did not even have the courtesy to give his name or telephone number to the member for Todd's daughter, who after all is not on the pay-roll and should not suffer the insults of disgruntled people. She told that person when her mother would be home and invited him to ring back, but that person did not ring again. For the member for Davenport to say, as he has done, that the member for Todd was not available is a downright lie.

The SPEAKER: Order! I ask the honourable Minister to withdraw that remark.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I do withdraw it. That is typical of the honourable member. I am sure everyone realises the attitude that people must have to the member for Davenport when he goes around speaking in this way. I think we can all be pardoned for using words that, under other circumstances, we perhaps would not use.

I think the position has been made abundantly clear. The original plan was submitted to the local government body. It was put on display, and everyone knew about it. The Highways Department subsequently amended it and moved the kerb-line, resulting in fewer trees having to be removed. Regrettably, the department did not inform the council concerned. The department is aware of the error of its ways, and I am quite sure that such a thing will not occur again.

After all, when one considers the concern for the environment displayed continually by Highways Department officers when they are on road work, one realises that they are all aware of the position and that South Australia should be extremely proud of their work. I am proud of it, and anyone who drives along the South-Eastern Freeway sees ample evidence of their concern for the restoration of the environment. Instead of being critical and trying to make political capital out of this issue, the member for Davenport should be expressing his appreciation of the fine work of the Highways Department.

TRAVEL CONCESSIONS

Mr. OLSON: Can the Minister of Community Welfare inform the House what progress is being made in implementing the transport concession for unemployed people announced by the Minister of Transport a few weeks ago? I understand the scheme will operate through the Community Welfare Department.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: My department has been charged with that responsibility. The South Australian Government's fare concession scheme for unemployed people will begin operating on 1 November. Travel concession cards will be available from district offices of the Community Welfare Department from 30 October, only a few days away. The card will entitle an unemployed person and a dependent spouse to a 5c reduction on one and two-section journeys, 10c off three to nine sections and 15c off journeys of 10 sections or more, and this is equivalent to the concession already made available by the State Government to pensioners in South Australia.

Travel concession cards will be valid on all State Transport Authority bus, tram and rail services. The reduced fares will help cut the cost of job-seeking and provide easier access to health, welfare and recreational facilities. Those in receipt of unemployment benefits should apply to the nearest district office of the department to obtain a card. They should bring with them the initial income statement form issued by the Commonwealth Employment Service and the subsequent form issued by the Social Security Department. These forms will be stamped when a card is issued.

The first cards issued will be valid for November and December. Subsequently, from 1 January, cards will be renewable quarterly and holders will be entitled to use them as long as they remain unemployed, plus a period of 14 days after re-employment. The 14 days after re-employment, as will be obvious to most members, is intended to cater for the additional further travel required by persons who may secure employment before they are in receipt of their first fortnightly pay. Unexpired cards should then be returned to the Community Welfare Department. The cards are not transferable.

At 3.15 p.m., the bells having been rung:

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

STATE LOTTERIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

In Committee.

(Continued from 19 October. Page 1565.)

Clause 1 passed.

Clause 2—"Offences."

Mr. EVANS: I had intended to move to amend clause 2 by adding, in line 12, after the word "Commission", the words "with Ministerial approval" or "with the approval of the Minister". As this amendment is not yet available in writing, perhaps the Committee could proceed with the amendment to be moved by the member for Hanson.

The CHAIRMAN: That is not possible. We must deal with the amendments in order.

Mr. EVANS: If the Minister could indicate whether such an amendment would be agreed to by the Government, I could perhaps arrange with people in another place for it to be included there, so that it will come back to this place for later approval.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Mines and Energy): I understand the purport of what the honourable member seeks to do, but I suspect that probably we would not approve of it, because basically the proposed amendment would be surplusage. If he were to examine the possibility of inserting in line 12, after the word "Commission", the words "or without the approval of the Minister", that would be the kind of thing he would be seeking to do. That presumes that the Minister is likely to be more restrictive than is the commission.

I put to him, although I am prepared to be persuaded otherwise, that the commission is likely to be more restrictive on this question. The commission is less likely to allow the words "Lotto", "Cross Lotto" or "X Lotto" to be used. If the commission is willing for them to be used, it is 99·99 per cent certain that the Minister would agree. The honourable member may argue that the Minister might have agreed in certain circumstances where the commission refused, but that would not be dealt with by the amendment suggested. The amendment would require a double approval: from the commission and from the Minister.

The commission would be more likely to be restrictive, less so the Minister. In the circumstances, requiring the additional approval of the Minister is really extra bureaucracy that probably is not necessary. I do not think that, unless it is the annual show day in Nunjikompita, and not a matter of great general and public concern, the commission is likely to approve.

Any project designed to trade on the commission's work in this area will almost certainly be disapproved by the commission.

Mr. EVANS: I do not accept the Minister's argument entirely. Therefore, I move:

> Page 1, line 12—After "Commission" insert "given with the approval of the Minister"

If my amendment is defeated, my concern is that we would be giving to the commission the sole power of making a decision. No-one could say, "I believe the commission is wrong." There is no opportunity to say that the Minister must also approve, whereas I think there is some benefit in going back to the Minister. I know that the Minister will argue that, because of the way in which the amendment is worded, it is only approving of an approval, not necessarily giving the right of appeal. I am trying to remove from the commission the sole province of controlling the use of certain words, and really having too much power. It seems fair to me to ask that the approval of the Minister must go with the approval of the commission.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I think that the honourable member is starting to see the light. He is beginning to glean the fact that his amendment does not really restrict the power of the commission. The only restriction on the power of the commission would be where it wanted to give permission for someone to use "Lotto", "X Lotto" or "Cross Lotto", whereas the Minister did not. Where the Minister did and the commission did not, the amendment would ensure that the approval would not be forthcoming, because it would mean obtaining the approval of both, whereas the disapproval of one is sufficient to knock it out. If the commission, even without the amendment, was acting unreasonably, even though there is no formal appeal to the Minister, an approach to the Minister and discussion with the commission would in those circumstances lead to a reversal of the commission's attitude, if it were unreasonable.

Mr. EVANS: It is not only just the straight-out approval that concerns me but also the conditions of approval. I have discussed with someone in the commission the case of a suburban newspaper that wanted to run a competition. The commission obtained legal advice, found it had no power in the matter, and that is why this Bill has been introduced. The operators of the competition were told that they had to conduct it under conditions laid down by the commission. The Minister should agree to those conditions, ensuring that he must also give his approval. This would not be taking much power away from the commission, but it would place responsibility on the commission to say to the Minister, "We have given approval on these conditions," and the Minister would either agree or disagree. I think that that is the way it should be done.

The Committee divided on the amendment:

Ayes (19)—Mrs. Adamson, Messrs. Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Dean Brown, Chapman, Eastick, Evans (teller), Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Millhouse, Rodda, Russack, Tonkin, Venning, Wilson, and Wotton.

Noes (24)—Messrs. Abbott, Bannon, Broomhill, and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Corcoran, Drury, Duncan, Groom, Groth, Harrison, Hemmings, Hopgood, Hudson (teller), Klunder, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, Whitten, and Wright.

Pair—Aye—Mr. Nankivell. No—Mr. Dunstan.

Majority of 5 for the Noes.

Amendment thus negatived.

Mr. BECKER: I move:

> Page 1, line 14—Leave out 'word or words "Lotto",' and insert "words".

My amendment would ensure that the Act would empower the commission to control the use of the terms "Cross Lotto" or X Lotto", but not the word "Lotto" standing on its own.

Last Thursday afternoon I clearly traced the origin of the word "Lotto", which has been used since 1778. The Government has no copyright on the word "Lotto", nor does it have a copyright on any word in the English dictionary. If we allow the Lotteries Commission to control the use of the word "Lotto", that will open the gate for any Government department, or authority, or the Government itself, to take out of any language certain words and copyright them. I object to that principle.

The word "Lotto" has been traced back to a children's game, and it is linked with housie housie and bingo. I do not think it would affect the operations of the Lotteries Commission if this amendment was accepted, because "Cross Lotto" or "X Lotto" are accepted by the people in South Australian as being part of the operation of the Lotteries Commission. It was pointed out that over $12 000 000 had been raised from the sale of coupons for "X Lotto" for the financial year ended June 1978. The

Minister said:

> I think the basic reason for this Bill can be seen from the Auditor-General's Report. The revenue to the Hospitals Fund from the Lotteries Commission's for 1977-78 will be about $8 000 000.

I do not know whether the Minister looked at the 1977-78 statement, but the Lotteries Commission's contribution to the Hospitals Fund was, in fact, $6 900 000.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: That was as a consequence of the previous year. The contribution to the Hospitals Fund, as a result of the profit made by the Lotteries Commission in 1977-78, will be about $8 000 000.

Mr. BECKER: I would like to point out to the Committee the statement of funds available.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: I know all that; use your nut!

Mr. BECKER: The Minister might know it. He may have an economics degree, but when it comes to practicalities he knows nothing.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: If I know nothing, I know a good deal more than you.

Mr. BECKER: The Minister will not accept logic. On page 369, the Auditor-General's Report for the financial year ended 30 June 1978, under the heading "Statement of funds available for transfer to the Hospitals Fund—surplus from operations" states that the balance brought forward from 1 July 1977 was about $375 000, to which is added the surplus from operations for the year ended 30 June 1978 ($7 860 000), less funds retained for capital purposes ($8 000). Net surplus for the year was $7 852 000. When one adds the balance brought forward from 1 July 1977, the amount is $8 227 000, less the transfer to the Hospitals Fund of $6 970 000, leaving $1 257 000 available for transfer to the Hospitals Fund.

The Lotteries Commission retained $1 257 000, which it can use in the operation of its business. The $6 970 000 which went into the Hospitals Fund was immediately transferred to revenue. No interest is received by the Hospitals Fund on that $6 970 000, but the $1 257 000 retained by the Lotteries Commission can be used for the operation of the commission, which can obtain interest upon that money. The crux of this issue is in what the Minister said, as follows:

> To the extent that the Lotteries Commission is competed against by small lotteries, we are in for a serious situation because the revenue to the State obtained from small lotteries is 2 per cent to 4 per cent. That is why this Bill is necessary. "X Lotto" has been successful and it is simply not possible to tolerate a scheme that will compete effectively.

That is the crux of the issue. The Government wants to be able to control lotteries, obtain the profits from those lotteries and place it in general revenue. That is why the Government is insisting on trying to get a copyright on the word "Lotto". If this is allowed, the same may apply to the whole of the English Dictionary. The principle is not on.

I have no objection to the Lotteries Commission's having control over the words "Cross Lotto" or "X Lotto". Members know that in Victoria it is called "Tattslotto" and that no-one else but the Victorian authorities can use that word anywhere in Australia. So that South Australia can have the exclusive use of "Cross Lotto" and "X Lotto" but not the exclusive use of the word "Lotto" is why I have proposed this amendment.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The amendment is not acceptable. First, the transfers to the Hospitals Fund from the Lotteries Commission tend to match the surpluses of the previous year. That was the basis for my remark, because with a surplus of almost $8 000 000 in 1977-78 we will see a transfer to the Hospitals Fund of something of that order this year.

I think it is relevant to consider that under the amendment, if it were carried, people could advertise "Y Lotto" and represent that pictorially, perhaps even mislead people into thinking that it was the same as "Cross Lotto" or "X Lotto", and there would be nothing to stop them. They could be stopped under the original phrasing of the clause, because anything with the word "Lotto" in it cannot be used under that wording without the approval of the Lotteries Commission.

It seems to me that the popularity of "Lotto", "Cross Lotto", or whatever that exists at present has arisen from the activities of the Lotteries Commission. If members are not careful they may create a situation where fairly unscrupulous people can see that there is an opportunity to cash in on the name, which has been given popularity by the activities of someone else. So far as the Government is concerned, if people were properly protected in other ways, that might be all right, but we have to recognise that from small lotteries the amount that goes into the Hospitals Fund is of the order of 2 per cent. If huge amounts of turnover started to take place through means of small lotteries, and Lotteries Commission revenue was seriously affected, the Government, the community at large and the Opposition would be greatly disturbed, because the accretion into the Hospitals Fund from the Lotteries Commission is almost 30 per cent of turnover. Whether honourable members like it or not, that is the degree of support that the Hospitals Fund gets from the Lotteries Commission, compared to 2 per cent from small licensed lotteries.

Mr. Becker: Not into the Hospitals Fund.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I am not sure where that money goes. For every dollar switched from the Lotteries Commission into some other lottery, the Hospitals Fund loses, and therefore the Government indirectly loses, 28c.

Mr. Arnold: That is a fallacy.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: It is not a fallacy. The honourable member may have some peculiar distorted logic that leads to the conclusion that it is a fallacy. The Lotteries Commission has become a valuable source of support for the Hospitals Fund.

Mr. Arnold: It is a source of general revenue; let us be honest about it.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: That would not be the case once we reached the stage where the amount in the Hospitals Fund was greater than the amount that was otherwise going to be spent on hospitals. This has now become something that is important for the State as a whole, and it is not something that can be subject to challenge without there being considerable concern for Government revenue overall, and I would have thought that the Opposition would accept that point. If the Opposition will not accept that point and if it does not care about Government revenue but only wants to whinge about Government spending (apart from the Government spending they want in their own districts), it might consider that the term "Lotto" now rings a bell automatically with people throughout the community. Why? It is because of the activities of the Lotteries Commission. Does any member opposite seriously suggest that a suburban newspaper group or any other organisation that attempted to run a form of Lotto was not using that term rather than some other term in order to take advantage of the popularity of that term because of the activities of the Lotteries Commission?

Mr. Mathwin: Why did you pick the name?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: It was picked by the Lotteries Commission; it was not a term that was in use at the time.

Mr. Mathwin: It has always been in use.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: That is simply not the case.

Bingo and housie housie were the terms generally in use within the community. The term "Lotto" was not in general use in South Australia at all. The term "Tattslotto" was used in Melbourne.

Mr. Mathwin: So you pinched it from Victoria?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Apparently the member for Glenelg does not give a damn about the State of South Australia or its revenues. He is quite happy for outside organisations to cash in on the new popularity of the term "Lotto" and use it for advantage. Why would it be used but for that purpose? Why did a suburban newspaper group approach the Government about this matter?

Mr. Dean Brown: You have no regard for the use of the English language whatsoever.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: As the honourable member for Davenport should know, the English language involves a number of terms over which there is restricted usage. The English language is not free to be used without control or limitations in this House, even though the honourable member for Davenport may not always be aware of that.

Mr. Dean Brown: We saw a classic example of that the other day.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I call the honourable member for Davenport to order.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Hospitals Fund is important and vital to this State. In a decent kind of community we should have the support of members opposite in the protection of that situation and not the kind of airy-fairy hogwash which is really a cover-up for a desire to let other people get into the act and make a bit of a killing out of it.

There are still people in our community who, if they can see a way of getting away with it, will run an illegal lottery. I am aware of cases where people have endeavoured to sell what amounts to a lottery ticket (they do not call it a lottery ticket necessarily) in the hotels, for example, and take advantage and gain an illegal income in this way. If people become accustomed to all sorts of other people in the community using the word "Lotto" on its own, the opportunities for that sort of activity will be enhanced. The amendment is quite unacceptable.

Mr. TONKIN (Leader of the Opposition): I support the amendment, bearing in mind the remarks that I made earlier in this Chamber about this entire matter. As I recall, I said that I supported the second reading of this Bill with great reluctance. The Minister, in his reply to that second reading debate and in the remarks he has made today, has quite successfully and totally convinced me that we should not be supporting this legislation.

Let us be quite realistic about this whole situation. We are looking at this legislation in total in order to establish a Government monopoly. There is no way that we can avoid that conclusion. The Minister's explanation in reply to the member for Hanson is much the same as he gave in the second reading debate, where he spoke of the percentage that the State obtained from small lotteries. The Minister talks about fairly unscrupulous people taking part in these small lotteries, and says that the community must be properly protected. He has given the real explanation himself when he says that the Lotteries Commission is competed against by small lotteries. He said;

> We are in for a serious situation, because the revenue to the State obtained from small lotteries is 2 per cent to 4 per cent. That is why this Bill is necessary. "X Lotto" has been successful and it is simply not possible to tolerate a scheme that will compete effectively.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: That's right.

Mr. TONKIN: I am pleased that the Minister has confirmed that, because the more the people of South Australia hear that attitude from this Government the quicker they will wake up. In principle, this legislation is probably one of the most important pieces of legislation ever to come before this House. A small Bill of this nature in principle is probably one of the most important measures that we have ever considered. It is simply a measure of the Government's intolerance to competition. The Minister makes great play of the Hospitals Fund, but we all know that the Hospitals Fund is just a euphemism for general revenue. Whatever is raised in this way relieves the general revenue from having to meet equivalent costs. It has been the biggest con trick of all time ever since the Lotteries Commission was established, and everyone in South Australia knows it. Why on earth must we listen to this load of garbage from the Minister, who is sanctimoniously trying to justify the Government's and his own attitude on this matter?

Any reference to Hospitals Fund might just as well mean general revenue. Where charities conduct a lottery, it is the curious reasoning of this socialist "nationalise it all" philosophy that because only 2 or 3 per cent goes into the State coffers, that is a bad thing. The Minister has totally ignored that the charities conducting their own lotteries, lotto, or raffles are able to provide a service to the community.

It is a voluntary service, certainly, and we know the Government does not particularly care for voluntary organisations, but by letting them raise their own funds they are able to relieve the Government of a responsibility of having to provide similar services. That is a factor that the Minister obviously has not considered. If only 2 per cent or 3 per cent of the returns go into general revenue from private lotteries and raffles, that is not the main matter at issue. The main matter at issue is what funds have been raised by the charities which enable them to provide better services to the community that the Government therefore does not have to provide.

This is probably one of the most important principles we have ever considered embodied in a small Bill. It is a matter of whether to tolerate the Government's reserving to itself a monopoly of the use of a word which has been in common usage in the English language for centuries. This has rather unpleasant connotations of *1984* when we are creating an entirely new vocabulary and we are going to reserve a monopoly for "Lotto" and "Cross Lotto" for the Government because it cannot stand competition. I can foresee the day when, in order to extend the Government's influence and to make it intrude even further into our community, we will be considering a Bill to reserve the term "health" as exclusively the Government's property, so that no-one but the Government or a Government institution will be able to provide health services. The whole situation is ridiculous. I supported the second reading of this Bill with great reluctance. I am now, thanks to the Minister, totally opposed to it, and I support this amendment for the reason that it makes the Bill a bit better than it is now.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The peculiar method of ratiocination which leads the Leader to the suggested course of action that he is going to take never ceases to amaze me. If someone wanted to set up "Tatts Lotto" in South Australia, under this amendment they would presumably be able to do so if they had a licence. That would not be a satisfactory situation. I am sure if members thought about it for one moment, they would recognise that fact.

I said nothing about charities raising money through small lotteries. It ill behoves the Leader to make accusations that have no basis in fact. The principles governing small lotteries were introduced by this

Government about six years ago. The facts of the matter are that this Government has supported and encouraged charitable organisations to raise funds, and it has supported and encouraged the principle of voluntary work. The Leader of the Opposition knows that he was playing fast and loose with the truth when he made his remarks. He had no basis for his remarks about charities or voluntary organisations. I deeply resent the fact that the Leader should indulge in such falsification of the truth, as is his constant practice in this place. He is demeaning the Chamber by his practice.

Members interjecting:

The CHAIRMAN: Order!

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The situation is quite clear. The Hospitals Fund is important in relation to the funding of various institutions. It is important for the overall revenue of this State, and the Leader is showing no concern for the overall revenue of the State. He is an irresponsible man. He is demonstrating yet again his incapability of adopting a responsible attitude to anything.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! Before I call the Leader of the Opposition I point out to the member for Davenport that, if he wishes to enter the debate, he is able to do so during the Committee stages. I have drawn his attention to this and I will take further action if he continues interjecting.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I rise on a point of order, Sir. I do not think I was interjeoting any more than the Minister interjected when the Leader was speaking.

The CHAIRMAN: I will not uphold the point of order. There is no point of order. The Chair will determine when to call honourable members to order, what action to take, and whether or not members are interjecting or commenting.

Mr. TONKIN: Personal abuse at that level from the Minister does not deter me from my attitude one little bit. The Minister has not in any way answered the two fallacies which have been pointed out.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson interjecting:

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The honourable Minister must not interject.

Mr. TONKIN: First, the point is that the Hospitals Fund is in some way additional money that goes to hospitals which they would not get in any other way; the Hospitals Fund simply relieves the general revenue of a similar amount. The Minister has not been able to answer that point and no-one in the Government has been able to answer it.

The other point is that the Minister has deliberately not answered our contention that charities raising funds are able to provide services and thus also relieve the Government of having to provide those services. That money does not have to go into general revenue, or to the Hospitals Fund. It goes directly for the benefit of the people in the community.

I have nothing but the greatest admiration for members of charitable and voluntary organisations who work so hard to raise these funds. I sympathise with them when they are charged the amounts they have to pay for the licences. Their efforts and effectiveness are significantly reduced by the amount they have to pour into the Government coffers for the privilege and right of being able to conduct these lotteries, raffles and other fund-raising activities. The Minister has not answered anything. He has said nothing whatever to make me change my mind.

Mr. EVANS: I support the amendment. After talking to a person in the Lotteries Commission, I was prepared to accept that "Cross Lotto" whether it be with the "X" or with the word "Cross" was being used by the Lotteries Commission and there was some merit in their having control of those two words. I still believe that, if the Government so wished, it already has the power to stop people using those words. It has power to make regulations under the Lottery and Gaming Act. I believe that "X Lotto" or any form of lottery where money or prizes is involved is a form of lottery. Section 14 b of the Lottery and Gaming Act provides:

(1) The Governor may make regulations—

(a) prescribing the lotteries or classes of lotteries for the conduct of which licences may be granted under this Act;

(b) providing for the granting and refusal of such licences by the Chief Secretary or any person nominated by him;

I have made the point previously that the Government had an opportunity to make regulations under the Lottery and Gaming Act to achieve the same goal. The Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport, through his office, has a say in who will be given an opportunity to conduct lotteries. Perhaps the power is already available, without any regulations, for the Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport to say, "We will not agree to your running a lottery under that name", and there does not appear to be any provision for the man in the street to argue against the Minister's decision. There is no real opportunity to challenge it.

I am not sure the passing of this Bill will achieve very much. I ask the Minister to accept the amendment put forward by the member for Hanson, because the word "Lotto" should not be the province only of the Lotteries Commission. I think that, under the Lottery and Gaming Act, the Minister has some control over the type of lottery conducted and perhaps even over its name.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The advice of the Crown Solicitor is that the use of regulations would not have been adequate for the purpose, and that an amendment to the Act should be sought. It was on that basis that we proceeded.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I had wondered why the Liberal Party had accepted the second reading of this Bill, because it seems to me that it is merely a way of giving the Lotteries Commission a monopoly over the use of several words. As a matter of principle, I think that is undesirable, although often there are reasons for breaching such a principle. However, I wonder whether there is any real reason for doing it in this case.

We are doing what I think is already provided for—certainly in analogous situations, and I should have thought in this situation also—by the common law. There is well known to the law the action of passing off, certainly with goods. One cannot use a colourable imitation of someone else's wine label, for instance, sticking it on his own wine bottle and hoping to get sales because it is confused with some wellknown brand. I should have thought that the law would be wide enough to embrace the use of a name for a quiz or something that was a colourable imitation of the thing done by the Lotteries Commission.

I am talking in broad generalities. I do not know much about lotteries and, although I have been given a couple of tickets, I have never bought one ticket. I believe that the general law would give protection to the commission if someone else tried to pinch the name for the purpose of their own gain.

The lotteries legislation provides that the commission can sue and be sued in its own name, and I can see no reason why, in the appropriate case, the commission should not take proceedings against anyone who does what I understand the Minister says is likely to be

done—someone using the name for their own purposes, and thus misleading people. I think it is necessary to get a licence under the Lottery and Gaming Act to run one of these. If someone applied for a licence, I should have thought the commission could go to court and ask for an injunction against the granting of a licence in that name.

I doubt very much whether, for the reasons given by the Minister, the Bill is needed at all. We could well leave it to the common law. It is much easier to ask for power and be given it on a plate and then have it for good and all, so that the commission does not have to worry about the law. I may be wrong, because this is an off-the-cuff opinion. Certainly, it is sufficient to persuade me to support the amendment, and anyway to vote against the third reading. Probably I was not in the House when the second reading was passed; had I been here, I would have divided the House on that, too.

The Leader raised the matter of the Hospitals Fund. In 1966, when we first set up a State lottery, I was one of the members of this House who said that what what has happened was precisely what would happen. The Hospitals Fund is only a ramp. I can remember checking the figures in the first year. In the year after the Lotteries Commission came into operation and started feeding money into the Hospitals Fund, there was a corresponding decrease in the amount of general revenue allocated for hospital purposes. The State lottery is at one step only divorced; it is merely an accretion of State revenue. If it were not for the Hospitals Fund, the money from which goes to hospitals, the money would come out of general revenue. When I said that in this House it was brushed aside by the late Frank Walsh, then Premier of the State. The Minister can talk until his is blue in the face, but I do not think he can convince anyone that the situation is otherwise.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The member for Mitcham hid one hand behind his back. We know that he has two hands, and that all lawyers have two hands. I shall bring up now the hand the honourable member was hiding behind his back. On the other hand, there have been cases where firms have lost the right to use a certain name because it has become a general word in the language. The word "Durex" was regarded as a kind of tape, and the people who produced that tape lost a court case. The manufacturer then adopted the name "Bear tape".

A further case was brought to our attention yesterday by the presence in Adelaide of the General Manager for Australia of the Dupont Corporation. Dupont invented nylon, and for many years had the trademark and patents on it. However, it lost the right to the exclusive use of the word "nylon" when the word became a generic term in the language to describe stockings of a certain type. Dupont then had to adopt another brand name (Orlon, I think, and other names), but it lost any exclusive use of the word "nylon". If the member for Mitcham had not given us his one-handed legal advice, but had brought the other hand out from behind his back, we would have found out about it.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I congratulate the Minister on his debating prowess. Superficially, it is convincing. What he has just been canvassing is the decision of, I think, the House of Lords in 1914, in *Redaway and Bannon,* in what is called the camel hair belting case. The name had been a trade name at one time, but it passed into the language. The principles of passing off are laid down in the decision, and I think that it is good law in South Australia.

Mr. BECKER: The Minister said that the sum transferred by the commission to the Hospitals Fund during the past financial year was equivalent to the previous year's profits. That is incorrect, because the surplus for the year ended 30 June 1977 was $5 600 000, whereas only $5 400 000 was transferred to the fund. The commission transfers a certain percentage of its surplus to the fund. The commission has now built up a $1 257 000 reserve that should really go to the fund. The name of the fund is a strict misnomer; it should be abolished, and the money should be paid into general revenue.

The Minister also referred to small lotteries. Page 269 of the Auditor-General's Report, under the Tourism, Recreation and Sport Department, states that the department's statement of receipts and payments excluded moneys collected for small lottery fees, $728 000, compared to $649 000 in 1976-77. That money should go straight to general revenue. When members of the public buy a lottery ticket or a ticket in "Cross Lotto", they believe that the profits of the commission go direct to the Hospitals Fund, from which money is allocated to hospitals and certain nominated charities. That was the case before Medibank was introduced, but now the money goes direct to general revenue.

"Lotto" describes a game that has been known since 1778—a game linked with Housie Housie and Bingo. "X Lotto" and "Tatts Lotto" are a form of Housie Housie or Bingo. The entrant selects six numbers and, if he selects the correct six numbers, he receives a prize. The Government is exceeding its authority as regards the use of the English language. If the commission is genuine, why did it not go to the Registrar of Business Names to protect the use of the terms that it wanted to reserve for its own use?

Many organisations conduct large raffles which they call lotteries but which have not affected the earning capacity of the commission. If this Bill is passed, the commission might want exclusive use of the word "lottery". There are no appeal provisions against the commission's decision as regards anyone applying to conduct a raffle incorporating the word "Lotto". In any democratic society, there ought to be appeal provisions. We know it is illegal to distribute in South Australia coupons relating to lotteries in other States or countries. If this provision is passed it could affect people entering "Tatts Lotto" in Victoria. We know people enter that, and also football pools. The Minister has not come up with any logical reason why the commission should want the Government to introduce this legislation to control the use of the word "Lotto". For that reason, I commend my amendment to the Committee.

The Committee divided on the amendment:

Ayes (18)—Mrs. Adamson, Messrs. Allison, Arnold, Becker (teller), Blacker, Dean Brown, Chapman, Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Millhouse, Rodda, Russack, Tonkin, Venning, Wilson, and Wotton.

Noes (26)—Messrs. Abbott, Bannon, Broomhill, and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Corcoran, Drury, Duncan, Eastick, Groom, Groth, Harrison, Hemmings, Hopgood, Hudson (teller), Klunder, Langley, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, Whitten and Wright.

Pair—Aye—Mr. Nankivell. No—Mr. Dunstan.

Majority of 8 for the Noes.

Amendment thus negatived; clause passed.

Title passed.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON (Minister of Mines and Energy) moved:

That this Bill be now read a third time.

Mr. TONKIN (Leader of the Opposition): I have outlined my feelings about this Bill. Nothing has happened in the preceding stages to cause me to change my opinion. If anything my attitude has hardened against the Bill. It is obvious that the Minister believes the Government should

have a monopoly on the use of these terms. It is obvious that the Minister, on behalf of the Government, resents the fact that charities are collecting money and that the Government is not getting its fair share.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker. The third reading debate is strictly limited to the form of the Bill as it comes out of Committee. Apart from the fact that the Leader is misrepresenting my attitude, there is nothing about money for charities in the form of the Bill as it has come out of Committee. That form relates entirely to the use of certain words by the Lotteries Commission.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Standing Orders require honourable members to discuss a Bill as it comes out of Committee. I ask the Leader to do so with this Bill.

Mr. TONKIN: The Bill, as it has come out of Committee, will have a great effect on the incomes of charitable organisations, and the Lotteries Commission, as I understand it. That is the crux of the matter we are discussing. The Bill, as it comes out of Committee, in reserving the use of these words to the Lotteries Commission will be doing so at the expense of charitable organisations, which will not be able to compete with the Government because of this Bill. I cannot support the Bill in any way.

My opposition to the Bill was complete when I heard the Minister's explanation. This may only be a small Bill but in my view it has become a matter of grave principle, a question of whether or not the Government should have a monopoly at the expense of other organisations. I believe it to be a particularly bad thing when the other organisations, which would otherwise be competing with the Lotteries Commission, are charitable organisations supplying a valuable service to the community.

Mr. EVANS (Fisher): I am disappointed that my amendment was lost. I will still support the Bill through the third reading. I am not allowed to talk about an amendment that would have made instant lotteries illegal.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The honourable member has made the point that he is not allowed to mention that matter.

Mr. EVANS: I hope, in future, I can take this matter up in another area. I believe that, if this Bill did not become an Act, the present Act controlling lotteries and raffles gives the Government sufficient power administratively to prevent the use of the words mentioned. I support the Bill.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (Mitcham): It looks as though the Liberals are all over the place. Some are going to support the Bill and some are not. I thought I would be able to say that I was glad I had been able to push the Liberals into opposing the third reading of this Bill. May I congratulate the Liberals for stabilising their performance in this House, according to Mr. Jory in the *News* this afternoon.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I am sure that has nothing to do with the Bill as it comes out of Committee.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: With the utmost respect, I agree with you, Sir; it has nothing to do with the Bill. I think this is a bad Bill.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Gee, that worries me.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Minister should not interject.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: This is a bad Bill. It gives the Lotteries Commission extra power which it does not need and which it is undesirable that it should have.

Mr. BECKER (Hanson): I oppose the Bill. I am pleased that the member for Mitcham is opposing the legislation. When he and I are on the same side I often wonder who is wrong. I point out that this is a conscience vote for members of the Liberal Party. All legislation in relation to the Lottery and Gaming Act has always been the subject of a conscience vote, and this is treated in the same way.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: I thought you were allowed a conscience vote on everything.

Mr. BECKER: It really irks the Minister that that does not apply on his side of the House or within his Party. We have set, again, a very dangerous precedent, and I am very disappointed that the proposal to wipe out that dangerous precedent was lost in Committee. There is no doubt that the Government is trying to set a precedent of reserving names. In the future we shall see that this was a forerunner in many areas.

I am also concerned that there is no right of appeal against the commission's decision, and I am very disappointed that that was not included in the original Bill, because it means that the Government has made its decision and the commission will act almost dictatorially in this type of legislation. For that reason, we simply cannot have a bar of it.

The Minister made great play on various other words, but again we come back to the monopoly on the use of these words, and the Government, if it wants to do so, can monopolise and register the word "uranium", and then where would we be? That would stifle all debate. As a matter of principle, I am very disappointed that the Government has seen fit to support and present to this Parliament this type of legislation.

The House divided on the third reading:

Ayes (27)—Messrs. Abbott, Bannon, Broomhill, and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Corcoran, Drury, Duncan, Eastick, Evans, Groom, Groth, Harrison, Hemmings, Hopgood, Hudson (teller), Keneally, Klunder, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, Whitten, and Wright.

Noes (17)—Mrs. Adamson, Messrs. Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Dean Brown, Chapman, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Millhouse, Rodda, Russack, Tonkin (teller), Venning, Wilson, and Wotton.

Pair—Aye—Mr. Dunstan. No—Mr. Nankivell.

Majority of 10 for the Ayes.

Third reading thus carried.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 26 September. Page 1151.)

Mr. DEAN BROWN (Davenport): The Bill attempts to overcome the problem which now confronts the Industrial Court in the re-registration application from the Public Service Association. It is well known that the Industrial Registrar, and possibly one or two of the Deputy Industrial Registrars, are members of the Public Service Association. That would place them in a very invidious position under the existing Act if they were required to hear the re-registration application by the Public Service Association.

Some of the problems involved here have come out previously. There was an earlier case which involved the South Australian Salaried Medical Officers Association, when that organisation applied for registration under the State Industrial Court and Commission. The application was heard and rejected, and it was then found that the person who had heard the application was a member of an opposing organisation which was registered under the Act. Therefore, there was a vested interest by the person concerned.

In this case the Minister has proposed to overcome that problem by allowing the President of the Court to appoint someone other than an Industrial Registrar or Deputy Registrar to carry out the duties and to hear the application for registration by the P.S.A. This would overcome the problem, because I understand there are people in the Industrial Court such as industrial judges who are not members of the P.S.A. and therefore would not have a vested interest. However, I believe the proposal of the Minister is unacceptable, and it is not really tackling the principle. I think, therefore, that we should look at the two different problems.

The first problem is whether or not under this Act the President should have the power to appoint someone higher than the Industrial Registrar to hear an application for registration by an industrial association. I have no objection to that, and therefore I would support the proposed amendment to the Act. However, I believe that that amendment does not go far enough, and that there needs to be a further amendment so that officers of the Industrial Court and Commission cannot be members of a registered industrial association. Therefore, officers should not be in a position at any time where they have a so-called vested interest or possible vested interest in any industrial association registered under the Act.

Some practical problems could be involved if we said that the Registrar or Deputy Registrar could not be members of the P.S.A. Those persons might have house loans or personal loans taken out under the P.S.A. loan or personal loan system. I am sure that those problems could be overcome. It would simply be a matter of the loan society not forcing the officer to repay the loan immediately, and if necessary an application to a bank or a finance company should be made to cover the existing loans. I am sure the practicality of that situation could be overcome. I am sure the people involved would show leniency to help facilitate the solving of any problems created.

I believe the amendment does not go far enough to cover the important principle, which is that no officer mentioned under the Act as being an officer of the court or commission should have the right to be a member of a registered association, because his being a member of a registered association therefore must automatically involve at some stage a possible conflict of interests. I intend to propose an amendment to ensure that that principle is upheld.

I do not wish to see this Bill delayed in any way. It is important that the Public Service Association application for registration be heard as quickly as possible. The association has 25 000 members in South Australia. It has been deregistered, and it is important for the sake of industrial harmony and peace in this State that the application for registration be heard as quickly as possible. It is up to the person who hears that application whether that application for registration is acceptable or not, but I think it should be heard without delay. I therefore support the second reading, and I shall attempt to amend it during the Committee stage.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (Mitcham): I am disappointed that the member for Davenport did not go into this matter a bit more deeply than he did, because I think there is a little more to it than he said. I am not absolutely clear of the details of the SASMOA case but, as I understand it, the application was heard by a Registrar, who refused it. He invited some of those concerned to have a cup of tea with him and told them that he was terribly sorry he had had to refuse the application (which had been opposed by the P.S.A.), but that he was a member of the P.S.A. It was that which tainted the whole proceedings and, when an appeal was made, the Full Bench of the Industrial Court had no hesitation in saying that this was quite wrong, because it was a breach of natural justice that a member of one of the associations, a party to the court, should be hearing the application.

This Bill is certainly one way out of the difficulty, but I would have thought, with great respect to those who are occupying these positions now, that the proper way out of this was to make sure that those appointed to these positions have some idea of the principles of natural justice that one just does not sit in such circumstances as that and that it is made clear before there is any thought of sitting that a person who has some interest in the matter in this way will not sit. That means that those who are appointed to these positions should realise this without having to be told and without our having to take the responsibility away from them, as it were, and put it with the President of the Industrial Court to get a judge of the court to do what in fact is registrar's work. In the SASMOA case, Mr. Keith Hilton, who had retired, was brought in to hear the matter because he was not a member of the Public Service Association. That really is the main point.

I think the way out of the dilemma is to have people sitting in these jurisdictions who understand the rules of natural justice. Maybe we cannot do that for some time, and I do not reflect on any individual in saying that. Maybe that is an impracticable way of doing it. The other implication I do not like about the Bill is that those who are registrars or assistant registrars are likely always to be members of the P.S.A. Frankly, I think that is just as bad as the proposal canvassed by the member for Davenport that they should never be allowed to be a member of an association. I think that is bad both ways. In my view, people should be allowed to join or not to join as they like. I see that the Minister agrees with me, and I appreciate his agreement. I think the anticipation is that they will always be members of the P.S.A.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: That is up to them.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: It should be.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: It is up to them.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am glad to have the Minister's assurance that it is not the intention that they should always join the P.S.A. and therefore should never be eligible to hear applications such as the one I mentioned. It should be in all things a matter for the conscience of the person concerned. I cannot really see any course open other than to support the second reading of the Bill, but I think it would be better if we did not have to have a Bill like this at all, if the mistake which gave rise to it had not occurred because it had been realised at the beginning that this sort of conduct was just not on.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT (Minister of Labour and Industry): I do not want to say much in reply, because there is general agreement with what is being done. I am pleased about that, because there is a need to do it and to do it as quickly as possible so that the P.S.A. may make its application for re-registration. I do not want to go into the details of what problems deregistration can cause an organisation. I think it is necessary to take up the point of why this occurred. It seems to me and those people who advised me that this is the only way around the situation following the opinion from the Crown Solicitor dated 27 July 1978, as follows:

> In R. v. Cawthorne ex parte Public Service Association of South Australia Inc. (reported in 75 L.S.J.S. 245) the Full Supreme Court considered a similar situation where the Registrars were similarly disqualified and Mr. Cawthorne an

Industrial Magistrate was temporarily engaged pursuant to section 108 of the Public Service Act as a Deputy Industrial Registrar. In the course of the reasons in that matter both the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sangster were of the view that it was unnecessary to use the device (which was unsuccessful in any event) of appointing Mr. Cawthorne, that the principle of necessity applied and that one of them should have heard the application because all the persons qualified to hear it were subject to the same potential disqualification. The Chief Justice specifically commented that he did not agree "that the principle of necessity was excluded by the possibility of making new appointments, whether to new or to existing officers, of persons who were not members of the P.S.A.". Mr. Justice Sangster expressed the doctrine of necessity in more general terms by saying, "In my opinion, with all three qualified persons having, or having had, a relationship with one of the parties to the dispute, necessity dictated that one of the three should nevertheless determine the dispute". On the other hand Mr. Justice Jacobs when referring to the Registrars disqualifying themselves said, "I would, however, prefer to express no opinion as to whether their actions were misconceived, having regard to the necessities of the situation".

I think that it should also be borne in mind that the application that the Supreme Court was considering was one where an association was attempting registration and the Public Service Association was an objector. In the instant case the situation will be one where the Public Service Association is the applicant for registration. In those circumstances it appears to me to be a grave case of bias indeed where the Registrars concerned are members of that association and have a direct financial interest in a body created to service the needs of the members of that association. I think, therefore, at the very least none of the Registrars should sit on the matter without divesting themselves of that direct financial interest. Whilst it is true that the Supreme Court decision would enable the present Registrars to hear the matter I think that the fact of membership is enough in the circumstances of the present matter to make it most undesirable that any of the present Registrars hear it.

In my opinion, the preferable course would be to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act promptly to provide that in circumstances such as the present a member of the court be empowered to carry out the functions of a Registrar under section 116 of the Act. If such a special amendment is to be made I would appreciate the opportunity of considering its terms because I suspect that in any event this matter may well be the subject of further scrutiny by the Supreme Court.

The request by the Crown Solicitor has been acted on. He has been able to examine in close detail what we are doing in this regard, and there has been no objection from him or from anyone else who has looked at what we are doing by this Bill.

It is important to put on record, since there have been some misgivings about what the Government is intending to do, the minute I have received from the President of the Court, as follows:

As you will be aware, the Full Court of the Supreme Court has now ruled, in effect, that an order made by me on 10 December 1976 had the effect of deregistering the Public Service Association as of that date.

I am informed by the solicitor for the association that it will, as a matter of urgency, be seeking fresh registration *de novo*, and will rely upon amended rules for that purpose.

It is certain that the application based upon new rules will bitterly be contested by some existing registered unions, and could result in a protracted hearing.

At present, all Registrars are members of the association of some standing, and certain of them have financial dealings with it or its associated bodies.

In my view, it is their right to belong to the organisation and have financial dealings with it, if they so desire. The President's minute continues:

Whilst it is true that the Supreme Court has held that, under the doctrine of necessity, one of them could hear an application for registration without the proceedings being set aside for bias, I consider that this is unthinkable having regard to all of the circumstances. The likely length of the case could also cause internal disruption in workload.

I would ask that urgent steps be taken to appoint some suitable disinterested person as a Registrar to deal with the matter, as the association rightly deems it a matter of great importance to have the present impasse resolved as rapidly as possible.

In making this request I would invite specific attention to some of the legal difficulties which need to be considered as a consequence of the Supreme Court decision concerning Mr. Cawthorne's purported appointment.

It is clear that the intention of the amending Bill is in accordance with the President's request and with the information and direction given by the Crown Solicitor. It is my belief and that of the Government that this will involve a very quick hearing. I do not know whether there will still be dissenters, but it will pave the way to give the Public Service Association an opportunity to seek reregistration.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clause 1 passed.

New clause 1a—"Officers of Court or Commission not to be members of registered associations."

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I move:

Page 1, after line 8—Insert new clause as follows:

The following section is enacted and inserted in the principal Act after section 7 thereof:

7a. (1) No officer of the Court or the Commission shall be a member of a registered association.

(2) In this section—

"officer" means—

(a) the President;

(b) a Deputy President;

(c) an Industrial Magistrate;

(d) a Commissioner; or

(e) a Registrar.

The member for Mitcham asked why I had not gone further and looked into the SASMOA case—

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Chairman. The honourable member is now referring to the second reading debate, which is not permissible in Committee.

The CHAIRMAN: I uphold the point of order. Reference to the second reading debate is out of order in Committee.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I am only sorry the member for Mitcham will not accept the correction. The amendment would imply that no officer of the court, including the President, Deputy Presidents, Industrial Magistrates, the Registrar or any Commissioner can be a member of any industrial association registered under the State Act. Although only three people are involved, it automatically leads to a potential conflict of interest, as pointed out by other members this afternoon, if three officers of the court are in fact members of one industrial association, namely, the Registrar and the two Deputy Registrars, who are members of the Public Service Association.

I believe there is a precedent to uphold the principle outlined in my amendment, and that is the position in the Federal Court. I understand that, in the Federal Court and

Commission, the Registrar and the several Deputy Registrars are not members of any registered industrial association. They have formed their own small group to make representations for better conditions and pay, but they are not registered as an industrial association. Therefore, they have no vested interest in hearing or seeing any information that comes before the court or the commission. That is important.

Under the Act, they have certain duties to perform. In the course of those duties, everyone must appreciate that they have no vested interest. I am not suggesting that the Registrar or the Deputy Registrars would breach their position of confidentiality or not carry out, with the high standard we would expect of them, the duties given to them. However, as the member for Mitcham said earlier (and I cannot refer to that), certain principles must apply. If those principles do not apply, an embarrassing situation could occur. Therefore, I urge the Committee, particularly the member for Mitcham, who said earlier that he could not understand why it was being introduced, to support my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The honourable member must not refer to earlier comments the honourable member for Mitcham has made on the Bill.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT (Minister of Labour and Industry): The member for Davenport has really come out in his true colours today. We have been privileged (or perhaps not privileged) to hear one of the most atrocious speeches I have ever heard in the House. He wants to dictate policy in regard to five different classifications, as to whether or not they have the right to remain a member, or to become a member, of a registered association. He used the term "industrial association", but there is nothing about industrial associations in his amendment. In my opinion the amendment is totally contrary to natural justice. I do not know how many times the honourable member has criticised unions when there has been a union membership campaign, accusing them of dictatorial attitudes and of being stand-over organisations. The term he was quoted in this morning's paper as using—

Mr. Millhouse: Pirates.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: Something like that. Regarding the President, he was a member of the Law Society of South Australia. I do not know whether he has remained a member, and I do not care; that is his business. The Deputy Presidents would be in a similar situation, as, I imagine, would be the industrial magistrates. A commissioner should have the right to join an organisation if he so wishes. It is not for us to determine unilaterally whether or not those people have the right to make up their own minds about belonging to any organisation of their choice that will give them coverage. The most important case is that of the Registrar; this the crux of the whole matter.

The Government is totally opposed to any such mandatory move. I said in reply to a question last Thursday that the Government does not believe in compulsory unionism. Its policy is, and always has been, for preference to unionists, and the same should apply to these people in the court. They ought to be given the choice of becoming or remaining members of any organisation if they so wish. If passed, this would be the most dictatorial amendment ever carried in Committee, and the Government will have no part of it.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: The Minister has just made a complete fool of himself. He obviously does not appreciate what a registered association is under the Act. I refer him to the definition of a registered association in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The Law Society is not a registered association under that Act.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: I didn't say it was.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: The Minister implied that it was.

Mr. Millhouse: No, he didn't.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: The Minister said that the President of the court was a member of the Law Society and that I am now trying to prevent him from continuing to be a member.

Mr. Millhouse: No.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: That was the Minister's implication. He accused me of referring only to industrial associations. That is exactly what we are talking about: industrial associations registered under the Act (in common language, employer associations and trade unions). The Minister knows that. He has not criticised the Commonwealth commission for applying the same principle. This is not unique. I have not created a piece of restrictive legislation off the top of my head, but have applied the same situation to South Australia as applies in the Commonwealth commission. There, the Registrars are not members of any registered industrial association.

Mr. Millhouse: Is that under the Act?

Mr. DEAN BROWN: I am not sure whether that is written into the Act; it certainly applies, and it is well known that it applies. They are not permitted (whether because of some standard or rule passed down by the President, or whether it is written into the Act is another matter) to join a registered industrial association. I am simply applying the same principle to the State Act. My amendment does not affect outside registered associations that might be registered under some Act. My amendment is not as restrictive as the Minister has tried to suggest: it applies to only three people in the State. I am saying that they may not join a registered industrial association because, if they did so, they might automatically have a vested interest in certain matters coming before them under the Act. The Minister should reconsider the amendment in its true light, instead of making such stupid statements as he has made.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Both the Minister and the member for Davenport have used the most intemperate language as regards each other's remarks, and I do not intend to follow that course, naturally. I oppose the amendment. I am surprised at the member for Davenport for introducing it, and I would be surprised at the Liberals if they supported him, because the amendment is completely contrary to all the things I have heard them say (and I have said them myself, incidentally) about unionism. The mover used as one of his strongest arguments, as far as I could see, that it would apply only to three people, but it is cold comfort to those three individuals if they are to be forbidden what is their right and opportunity. It would not matter if it applied to only one, it would still be bad. I thought that we all paid lip service to the rights of an individual.

The Minister suggested that the amendment was contrary to the rules of natural justice; that might be a phrase left over from the second reading debate. More important than the assertion that the amendment is contrary to the rules of natural justice is that, as I remember it, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 20, which forbids compulsory unionism, also is put in the negative.

People shall not be obliged to join or not join an association. What this amendment does is take away the rights of certain people not to join an organisation, and that is clearly and plainly contrary to that article in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Members of the Liberal Party will never forget it if they vote for this amendment after all they have said about this subject in the past. They cannot blow hot and cold and have it both

ways, but that is apparently what they are trying to do. If members of the Liberal Party have any sense they will start changing their stance.

As it is drawn, this amendment does not apply to only three people, it applies to a number of people. Even if we were to accept the principle, it is an insult to the President and Deputy President to put any prohibition on them. They are judges, and it is a convention which is unbreakable, I would have thought, that judges do not join any sort of organisation.

There has been some talk about the Law Society. I know that that is not covered by this Bill. In fact, a judge or magistrate resigns from the Law Society on appointment to his post. It is a matter of course in the profession that they should not be members of the Law Society. It is an insult to suggest that the President or Deputy President would be members of any organisation like this. As judges they know they have to be independent. Heaven forfend that we should ever appoint people to those positions who do not know that. It is wrong to include them, and I am surprised that the member was so ill-advised as to have his amendment drafted in these terms.

In the Federal sphere, with which I am not familiar, as I understand it the corresponding Federal officers do not belong to any organisation. They formed their own organisations. I think Mr. Hardwick, as Chief Registrar, was much troubled about this matter some years ago so he suggested that those officers should have their own organisation to protect their rights, but that that organisation should be completely separate from other bodies.

Mr. Dean Brown: It isn't registered.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I do not know whether it is registered or not. I would be surprised if there is any direct prohibition, such as this amendment suggests, in the Federal Act. I think they did it as a matter of common sense and out of a sense of what was right and proper. This amendment is ill-advised in principle for the reasons I have given, and contrary to what is said, almost *ad nauseam,* about reliance on article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is drafted badly, since it includes people who need not be included because they would just never consider joining.

Apart from all that theory, the fact is that it is taking away the rights of people to make their choice about whether or not they join an organisation. My comments earlier were directed to the fact that the personal interest of the man was not disclosed before he heard the application. That is not the same thing as saying he cannot have a personal interest. I strongly support the Minister's opposition to this amendment.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I want to clear up one matter. The member for Davenport has made clear that he is being consistent with what he said applied in the Federal sphere. I am informed that an Industrial Registrars Association is, in fact, registered under the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act, so it belies the statement made by the member for Davenport. I think this ought to appear in *Hansard* so that the proper situation is there for all to see.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: If the Minister is correct in that statement, I accept his correction. I understood that it was not registered. I am fascinated by the argument put forward by the member for Mitcham. He says that the President and Deputy President would never join an association such as the Law Society.

Mr. Millhouse: I hope that they wouldn't even contemplate it.

Mr. DEAN BROWN: Exactly. There is a principle involved, and the same principle is being applied in the amendment, where we are writing that principle down. The member for Mitcham says that those people would not join an association, anyway, so why is he splitting his spleen about this amendment in a self-righteous manner? Therefore, I see no reason why the member for Mitcham, or anybody else, should get upset about this amendment.

The Liberal Party's policy is well known—that there should be freedom of choice for people to join any industrial association. There is one possible exception to that, and that is where people are asked to act impartially in administering the industrial law of this State. If they are to act impartially they should not have a vested interest in any of the bodies appearing before them on which they are trying to pass judgment. This applies to the President, the Deputy President, a Commissioner or Registrar. I am surprised that the member for Mitcham should become so upset that we want to write down the very principle which he believes should apply anyway and which he says does apply so far as the President and Deputy President are concerned.

Amendment negatived; clause passed.

Clause 2 and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

HAIRDRESSERS REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 27 September. Page 1223.)

Mr. BECKER (Hanson): I support the Bill. The industry has been seeking this legislation for about six years. In an effort to place some form of regulation and control of hairdressing, the Government and the board have seen fit to make certain recommendations and alterations to the existing Act. The Bill amends the definition of "hairdressing" by removing reference to cosmetics, facial massages, cleansing treatments, wig making, and other associated treatments that have been associated with beauty salons and the like. Normally, I would not support legislation that would compel compulsory registration but I believe there is a need to protect the industry in South Australia from unscrupulous individuals.

The Bill will define certain areas. People within those districts will be exempt from registration. A person might be employed by the Highways Department, or the Engineering and Water Supply Department, in a worker's camp, for example, and might be a hairdresser with training or capable of hairdressing. Because of the nature of some country districts, it is fair to exempt those areas from this Bill.

The Hairdressing School, under the Further Education Department, has conducted courses in hairdressing for years, with board approval. Amendments to the Act tighten that area. The Hairdressing School should be the only school at which hairdressing is taught in South Australia. Some people in the hairdressing profession believed that the Government was leaning towards the Victorian situation of hairdressing academies. That is not the case and it would not be desirable for young people to go to a hairdressing academy, spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to receive a certificate stating they are competent hairdressers and then have to seek employment.

The South Australian system is the best in Australia. To attend the Hairdressing School, a person must be apprenticed to a hairdresser. After completing 640 hours at the trade school, the apprentice must be retained for another two years with the hairdresser who was the initial

employer. There is protection for the apprentice; that is important. Unfortunately, the Apprentices Act allows an employer to release an apprentice by giving 28 days notice. The employer should find the apprentice alternative employment in the same profession, but that is not always done. One or two employers will always abuse the system; I hope this aspect can be tightened.

Under the Bill, fees will be provided for board members. At present, the fee is fixed at $200 per annum. That is now to be dealt with by regulation, as will the various registration fees and application fees. Page 354 of the Auditor-General's Report for the financial year ended 30 June 1978 refers to the Hairdressers' Registration Board of South Australia. The board is constituted under the Act to consist of the Chairman and four members appointed by the Government. It is empowered to hold examinations, issue certificates of registration, and suspend and cancel registrations. As at 30 June 1978, 2 184 employees and 1 012 principals were registered. For that financial year there was a deficit of $3 377. The total assets were $14 775. That deficit will increase registration fees and will be overcome with sufficient funding. The board will register duly qualified applicants for registration and issue certificates of registration.

The Bill gives those who are not registered six months to apply for the necessary qualifications or to sit for examinations. It has been very hard to determine how many people are practising hairdressing without a certificate or registration; I could not find that figure anywhere. There may be a rush for certificates, but I am assured by the board and the trade school that they are quite capable of handling any situation that may arise. Six months is a fair time for anybody to obtain the necessary qualifications. Anybody who comes into South Australia from another State or from overseas must sit for an examination and obtain State registration.

There is a theory that hairdressing and beauty and facial treatment go hand in hand. They are related but I believe that the time is right to consider beauty or facial treatment as an entirely different field. A situation should not be created where various schools are set up for cosmeticians or beauticians. Training should be done through the Further Education Department. Some control should be imposed, otherwise schools will be established which charge hundreds of dollars, give a certificate as a beautician, and say "Away you go, open up a shop." People may find that this is not a successful business operation.

Wig making has also been removed from the definition. I do not know whether we will be able to control Ashley and Martin; I understand that firm is in considerable trouble in New South Wales. Although it left South Australia, I do not know whether it has returned. The board will have the power to control any experienced operators who prove to be to the detriment of hairdressing in South Australia. It has taken a long time to obtain the necessary amendments that will work for the benefit of the profession but it has been worth while.

Mr. EVANS (Fisher): I am not in favour of the Bill. This is an area in which the individual should make a decision. If a person goes to someone who has learnt, to some degree, the art of hairdressing and the customer is quite happy to accept the hairdresser whether or not he has qualifications or registration, that is a decision between two individuals. Going to a hairdresser is not like buying a motor car, a house or some other item, circumstances in which a buyer can be seriously disadvantaged. I suppose one could lose one's hair if it was wrongly treated, but that is a risk to be taken if one goes to someone who is not properly qualified.

Many people have learnt this trade through experience only, and the Minister is advocating that, if there has been no complaint against them, they will be registered under this Act as long as they apply within six months. We are saying that, if a person has learnt in the past without going to some school and is doing a good job, that person will now be registered, but in future, if someone wants to begin by that method, no matter how capable they are at the trade, he will not be registered. I object to that and I oppose the concept of the Bill, because there is no need in this area to register people in their trade.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clause 1 passed.

Clause 2—"Commencement."

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT (Minister of Labour and Industry): This clause provides for the amending Act to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation. It also enables various provisions of the amending Act to be brought into operation on different dates, and this will allow for the transition period intended for the compulsory registration provisions, and enable currently unregistered persons to take advantage of the new provisions. The member for Fisher was talking about this, and I should explain how this will apply. Quite obviously it would not be correct not to give non-registered hairdressers the opportunity of becoming registered, and six months seems to be a reasonable period.

Clause passed.

Clause 3—"Interpretation."

Mr. BECKER: We are deleting from the principal Act parts of section 4 relating to what can be briefly described as beautician or cosmetician employment. Does the Minister see any problems in this field, because the present set-up regarding hair treatment and facial treatment goes hand-in-hand to some degree. Apparently facial or beauty treatment is very lightly touched on and occupies only a couple of hours in the whole of the course that is undertaken. Will there be a course in beauty treatment or facial treatment that can be done through the Further Education Department to prevent someone from setting up a beautician's school and taking advantage of young people who want to do this course, without having any guarantee of employment?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: The interpretation of the clause would sufficiently answer the honourable member's question. The main purpose of the amending Act is to provide for the compulsory registration of hairdressers. This requirement does not apply to those other occupations outlined in the clause.

Mr. BECKER: Can a registered hairdresser still carry on doing facial treatment as well?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: Yes.

Clause passed.

Clause 4—"General powers and duties of the board."

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: By this clause, section 17 of the Act is amended to ensure that the Hairdressers Registration Board has the authority to register duly qualified applicants. The new provision is in more comprehensive terms than is the provision of the Act at present.

Clause passed.

Clauses 5 and 6 passed.

Clause 7—"Prohibition of receipt of fee for teaching hairdressing."

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister say whether the only school of hairdressing in South Australia that will be recognised by the board (and I am taking it that this clause will give the board that power) will be the hairdressing

school, as we know it now, conducted by the Further Education Department and that in no circumstances will we become involved in hairdressing academies such as those in Victoria?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: It would be difficult for me to give the honourable member the absolute guarantee that I would like to give—that only the Further Education Department will have the right to teach hairdressing. The clause itself guarantees the prohibition in reality, because the clause provides that there shall be no fee or reward for teaching hairdressing. Quite obviously we will not have the Victorian situation, under which I am informed that very large fees, up to $500, are charged, to teach people crash courses in hairdressing and the like. The clause, being mandatory, ensures that no fee or reward shall be charged, so it would not be a practical business proposition for people to set up and commence teaching hairdressing, because they could not get paid for it. In those circumstances, the clause itself guarantees what the honourable member is after.

Mr. BECKER: My only concern is that a firm which manufactures a wide range of shampoo products, for example, Schwarzkopf, could find it advantageous to set up a hairdressing school free of charge, and, in training those people, would use a system of brainwashing to teach them to use their products exclusively. When these students go off to respective hairdressing salons, they may be compelled in some way to use that brand of product exclusively.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: In those circumstances, the responsibility would lie clearly with the registration board, which in turn would have the right to refuse registration, and the Apprenticeship Commission would have the right not to accept these employees or apprentices as being trained in the proper manner. In those circumstances, I think the clause covers what the honourable member is looking for. If it does not, certainly the registration board in the second place does.

Clause passed.

Clause 8 and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

LEVI PARK ACT AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from 28 September. Page 1265.)

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

That the Select Committee's report be noted.

The Select Committee ran into a rather stormy period, in that it was demonstrated clearly to the committee that there were sharp divisions of opinion in relation to this matter. At almost the concluding stages the committee decided to visit Levi Park. The visit was well worth while, because committee members generally were not aware of the facilities provided.

The visit enabled the Select Committee better to appreciate the value of Levi Park, not only as a recreation area but also for the camping and caravan facilities provided. None of the committee members came away from that visit unimpressed. Indeed, until that stage we were aware that two real schools of thought existed: the first was that caravans should not be permitted in Levi Park at all, and the second was that the present policy of the trust concerning the existing caravan area, or the area set aside for caravans, should be maintained. There was a fear by some people that the area presently used for caravans could be extended to encompass the whole area.

Evidence was given that, at some time in the past, the oval had been used for camping facilities; in other words, an extension of the existing area was being promoted. The view of the committee (and it is certainly the Government's view and my view), is that the present use of the park is an admirable balance in the use of land owned by the public.

Sections are set aside for camping and caravaning, a playing arena, and the area devoted to the old home, which has a National Trust plaque on it. The trust is now spending a large sum on the restoration of this building for future generations. I refer to the provision of a store in a quaint way which is a credit to the trust.

The trust was also able to provide me with figures showing that it has operated with a reasonable financial result over the years. The statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 31 July 1978 has not yet been certified by the local government auditors, although I have no doubt whatever about the veracity of its figures. However, it is noted that building improvements amounted to $37 000 and that the trust's assets are considerable. Certainly, Levi Park is providing a useful service to the community.

Also, I refer to the excess of income over expenditure from 1948 to 1978, the period over which the trust has been operating. The aggregate excess amounts to $155 143·30. This excess is a true reflection of the fine way in which the trust has administered this area. Over that period the caravan site fees have amounted to $450 577·50, and the cost of building improvements over the same period amounted to $90 961·48, park improvements amounted to $34 934·32, and payments to the State of water rates in that period amounted to $20 825·21.

I doubt that anyone questions the efficient way in which the trust has operated in the 30 years of its existence. However, it was suggested to the Select Committee that, as the area is no longer in the Enfield Council district, it should no longer be involved in the arrangement entered into in 1948 between the then Government and the donor of the land, Mrs. Belt. The Walkerville Corporation expressed the view that the Government should now retire from the scene and permit this land to become part and parcel of the recreation areas owned, maintained and controlled by the corporation. However, the committee, by a majority decision (I make plain that there was not unanimity on this question), rejected that view for a number of reasons.

First, no assurance could be obtained (nor could it be obtained in future) that the present character of the building would be maintained. Indeed, the committee was made painfully aware of the policy that has been enunciated from time to time by the Corporation of the Town of Walkerville in relation to the tents and caravans in this area. Indeed, at one stage it was claimed that the Walkerville corporation intended to bring in a by-law prohibiting the erection of tents in this area. However, someone then said, "How do we get on at some of the society weddings that are held when a marquee is put up at a reception?" As a result, they gave away the idea of banning tents.

Following the evidence given to the Select Committee, its members were not able to be convinced that the Corporation of the Town of Walkerville would be willing to continue to permit the caravan facility to continue as at present. Indeed, no council, irrespective of what views or assurances could be obtained from the present one, would be capable of committing future councils in this regard.

Secondly, the change was suggested with a purpose in mind. It was claimed that there should be a continuation of a preponderance of local government on the trust. However, ever since the trust was established (and I remind members that it was established with the

knowledge and approval of Mrs. Belt, when she made the land available), the Walkerville council has never had a majority on the trust. That situation has remained unchanged.

Mr. Wilson: But there is always a majority of local government on the trust.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: That is the sort of argument that was put before the committee. If the honourable member cares to look at the records, he will find that, simply because two Walkerville council members put forward something, the Enfield council representative did not automatically go along with it. Likewise, I have told members of various deputations that have waited on me from the Corporation of the Town of Walkerville that the proposal either to hand over the land to Walkerville council or to provide the council with a majority of three members, which is tantamount to handing it over to that council, anyhow, is not acceptable from a Government policy point of view. It is as simple as that.

Although complaints have been made not only during the deputations that have waited on me previously but also in the evidence given by the Walkerville corporation, no-one has been able to point to any action taken by the trust that is detrimental to the furtherance of the best interests of the people, including those at Walkerville.

The committee considered, by a majority view (and I stress that aspect), that there was no case for the change suggested by the Walkerville council. Indeed, Walkerville's wish regarding membership could well turn out to be the membership after the appointments are made.

It is rather strange that in the early days of discussions on this matter the Walkerville council put forward to me the names of two people whom it thought would be suitable appointees, neither of whom came from Walkerville nor, indeed, had any connection with local government.

Mr. Wilson: That doesn't alter the argument.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: It rather destroys the argument that the Walkerville council should have the majority view. I told the Walkerville council deputation that both of the suggested nominees whose names it put forward were persons whose appointment I would have seriously considered.

Mr. Wilson interjecting:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Everyone is getting himself agitated, and darting at shadows that do not exist. Certainly in South Australia's interests, the maintenance of this area, which is now used for the caravan park, is indeed desirable. That was the view taken by the committee on a majority decision.

The only alteration that the committee is proposing is that there should be a provision that the trust's report and accounts should not only be laid on the table of the House of Parliament but should also be sent to Walkerville council, it being a concerned body. The committee has no reluctance in agreeing to that suggestion. That, basically, is a summary of what occurred during the Select Committee's deliberations.

Mr. RUSSACK (Goyder): I confirm what the Minister has said. The Select Committee attended to its business in a precise and business-like manner, and every opportunity was given to the committee members to investigate every facet of the matter, to the extent (as the Minister said) of the committee's going to Levi Park and looking at the caravan park, oval, accommodation provisions, and the store that has been established and developed in the area.

The Minister said that the trust is to be complimented on the work that it has done and the duties that it has executed in the pursuit of its responsibilities. I agree with that. The trust has definitely done its work in a proper and efficient manner. Local government had had a majority on the trust, which has done its job efficiently and well, as the Minister has said. Why, therefore, should the composition of the trust be altered? The composition of the trust has indeed been satisfactory and, despite the fact that the two councils, Walkerville and Enfield, have been involved, it has made no difference.

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

Mr. RUSSACK: No-one has questioned the ability of the trust. We know, from the records and from the appearance of the park, that the trust has administered its affairs in a most commendable manner. That being so, why should we not allow the *status quo* to remain? Much has been said about the caravan park that forms part of the reserve. It is a most acceptable park, visited frequently by many people from this and other States.

The Minister referred to the council's lack of interest in the park, and to its view that certain existing facilities, including tents, were not acceptable to it. However, the caravan park remains. It has been developed as an attractive recreational area. I consider that a precedent has been established, and that the present form of the trust, with members coming mainly from local government, should continue.

Many of the witnesses who appeared before the Select Committee were aware that, if the Bill were to be passed, the Minister would have absolute control of the area and of the trust. The Bill provides that the trust shall be subject to the general control and direction of the Minister, which means that any oversight by local government would be transferred to the oversight of the Minister. No council can commit a future council; that is true of any organisation. Can it be said that any future trust will act similarly? Can it be said that any Minister who has control over such a trust or an undertaking can give an assurance that any future Minister will have similar views and will carry out his duties in the same way as does the present Minister or the trust, as proposed in the Bill?

As a member of the Select Committee, I heard the evidence put forward by the various witnesses. The Minister stressed several times that the report of the Select Committee was not unanimous. Two members of the committee did not vote in support of the entire report, leaving the way open for amendments to the Bill to be introduced. From the evidence that came to the Select Committee, I am not convinced that the trust to be formed is what the general public in the area want. The people of Walkerville must be considered, because if this were a general matter this would not be a hybrid Bill, and we would not have had to set up a Select Committee. It was because of its concern with a local area that it had to be so referred. Therefore, I believe the people of Walkerville must be considered. As a committee member, I took that aspect into consideration, and I thought there should be some way in which the thinking and the wishes of those people could be given active participation in the formation of any new trust.

The proceedings of the committee were congenial, and freedom was allowed for discussion and for inspection of the area. I look forward to the debate in Committee. The amendment recommended in the report is quite acceptable. Here again, I consider that the suggestion that the Walkerville council should have access to the proceedings or the report of the trust was a wise one.

Mr. SLATER (Gilles): I support the motion. The Minister has said that, during the course of the Select

Committee's deliberations, committee members visited Levi Park. Like other members, I was impressed by the improvements undertaken by the trust in the facilities and amenities within the park. As the member for the district, I was previously aware of the work of the trust; even so, it was obvious to me that many improvements had been made since I had visited the park about 12 or 18 months previously. I think all members of the Select Committee would compliment the trust on the work it has undertaken and on the manner in which it has improved the amenity of the area generally.

The basic contention of the Bill is in relation to the composition of the trust. The Walkerville council still will have two representatives on the trust, as it had previously. The other representative was the nominee of the Enfield council, who now will be deleted, and three other members will be appointed by the Government. The Walkerville council will still have a considerable interest in the actions of the trust.

The administration of the caravan park and the historic importance of some of the buildings in the area make it desirable that the trust be brought under Ministerial control, and this is what the Bill is all about. I see no dangers in this aspect of the Bill. Of course, the caravan park has been an important source of revenue for the trust, and the park is important, too, from the viewpoint of South Australia's tourist industry. When members of the Select Committee visited the area, they found that the caravan park was impressive and well conducted. The Select Committee received a written submission from a local resident and an oral submission from another resident, both of whom expressed fears about a possible expansion of the caravan park. I believe that those fears are ill founded. The present balance between the caravan park and the sporting area should be maintained in the future. Members of the trust will give due consideration to the interests of the local people, so that those people can use the sporting area. The oval is only small, but the local children play football on it during the winter. The tennis courts are also used by the local people. The revenue from the caravan park has enabled the trust to obtain the financial resources to effect improvements not only to the caravan park but also to the sporting area. The Minister has given the financial details. Some members of the Select Committee have doubts as regards the composition of the trust, but I believe that those doubts are unjustified. The Walkerville council will have the same representation as it had previously, and there will be the Governor's appointees; the two people now on the trust who have been appointed in that manner have fulfilled their obligations admirably. It is in the interests of the State that Levi Park be brought under some direct Government control, with the Walkerville council maintaining an interest by way of representation. I support the Select Committee's report.

Mr. CHAPMAN (Alexandra): I support the comments of the member for Goyder. There is no question about the conduct, control, and management of Levi Park under the trust; that subject was not under question throughout the taking of evidence before the Select Committee. The control and management of the caravan park and camping site are a credit to the trust. Having inspected the area, I endorse that portion of the Minister's remarks that compliment the management committee. The only aspect about which I am concerned is the future membership of the trust, an aspect to which the member for Goyder referred. Whilst it is clear that the Walkerville district was the beneficiary of Mrs. Belt's estate with respect to the park itself, the intent was for the ownership and control to remain within that community; it was to remain a public site for the use and enjoyment of the public of South Australia. In the light of that, it is only fair that the legislation should fully take into account Mrs. Belt's original intent. The Parliamentary Counsel, Mr. Hackett-Jones, was called to give evidence to the Select Committee, and he said, with respect to the preamble of the Bill, that whatever is expressed or not expressed in that preamble has no legal status in the legal standing of the Act. On that basis, the members of the Select Committee questioned Mr. Hackett-Jones as to why the preamble was necessary. At page 32 of the transcript, I asked the following question:

> If we proceed with the Bill as drafted, with one or two amendments to clause 10, do you see the possibility of a challenge between the intent incorporated in the Act and the declared intent in that first paragraph?

Mr. Hackett-Jones replied:

> No. The only possible use for the preamble in a legal sense is to resolve an ambiguity in the Act itself. In this case, there is no doubt that the Act clearly places the ownership of the land in the trust. If there were some ambiguity as to whether the Act was giving the land to the trust or some other body, it would be possible for the court to say that it would look at the preamble to see whether it gives any clue to resolve that ambiguity.

It appears from the comments of Mr. Hackett-Jones that the first paragraph is there simply in case it is required in the future to determine the legal ownership of the park. No-one is questioning the legal ownership of the park: the legislation states that. It is a matter of who should morally be the owners and who in future morally should have control over its management. I intend to support the objection of the member for Goyder to the composition of the trust. We will support the Walkerville council's having the opportunity to nominate the majority of members on the future management trust.

Motion carried.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 4 passed.

Clause 5—"Creation and incorporation of trust."

Mr. RUSSACK: I oppose the clause. Section 3 of the Act provides:

> (1) There shall be constituted a body to be known as "The Levi Park Trust".
>
> (2) The trust shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall have power to hold property of all kinds.

Under this clause, the trust will be subject to the general control and direction of the Minister, which I consider to be far too wide, because it will give him almost absolute power. The Minister of the day will not always be the Minister of Local Government. He cannot assure the Committee that his successors will administer the oversight of the trust in the way in which he would, nor could the council give any assurance concerning the future management of the park.

Mr. WILSON: This clause is somewhat of an over-kill, and I support my colleague in opposing it. The Minister will seek to have a majority of Government appointees to operate the trust, yet he also wants Ministerial control over the trust by means of this clause.

The Committee divided on the clause:

Ayes (22)—Messrs. Abbott, Bannon, Broomhill, and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Corcoran, Drury, Groom, Groth, Harrison, Hemmings, Klunder, Langley, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo (teller), Wells, Whitten, and Wright.

Noes (16)—Mrs. Adamson, Messrs. Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Dean Brown, Chapman, Eastick, Golds-

worthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Rodda, Russack (teller), Tonkin, Venning, Wilson, and Wotton.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Duncan and Dunstan. Noes —Messrs. Evans and Nankivell.

Majority of 6 for the Ayes.

Clause thus passed.

Clause 6—"Constitution of trust."

Mr. RUSSACK: I move:

Page 2, line 6—Leave out the words "who two" and insert the words "whom three" in lieu thereof.

If my amendment is carried, three of the members of the trust will be appointed on the nomination of the Walkerville council.

It is a matter of transferring power from local government to the Government. This Bill only affected a certain area of the State, and that was the reason for a Select Committee. Consideration must be given to people in the area of the Walkerville council, and the Opposition considers it inappropriate that the trust remain as it was. Circumstances have altered since 1970 when the boundaries were changed. In 1975 the trust member from Enfield ceased to operate and, in place of this member, we are asking that a nominee from the Walkerville council be sought.

Mr. WILSON: The Minister has commented on the fine way the trust has administered the park, and I support this statement. He also said that no actions of the trust have proved detrimental to the Walkerville council. At present the trust has a majority of nominees from local government; Government nominees are in the minority. In the previous clause the Minister has been given the power to control the trust by Ministerial direction, and he could well relax his insistence on this clause as drafted and accept the amendment.

Mr. RUSSACK: I thought that the Minister may have replied. The Minister of Local Government should be only too pleased that local government is considered appropriate to have the majority of members on the trust.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: That is not the situation applying, and you know it.

Mr. RUSSACK: Yes, it does. I am yet to be convinced that what the Minister has proposed would give the desired result. It would be more appropriate for three members of the trust to be nominated by Walkerville council, making three members of the trust to be nominated by nominees from local government and two from Government.

The Committee divided on the amendment:

Ayes (17)—Mrs. Adamson, Messrs. Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Dean Brown, Chapman, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Rodda, Russack (teller), Tonkin, Venning, Wilson, and Wotton.

Noes (22)—Messrs. Abbott, Bannon, Broomhill, and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Corcoran, Drury, Groom, Groth, Harrison, Hemmings, Klunder, Langley, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo (teller), Wells, Whitten, and Wright.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Allison and Nankivell. Noes —Messrs. Duncan and Dunstan.

Majority of 5 for the Noes.

Amendment thus negatived.

Mr. WILSON: I move:

Page 2, line 7—Add after "council" the words "and one shall be appointed on the nomination of the Conservation Council of South Australia".

I introduce this amendment in a spirit of compromise. I did not intend to move it if the amendment of the member for Goyder had been carried. The compromise introduces an independent person to the committee and therefore retains the balance of the trust as it is constituted at the moment. By the amendment I seek to introduce an environmentalist on to the trust for three reasons. As the Minister has already said, Levi Park contains historic Vale House, which has a National Trust rating. It is essential that the environment be considered, when managing the park, particularly in regard to Vale House. As was pointed out to us elsewhere, the major part of the trust income is from the caravan park in the area. Caravan parks are necessary for the tourist industry in this State, but they also have severe environmental consequences on public preserves and reserves. An environmentalist on the trust, nominated by the Conservation Council of South Australia, would ensure that a balance was kept between the value of the caravan park to the tourist industry in this State and the environmental considerations involved. As the Deputy Premier and the Minister of Transport are aware, the Government's proposed NEAPTR tram line is to go along the adjacent edge of Levi Park.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: Come on! What's that—

Mr. WILSON: It does have something to do with it, because one of the Minister's seven bridges will be across the river at that point and that will have environmental effects to be taken into account by the trust at that time.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Local Government): On 16 June 1977, the Walkerville corporation wrote that, following the deputation it had had with me, it felt that nominations ought to be submitted to me. The two nominees submitted, neither of whom is involved with local government, were Mr. J. W. Warburton of Rostrevor, and Mr. A. Simpson of Glenelg North, a member of the Town and Country Planning Association. Both men are non-residents, but both would fall within the category outlined in the honourable member's amendment. I told the corporation at that time and at the Select Committee meeting that both nominees deserved serious consideration.

Mr. WILSON: The Minister makes the very point that I am trying to make. He may not be in a position to appoint those people in the future, because in fact there will be some other Minister in the life of the next Government. The people that the Minister has mentioned are ideally suited to the position. I have moved this amendment to provide for an impartial nomination.

Mr. RUSSACK: I support the amendment. It is not necessary for a council to nominate someone from the area. They have shown a responsible attitude if they have nominated people with some form of specialised knowledge that would assist in the task involved. We have been trying to point out to the Minister that local government would adopt a responsible attitude.

The Committee divided on the amendment:

Ayes (17)—Mrs. Adamson, Messrs. Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Dean Brown, Chapman, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Rodda, Russack, Tonkin, Wilson (teller), and Wotton.

Noes (22)—Messrs. Abbott, Bannon, Broomhill, and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Corcoran, Drury, Groom, Groth, Harrison, Hemmings, Klunder, Langley, McRae, Olson, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo (teller), Wells, Whitten, and Wright.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Nankivell and Venning. Noes —Messrs. Duncan and Dunstan.

Majority of 5 for the Noes.

Amendment thus negatived; clause passed.

Clause 7 passed.

Clause 8—"Repeal of sections 16 to 22 of principal Act and enactment of sections in their place."

Mr. RUSSACK: New section 17(2) will have a big bearing on the trust and its composition. During the second reading debate, the Deputy Premier said:

> The inference that the honourable member—

referring to myself—

> has tried to draw from what has been said this evening is incorrect and I make that clear to the House.

My comment was that the trust would be able to borrow money and to use that money with the permission of the Treasurer as the Treasurer saw fit. The financial provisions of the Act are repealed under this clause, and the trust's financial arrangements have been drastically changed. Clause 4 of the Select Committee's report provides:

> The evidence given to the committee referred mainly to the constitution of the membership of the Levi Park Trust. The committee feels that with the new provisions to borrow and other concessions, the membership of the trust as proposed in the bill is satisfactory.

That statement conveys to me that membership of the trust was important because it was involved in the borrowing provisions. Last Thursday the Minister of Mines and Energy referred to borrowings by statutory authorities. When this trust has been formed, it will be a statutory authority capable of borrowing funds. The Minister said:

> The Commonwealth Government this year did not increase the Loan allocation for South Australia by one cent. As a consequence of that, the real capital development programme of this State was reduced. To some extent, the State Government has been able to offset that by means of borrowing through various statutory corporations wherein there lies a borrowing power of up to $1 000 000 a year, without being subject to the Loan Council agreeement or to Loan Council approval, or without affecting any of our other borrowings.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The honourable member must not read from a debate of this session.

Mr. RUSSACK: I will not do that. I now refer to an *Advertiser* report of 11 April 1978 by John Templeton under the heading "In search of State finance". He was the Premier's press secretary. He refers to the search by this State for ways of raising funds, and states:

> It has done this by setting up new statutory authorities and by extending the borrowing powers of some existing bodies. The advantage to the State is that statutory authorities can borrow up to $1 000 000 a year without Federal Government permission or supervision, an out which gives the State Government a useful source of extra money without haggling in Canberra.
>
> Statutory authorities are bodies as set up by Act of Parliament to carry out a specific task. The Housing Trust and the Electricity Trust are probably the two best known in South Australia, but there are more than 80 others as diverse as the Land Commission, the Egg Board and the South Australian Theatre Company.
>
> Many of the authorities are small organisations but more than 50 of them have the ability to borrow money, subject to the State Treasurer's approval.

The trust established by this Bill could have the same right and ability referred to in that report. Therefore, it is necessary for the Government to have oversight and for the Minister to have the power of direction. This clause contains the new financial rules. If I am wrong, nothing will happen, but if I am right and the Government is searching for means to raise finance, we will see what will happen to the trust and what moneys will be raised with the approval of the trust, and the Treasurer, for the benefit of the State.

The Minister of Mines and Energy explained that the servicing of such moneys would not be the trust's responsibility: it would be a budgetary matter, involving the general revenue of the State. I have raised this matter to indicate what I believe could happen to the trust. This explains the Government's and the Minister's insistence on the provisions of this measure, so that those objectives can be achieved.

Clause passed.

Clause 9 passed.

Clause 10—"Repeal of section 28 of principal Act and enactment of sections in its place."

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

> Page 4, lines 35 to 37—Leave out subsection (2) and insert subsection as follows:
>
> (2) The Minister shall cause copies of the report and audited statement of accounts of the trust—
>
> (*a*) to be laid before each House of Parliament; and
>
> (*b*) to be sent to the Walkerville council, as soon as practicable after his receipt thereof.

What is contained in the amendment was the unanimous view of the Select Committee.

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Title passed.

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

That this Bill be now read a third time.

Mr. RUSSACK (Goyder): I wish merely to raise the matter that I missed regarding clause 8. I refer to the rates, taxes and other charges that will not have to be paid by the trust. I hope that the conduct of the caravan park will not be detrimental to private enterprise and other parks in the vicinity and that there will be fair competition, even though this advantage has been given to the Levi Park trust.

Bill read a third time and passed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 24 August. Page 730.)

Dr. EASTICK (Light): I indicate at the outset that I am not the lead speaker on this Bill but that the member for Glenelg will lead. This Bill is of relatively minor consequence, although I am certain that the honourable member will be able to give the House the benefits of his research on it.

Mr. MATHWIN (Glenelg): In supporting the Bill, I congratulate the member for Light for his illumination thereon. I thank the honourable member sincerely for stepping into the breach for me. I support the Bill, which follows the two related Bills which the House has passed and which were transmitted to another place.

This Bill will help to solve the problems associated with parking in the museum area and will enable expiation fees to be paid. It will streamline the procedures involved and, provided the Bill passes (as I have no doubt it will), it will save time so that matters relating to parking offences will not have to go before a court.

The whole matter will be brought into line and the legislation and regulations will apply to all three institutions—the Art Gallery, the State Library and the Museum. This will mean great advantages to those institutions. As the Bill does not cover juveniles or juvenile delinquents, I will say no more but that I support it.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The Hon. J. C. BANNON (Minister of Community Development) moved:

That the House do now adjourn.

Mr. McRAE (Playford): I wish to refer to a blatant injustice that has been suffered by one of my constituents, a Mr. Rudi Wasser, of 13 Todd Road, Para Hills. This injustice is best explained by a brief history of the events. On 14 December—

Mr. Becker: Are you reading this?

The SPEAKER: Order! Other honourable members read their speeches. The honourable member for Hanson is out of order.

Mr. McRAE: I hope honourable members will give me time to explain this blatant injustice. On 14 December 1977 Mr. Wasser purchased a motor vehicle from Adrian Brien Ford, at St. Marys. He required finance and, presumably on that company's floor-plan arrangements, entered into a consumer mortgage with A.G.C. Ltd. At that point, the salesman (quite properly in intent, I think) pointed out that for a payment of $37·50 a year, or about $150 for the duration of the contract, he could obtain peace of mind via a consumer credit insurance policy to guarantee payments in the case of injury. As the salesman puts it, "The devil never sleeps."

Mr. Wasser decided to take out such a policy via A.G.C. (Insurances) Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of A.G.C. Ltd., A.G.C. itself being 53 per cent owned by the Bank of New South Wales. Part of the proposal that he signed required information regarding past accidents. In fact, some 15 years before, Mr. Wasser had had an accident and injured his back. However, I should hastily add that medical opinion (which I shall read) by eminent surgeons shown to me indicates that he had recovered from that accident and, at the point of signing the proposal, Mr. Wasser was a fit man.

Nonetheless, being wary of contracts, Mr. Wasser asked the salesman how many years back he should go in disclosing any accidents. The salesman said that five years would be enough, and in consequence Mr. Wasser filled in the details accordingly.

Three months later, on 16 March 1978, at his place of employment, Mr. Wasser was unlucky enough to suffer an accident in the following somewhat bizarre circumstances. Mr. Wasser reported for work. The guard dog that was on the premises was frisking around the place under the custody of the employer and leapt up at my constituent's back, as a result of which he toppled backwards over the dog and badly wrenched his back. Mr. Wasser immediately sought medical treatment. His claim for compensation was, and is still, disputed, and it is unlikely that his claim in the Industrial Court can be heard before late this year or early next year.

But at least he felt that he had no particular concern as to the debt on the car, and so filed a letter of claim with A.G.C. (Insurances) Ltd. That letter started a disgraceful sequence of events. Quite properly, A.G.C. (Insurances) sought and obtained, at general practitioner level, an opinion in relation to the accident that occurred, and I admit that there was some confusion at that point (at general practitioner level) in relation to the man's back injuries. Specialist opinion has disclosed that there is no relationship between the injuries that he now suffers, the disabilities that he now has, and the earlier events of some 15 years before. However, I wish to dwell on the grounds given by the company in rejecting the claim. On 4 September of this year the company wrote to him, as follows:

> In response to your claim for benefits under your consumer credit policy we refer you to exception clause 1 *(a)* (i), which states:
>
> This insurance shall not apply to any event which is directly or indirectly attributable to or consequential upon any illness, disability or disease existing at or contracted within 28 days after the date of the commencement of the insurance.
>
> The medical evidence confirms the existence of a disability pre-existing the inception of your policy. We have noticed that the serious back injury which occurred in 1963 which required surgery and extended to wearing of a surgical brace was not disclosed when your policy was incepted. We regret therefore that we are unable to accept your claim.

He never had surgery. Three eminent surgeons have examined his back, and I am assured that he has never had surgery on his back at any time, and certainly not in 1963. That is a bad mistake for a start, but far worse for my constituent and for the community at large is the resurrection of this notice point, because there is the strictest obligation in general insurance law to make the fullest disclosure, regardless of the merits, and that is one of the sorrows of this matter.

That is just a start. There is more to come. Between the original claim that he lodged and the letter I have just quoted, my constituent had been in continual disputation, both as to the workmen's compensation claim and on the sickness insurance claim. Both sets of insurers had endlessly harassed him with private detectives, bailiffs, and the like. He had had continual medical examinations, continual appearances in court, and he had been to my office and to the Consumer Affairs Branch on many occasions. The insurance company refused to accept any reason.

Let me now demonstrate the merit of the claim by referring to three medical practitioners of good repute in this city. The first is Dr. Staska, formerly of Para Hills, who knew this man and had known him for a long time, who examined him, and who said, in essence, that in effect he was a fit man until 6 March 1978; that is, that he had recovered fully from the events of 1963.

Mr. Peter Fry, an eminent orthopaedic surgeon, dealt with this matter and reached exactly the same conclusion. He found no ground for saying that there was a connection between the two events. If that was not enough, yet another surgeon, Mr. Adrian Munyard, a Fellow of the Royal Australian College of Surgeons, when taxed with this direct question, gave the following direct reply:

> In 1963 I understand that this man sustained an injury to his back, namely, a crush fracture of the first lumbar vertebra.
>
> In March 1978 he sustained another injury to his back. However, this injury is related to degenerative changes which have occurred in his lower lumbar spine.
>
> I do not feel that these two accidents are related.

None of this is accepted or in any reasonable manner even debated by the company in question. Worse was to come. Very shortly after that event, a repossession notice was given by A.G.C. Finance Co. On 4 September, a cheque for $150 was sent through the mail, without any explanation—a cheque drawn on A.G.C. (Insurances) and made out to my constituent, the trap being that if he had taken that cheque he would have discharged his rights forever. That was another trick at a very low level perpetrated by that company.

Since that time, the company has indulged again in a continual series of harassments of this man through detectives, through the court, and through continual negotiations, to such an extent that two weeks ago the wretched man was in hospital with an ulcer condition brought about by the worry he has had in the last year.

This is a wretched situation that has arisen.

Bad enough to have had a serious accident in bizarre circumstances through no fault of his own. Bad enough to be dragged through the courts. Bad enough to be harassed by investigators, private detectives, and bailiffs trying to repossess his car. Bad enough to have all these things done to him, but, having paid for peace of mind in a contract which he entered into in all good conscience and merit, to be treated like a dog is disgraceful. I intend to write to the board of the Bank of New South Wales to see whether it can deal with its rather dubious second cousins in business enterprise, because I suspect that these very profitable but highly dubious companies are masquerading and telling us they are the biggest and the best and the safest, deluding the public that they are going to be dealt with kindly.

However, in effect, if there is any way in which they can break that policy, they will break it. They will hold a person to every last letter of the law, and they will give him no merit, no hearing, not even a look at the proper evidence—just a strict reliance on the letter of the law. If that is good enough for them, it is not good enough for me. I repudiate it. I will still go through with my correspondence with the bank.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired. The honourable member for Eyre.

Mr. GUNN (Eyre): I wish to refer to two instances of the Government's failure to provide proper services in my district. The first matter also concerns the district of the member for Light. The following letter was sent to the Minister of Health (Hon. D. H. L. Banfield):

> The Burra Community School Council is perturbed that Burra, Mount Bryan, and Booborowie are the only schools in the Mid North area that are not served by the School Dental Service. On 7 October 1976 the council wrote to you expressing their concern at the lack of school dental services in this area. Your reply indicated your desire to provide same at the earliest time possible. Despite your assurance, we are the only schools in the northern section of the Mid North area not to be provided with such a service. Council has had communication with Booborowie Primary School Council, who share our concern.
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> The Eudunda clinic serves schools north to Manoora Primary School, Clare clinic schools east to Leighton Rural School, and Peterborough clinic schools south to Hallett. We feel that, with minor adjustments to those areas, Burra, Booborowie, and Mount Bryan schools could be provided with a mobile dental clinic. Yours faithfully, Secretary, Burra Community School Council.

I sincerely hope that the Minister of Health will take the necessary administrative action to clear up this unsatisfactory situation as soon as possible. It is unfortunate that my constituents and the constituents of the member for Light, through what would appear to be an anomaly, are not receiving adequate services. I turn now to a problem that has occurred in the north-west of my district. The member for Victoria, who visited the area with me recently, will be aware of a problem at Fregon. The Minister of Transport had been requested to see whether it would be possible to have concessional registrations provided to my constituents. The Highways Department will not accept any responsibility for maintaining roads in that area, and unfortunately the Registrar of Motor Vehicles has required people to pay registration fees in certain areas. So, the two sections of the department are not working closely together. The Highways Department could assist by providing one of its surplus graders to the community at reasonable cost. The community would appreciate it if an operator could be provided to train one of the local people to operate the grader. On 19 May the management of the Fregon community received the following letter from the office of the Minister of Transport:

> The Minister of Transport (Hon. G. T. Virgo, M.P.) has asked me to reply to your letter of the 14 April 1978 concerning maintenance of roads in the north-west of South Australia. The Highways Department undertakes to maintain roads in the far north area of the State which serve pastoral leases and which are for the use of the general public. It has never maintained roads within the north-west Aboriginal reserve. This is a dedicated reserve closed to the public, and it is doubtful whether the roads within its boundaries could be classified "public roads".
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> The Ernabella-Fregon road, Amata-Fregon road, and 25 km of the Everard-Fregon road are contained within the reserve. The remaining 55 km of the Everard-Fregon road passes through an area which is no longer a pastoral lease but, it is understood, is under application for freehold title.
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> Under these circumstances it is considered that the Highways Department does not have any direct responsibility for the maintenance or financing the maintenance of these roads. Further and as advised on previous occasions, the department regrettably has inadequate financial resources to permit the inclusion of additional roads in the network now maintained in the general area.

Mr. Whitten: Does the general public have access to that area?

Mr. GUNN: The letter continues:

> With regard to the suggestion that a driver be seconded from the Highways Department to train grader operators you are advised that the Department of Further Education has verbally agreed to arrange such a training scheme with every possibility of it being funded by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations as it would be an employment-orientated training programme. Inquiries should be made to the Department of Further Education.
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> (Signed) Derek Scrafton,
> Director-General of Transport

On 2 August last, the Motor Registration Division wrote to Mr. Sweet, the adviser at Fregon, stating:

> Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated 3 July 1978. I apologise for the delay in providing an answer but unfortunately the letter was not detached from your stationery requisition when it was received in this office. The definition of a road in the Motor Vehicles Act is set out hereunder:
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> "road" means—
>
> *(a)* a road, street, or thoroughfare; and
>
> *(b)* any other place commonly used by the public or to which the public are permitted to have access:
>
> In accordance with this definition, it is considered that roads through station properties in remote areas are usually public roads because the public has access to them. There is no special registration available apart from the outer areas concession. However, the police officer was probably referring to sections 12 and 15 of the Motor Vehicles Act which provide for the limited use without registration or under permit of some farm vehicles. Copies of these sections of the Act are enclosed. With respect to permits issued under section 15, I draw your attention to the fact that it is usual to authorise the issue of such permits only if short distances are to be travelled on roads in working the two separate parcels of land. It is unlikely that this type of permit would suit your needs but I am enclosing several application forms.

I have read those two letters, because my constituents are concerned that they are required to register their vehicles. Most of them would not qualify for the concessions referred to in the letter, but, as they are contributing towards Highways Department funds, I believe that they ought to be entitled to some financial assistance in maintaining their roads. In reply to the interjection from the member for Price, I point out that the public does not

have access to most of these sections. However, I believe that, if they have to contribute to Highways Department funds by way of registration fees, they are entitled to some consideration. They do not expect a great deal, but I believe that some arrangement could be worked out with the Highways Department.

Another matter I raise is a problem at Indulkana, that has been brought to my attention, where the people are concerned that certain areas of land of some significance to them have not been set aside from mining operations. I have pointed out to them that mining operations in that part of the State can take place as long as they comply with the conditions laid down in the Mining Act and the Mines and Works Inspection Act. The people concerned have approached the Premier. I have suggested to them that they should approach the Minister of Mines and Energy and ask him to set aside the areas of significance if they could clearly indicate them on a suitable map. I hope that the Premier has replied to the letter that he was sent, copy of which states:

> We, the people of Indulkana, feel that you and the people who listen to us in your Government must be made aware of certain serious developments which are occurring on our land. The land we are speaking of is held in lease by Commonwealth Hill Proprietary Limited. It is known as Granite Downs. For many years, opal miners have been digging for opal in the area of Mintubi, 30 miles south of Indulkana. We are sure that you are aware of this.
>
> What you may not know is that this land was sacred to us. But it was taken by opal diggers long ago, when the old men, who are now dead, were both afraid and unable to defend their land. We accept that the opal miners at Mintubi are there to stay. We have given up, as we have other countries, the land known as Mintubi. But we have not given up all our land.

The Minister said that he does not intend to declare the Mintubi area a prescribed opal mining area; I believe that the Government should.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired. The honourable member for Spence.

Mr. ABBOTT (Spence): I intended to speak about how to grow delphiniums but when I said that to the honourable member for Rocky River, he convinced me there were more important things to talk about.

Members interjecting:

Mr. ABBOTT: The honourable member might grow gladioli; I am sure that the staff of Parliament House would be interested to see a display. The Federal Government has been given credit for calling a conference in December on unemployment and technology. However, every demand that has been made by the South Australian Government and the trade union movement for such a conference has been ignored; because the proposals came from a Liberal Government, an enormous amount of publicity and back-slapping has taken place. The reports involved headlines such as "Fraser backs Hamer talks", and editorials like "Opening the way and making a start", and the *News* lets the Prime Minister off the hook and reports that Mr. Fraser has now leapt the most difficult political hurdle by acknowledging the existence of a problem that he previously denied.

If Mr. Whitlam or Mr. Dunstan had performed in that particular way, we would have heard cries for their resignation. The calling of this conference by the Victorian Premier will bolster his ailing political fortunes before the next State election. The Prime Minister has simply jumped on the band waggon.

The Prime Minister is not serious about solving the unemployment problem. He refused to call a conference and has only agreed to send a Federal Government representative to the talks. Credit for holding this conference about the worsening unemployment situation is due to the demands of the trade union movement and the South Australian Government. The South Australian State Government has been pressing for a conference of this kind for a long time. Unfortunately, those demands have fallen on deaf ears. Credit must go to the Minister of Labour and Industry, Jack Wright. Although he had some difficulty in having the South Australian Government's plans for a national approach to job security discussed at a meeting of State and Federal Ministers of Labour in Brisbane on 8 September, he persisted until he was heard and, finally, his proposals were well received, and there is to be a meeting of Ministers in Melbourne later this year to discuss the proposals more fully.

The publicity those proposals have received gave the signal to the Federal Government to call emergency talks on unemployment. The A.C.T.U. has also been pressing the Federal Government for a long time to convene a conference to discuss employment and the effect of new technology in industry. A letter from the A.C.T.U. President, Mr. Hawke, to Mr. Fraser on 31 August 1978, requesting the convening of such a conference, states:

> My dear Prime Minister,
>
> Recent events in the Australian telecommunications industry have heightened public awareness of the profound problems which are and will be confronting our community as a result of the introduction, or proposed introduction, of new technology in industry.
>
> I refer to problems, but of course there can be enormous benefits associated with the appropriate utilisation of such technology. I believe that the sensible approach for Australia is to act in a way calculated to maximise those benefits and minimise those problems.
>
> In the past, change has occurred within the context and expectation of continuing full employment opportunities for all who seek work. That expectation is no longer operative. This fact increases community concern about new technology, and makes it imperative that any examination of this issue must be associated with an analysis of future work pattern in our society.
>
> Many organisations have responsibilities, knowledge, and concern in this area but no-one has a monopoly of wisdom. We should attempt to bring together the representatives of those organisations to harness that knowledge and concern to produce the optimum results for our country.
>
> May I suggest that your Government should convene a conference for that purpose. Without presuming necessarily to be exhaustive, it would seem that those bodies which should be represented are: Governments, Federal and State; the peak trade union organisations; employers, both private and from public authorities; and the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.
>
> It may well be that the conference would see the need for a subsequent more formalised inquiry. The possibilities for a constructive outcome from such an inquiry would be enhanced if it were to emerge from the deliberations and consensus of a widely based conference of this sort.
>
> The course I am suggesting may be unusual. However, the challenges for our society involved in the issues of which I refer are enormous. I seek no partisan advantage in this proposal, but simply an approach which matches the magnitude of the problems which these issues pose for our country as a whole.

The letter was signed by President R. J. Hawke. I suggest that the member for Davenport can hardly call that cheap politicking, as he has referred to it in previous debates in this Chamber. I am not aware of the Prime Minister's reply to Mr. Hawke's letter but, obviously, the pressure is becoming too great for him, because it was reported in the

News on 13 September that emergency talks on unemployment would be held between the State and Federal Industrial Relations Ministers later in the year. The Federal Industrial Relations Minister (Mr. Street) announced that a conference had been arranged following strong demands from several States and the A.C.T.U., and that is why I am suggesting that the credit is due to the trade union movement and to State Governments.

It is beyond me how anybody can follow Mr. Fraser's moves, and I am sure it is beyond all members on this side of the Chamber. It was reported in the *News* on 26 September that the Prime Minister would reject the job summit meeting. His reasons were that the A.C.T.U. demands for a conference with employers and the union movement on unemployment and economic management were rejected by the Federal Government. Mr. Fraser made it clear that the Government would not agree but, at a luncheon in Sydney, he said that he was delighted that there was widespread national debate on the problems of employment, technology, and structural change in industry. The Prime Minister is quite happy for everybody else to be talking about unemployment, but he is not prepared to do anything about it himself or to take any action to help solve this problem.

When the Federal Labor Opposition pressed the Government to set up a wide-ranging public inquiry into the effects of technological change, the Federal Government stood firm against such an inquiry because Mr. Fraser believed that it would only provide opportunities for political point scoring and grandstanding. In the *Advertiser* of 2 October we read that Mr. Fraser had called for a series of State Government unemployment summits. He said that unemployment was a cruel waste that the Federal Government could not fight alone. I think that the Prime Minister is all mixed up. He does not know where he is going, and I agree with Premier Dunstan that it is nothing more than a political ploy.

Motion carried.

At 9.6 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 25 October at 2 p.m.