

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday 2 August 1984

The House met at 12 noon pursuant to proclamation, the Speaker (Hon T.M. McRae) presiding.

The Clerk (Mr G.D. Mitchell) read the proclamation summoning Parliament.

After prayers read by the Speaker, honourable members, in compliance with summons, proceeded at 12.10 p.m. to the Legislative Council Chamber to hear the Speech of His Excellency the Governor. They returned to the Assembly Chamber at 12.47 p.m. and the Speaker resumed the Chair.

DEATH OF FORMER MEMBERS

The Hon. J.C. BANNON (Premier and Treasurer): I move:

That the House of Assembly express its deep regret at the deaths of Mr E.C. Allen, the former member for Burra and Frome, and Mr C.J. Wells, former member for Florey, and place on record its appreciation of their long and meritorious service and that, as a mark of respect to their memory, the sitting of the House be suspended until the ringing of the bells.

It seems that every time Parliament convenes one of these motions of condolence is to be moved as yet another of our colleagues passes away; in fact, on this occasion because of these deaths during the break two members, Mr E.C. Allen and Mr C.J. Wells, are to be remembered through this motion. I would like to say a few words about each of them.

In the case of Ernest Claude Allen, I did not personally know him very well; his term as a member of Parliament ended in the year that I became a member, but I was acquainted with him in the two or three years prior to that. He was member for Burra from 1968 to 1970 and then became member for Frome: in fact, he was the last member for that seat, one of the largest in this State, from 1970 until 1977.

On becoming a member of Parliament he sold his farming and grazing property in the Mid North. Prior to entering Parliament he had been Chairman of the District Council of Spalding for some eight years. He was a member of the Land Settlement Committee from 1973 to 1977.

Mr Allen was a well respected member of Parliament; although he never held Ministerial office, he played a very worthy part as a representative for his district. I thought an appropriate tribute was that which appeared in the *Northern Argus*, published in the Clare region, at the time that Mr Allen stepped down and retired from Parliament, and I shall quote two or three paragraphs from it. Under the headline 'Well served, Claude Allen', the report states:

Whatever are our opinions about present day Parliament and Parliamentarians, the service of Mr Allen to his constituents, no matter what their political persuasion, has been one of outstanding dedication and help. Mr Allen, always a back-bencher within the Party, served on a number of committees, but never let this service interfere with his work in the electorate. Requests from all were carefully heard and researched: Mr Allen left no stone unturned in trying to satisfy the many appeals for aid that he received during his time as a member of Parliament.

Those few words, and there were others in praise of Mr Allen as a local representative, should be put on the record here and are certainly confirmed by those who knew and worked with him. To Mr Allen's wife and family I extend my deep sympathy on behalf of the Parliament and the Government.

Mr Charles John Wells was member for Florey in this place from 1970 to 1979. From 1970 to 1976 he was a member of the Joint Committee on Subordinate Legislation, and for three years was Chairman of that Joint Committee.

He was also Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. Prior to entering Parliament Mr Wells had a distinguished career in the trade union movement. He was Secretary of the Port Adelaide branch of the Waterside Workers Federation, a former national President of the Federal Council of the WWF, and a delegate to the ACTU. He was also President and an executive member of the United Trades and Labor Council in South Australia. During the Second World War Mr Wells served with the Royal Australian Engineers in the Middle East and New Guinea.

I certainly knew him very well and enjoyed the two years I was in Parliament with him as a colleague and other associations in years earlier. In fact, Mr Speaker, if I may be permitted one personal reminiscence of Mr Wells, something that I always remember with considerable pleasure related to a period in the mid-1960s, when I was involved in the Students Representative Council at the Adelaide University and the Waterside Workers Federation hall was hired for the purposes of a fund-raising ball. Matters got somewhat out of hand within the hall and certain damage was done to the structure; it looked far worse than it was, but it certainly looked pretty appalling the next day.

The media of course was very keen indeed to enter the hall and photograph the terrible things that the students had perpetrated on it. As President of the organisation at that time, I spoke to Mr Wells and pointed out the problems that would do to the subsequent fund-raising around the charities that we were attempting to conduct, and our concern about the general image of the student body because this was a very unrepresentative group. Mr Wells agreed to give us time to get a team of student volunteers on the job to clean up the damage before he let the media in and, as a result, the adverse publicity was considerably mitigated. I was very grateful to him for that, and that typified the sort of sensitivity and feeling that Mr Wells had for many sections of the community throughout his long career. To his wife Mary and family, I certainly extend the deepest sympathy on behalf of Parliament and the Government.

Mr OLSEN (Leader of the Opposition): I support the motion of condolence moved by the Premier in respect of the passing of Mr Claude Allen and Mr Charlie Wells. Whilst I did not have the opportunity to serve in this House with either gentleman, it is clear that their contributions in this Parliament have established clearly their standing. I speak specifically with respect to Mr Allen. I knew Claude Allen briefly whilst I was President of the Liberal Party in South Australia, and during that period it was quite clear to me that he was a man of high ideals and of principle. He was an unassuming man who maintained those principles at all times.

During his nine years as a member of Parliament representing the seats of Burra and Frome, as the Premier has indicated by reading the article from the *Northern Argus*, he served the people of that district extremely well. There is no doubt, in moving around that part of the electorate which will form the new seat of Custance after the next election, that his standing amongst those constituents and in the community is extremely high because of the way in which he, above all else, served the interests of all constituents unswervingly in thought, word and deeds that he undertook within this Parliament. As some people may recall, Claude Allen, in servicing that vast area of the northern part of South Australia, Frome, travelled enormous distances to attend functions or meetings. That has to be acknowledged when one thinks about the geographic region that he had to service.

Some members most probably recall the bomb scare that occurred late in 1968. It was Claude Allen who had delivered to him a parcel that contained a bomb. I understand that

the present member for Chaffey shared a room with Mr Allen at that time. But, even in those circumstances, Mr Allen quietly and diligently proceeded not to over-react, as indeed was his nature.

He was elected to Parliament after a long and distinguished career in which he established and maintained the respect of his community. He served as Chairman of the District Council of Spalding for some years and was a councillor for 12 years prior to that. I certainly join with the Premier and members of this House in extending sincere sympathy to Mrs Allen and members of her family. They should hold their heads high, having had as husband and father a man whom I personally—and I know many people within that region and other people in South Australia—hold in the very highest esteem for his contribution to society.

Charlie Wells, as the Premier indicated, was a member of this House between 1970 and 1979. Although I did not know Mr Wells personally, my colleagues report to me that he was indeed a colourful character in this Chamber, with a strong background in the union movement. As the Premier indicated, before Mr Wells entered Parliament he was State President of the Waterside Workers Federation. He held several positions within that organisation and in the wider Labor movement before obtaining that position.

He served his country with distinction in the Second World War in the Royal Australian Engineers in both New Guinea and the Middle East. During his continued commitment to the union movement whilst in Parliament he served on a number of committees, including the Joint Committee on Subordinate Legislation and the Public Accounts Committee, of which he was Chairman. I certainly extend our deepest sympathy to members of his family and acknowledge his contribution as a member of Parliament during the nine years in which he sat in this House.

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK (Light): I rise to support the motion. I do so on the basis that the late Claude Allen was a Parliamentary colleague, a friend and a constituent. As has been indicated, he dearly loved to serve the community which he represented and he brought to this place a sincerity which those of us who were privileged to experience it very much appreciated. The contribution he was able to make to a wide cross-section of the community, particularly in the North-East of this State, is revered still by those who have benefited by his actions.

In 1977, as a result of the redistribution, I took over a section of the community he had represented previously as the member for Frome. He and his wife Esme have been well known to a great many members of the Parliamentary scene, including a number of the younger members because of Claude's special interest in the noble art of lawn bowling. His name is amongst the names of members of several winning teams that brought the ashes, so to speak, back to this Parliamentary precinct.

The late Charles Wells was one of the class of '70, joining this House on the same occasion as 18 other members joined. He sat in the seat occupied currently by the member for Elizabeth, and there is no truth in any rumour that the post immediately in front of the member for Elizabeth was reconstructed during the most recent reconstruction of this House. Charlie's contribution to this House and his colourful personality, as has been mentioned, were truly something to be experienced.

I will always remember two occasions—one in this House and one at Elizabeth. The instance at Elizabeth was during the confrontation—using that term in its broadest sense—in relation to the restriction of late night shopping. In a meeting that filled the Octagon Theatre the members for the district—Mr Clark, you, Mr Speaker, as the member for Playford, Mr Groth (the member for Salisbury), Mrs Byrne

(the member for Tea Tree Gully), Mr Hall (the then leader of the Opposition), and myself as the member for Light—were presented to members of the public, who were very much in favour of the course opposed by Mr Wells. When the former member for Tea Tree Gully (Mrs Byrne) stood to speak she was given tremendous protection by a figure marching backwards and forwards across the front of the stage—Mr Wells was there to help.

The other great occasion I recall was when Mr Wells was put into the fray to speak about swine compensation on behalf of the Labor Party. Because he liked bacon and eggs for breakfast, it was deemed that he was the member most suited to discuss this very important agricultural Bill.

You, Mr Speaker, I and others could recall many other contributions of both members. I place on record the appreciation that I had of them as colleagues in this place.

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY (Deputy Leader of the Opposition): I would briefly like to be associated with this tribute to both our former colleagues. Claude Allen, as has been said, was most assiduous in the representation of his electorate. He had strong views. He was not a man of many words in this place, but his speeches were always well thought out and made a significant contribution to the welfare of his constituents particularly. The two outstanding qualities of Claude that I recall were his absolute integrity and total loyalty. It was with much regret that we learned of his death after a very trying period in the latter stages of his life as a result of a most unfortunate and tragic accident, which impaired his health considerably.

I want to be associated, too, with the tribute to Charlie Wells because, as has been said, Charlie was one of the real characters of this place and we would be the poorer without them. We all remember with great affection, I guess, Charlie's friendliness and the way in which he contributed to the debates in this place, with his hand on the post to which reference has been made.

His speeches were usually delivered with vigour and a degree of fury, but always with great good humour, and his stories are legion. I do not intend to repeat those, although I do recall one humorous occasion, when I think the racing industry was being discussed, when it was suggested that greyhound racing was the straightest form of all because there was no jockey on the dogs' backs to pull them up. Charlie also said that pebbles could be put between their toes before they started!

Charlie made a great contribution to this place and it is with affection that we remember him. I want to place on record my personal sentiments concerning both those members who were significant contributors to the welfare of this place and to the people of South Australia, although neither of them ever gained front bench rank. It is with sadness that I express my sympathy to their families.

Mr RODDA (Victoria): I wish to join the Premier, the Leader and other members who have expressed condolences concerning the passing of these two members. I was the Whip when Mr Allen, as member for Burra, came into this place. The Premier's word picture concerning his diligence was very true. He was a great resident member, particularly working in the interests of his people. Charlie Wells, too, was a real character and worked very sincerely and hard for the people he represented. I found that, particularly in the area associated with my term as Minister of Marine, Charlie Wells was held in great esteem.

He was a character, as was typified by his response when two brash young members came in on this side of the House. I would not say that they ran foul of Charlie, but they did things of which he disapproved in some way. He dubbed them 'Evil' and 'Weevil'. Charlie did say one day

that he hoped that we would be delivered from evil, and we were. I think that typifies the humour of a very great man, and I join with the Premier, the Leader and other members in paying my respects in respect of Charlie Wells and Claude Allen, and I express my condolences to their families.

Mr GREGORY (Florey): It was with some regret that I heard of the death of Charlie Wells. I knew Charlie for a long time, principally through his association with the Waterside Workers Federation at the port of Adelaide. He, together with many other people, worked at a very dangerous and arduous job which at times was not very permanent and did not provide much money to the families of waterside workers. He, together with many other waterside workers, determined to change that situation. The success of that change is such that now waterside workers are paid for a 35-hour week, and if they leave the industry they are paid a very good severance allowance. Charlie Wells played a leading role in bringing about that improvement in working conditions, both as secretary of the Port Adelaide branch and as the national President.

He did not let his labours rest there. He took an active interest in the working conditions of South Australian workers generally, to such an extent that he achieved the very high office of the President of the United Trades and Labor Council. He played a prominent role in many campaigns at the waterfront and generally throughout South Australia. Subsequently elected as the first member for Florey, he undertook his duties in that position with very great distinction. The attitudes and feelings he had developed over a long time for the working people of South Australia were carried through into this place. His defence of working people, of their living and working conditions, is legend. We can all remember him; we can all remember his size and how he used it effectively to advance an argument. I always found him to be an honest and thorough fighter for workers. He did that here and, as I said earlier, it was with sadness that I learnt of his passing. To his family and his wife in particular, I wish to convey my deepest sympathy.

Mr EVANS (Fisher): I support the remarks that have been made. I shall be brief because I have expressed my feelings in other ways to the relatives of both men. As a Whip for a long time, the occasion arises to have members on the other side of Parliament have confidence in you and actually pass confidences to you, and I found in Charlie Wells an amazing man. His loyalty to his mates on his own side and to his philosophy, and his honesty in tough times was a true indication of the man's character.

I had the opportunity during the time that I was Whip to be able to appreciate those qualities in Charlie Wells. He played it tough when he had to, because in this game one has to be tough at times. He was always prepared to come up and say hello, regardless of how tough it might have been in here the previous afternoon or on the same day. I pay tribute to Charlie for his comradeship in the years that he was here.

My Deputy said in relation to Claude Allen that his loyalty and integrity were important qualities. I support that. Many members of Parliament do not realise that a Whip sometimes needs to know where members are, and one could always be sure that Claude Allen, whether overseas, in other States or around Parliament House, would always make sure that his whereabouts were known. The other quality that his electors and most members may not know is that he carried with him a little black book; it did not matter when someone spoke to him, he could say on what day a subject had been raised with him, who the constituent was, and when he solved or attempted to solve the problem.

Claude Allen did not try to use his position in Parliament to gain success for his electors; he did it by negotiation in a sincere and gentlemanly way, and if the going got tough he could also carry that tough load.

I thank Claude Allen for his loyalty to me as an individual and in my position as Whip, and in particular for the sincerity he showed in serving the electors in his own electorate and the rest of the people of South Australia. I pass on my regrets to both families for their sad loss.

The SPEAKER: I would like to add to what other members have said and express my deep regret at the death of Claude Allen, who was a well known and respected member of this Assembly. As has been said, he was also well known and respected by the people at large in the Mid-Northern towns and beyond. I think it can be truly said about him that he was a gentleman in the very best sense of that word. I express my sincere condolences to the members of his family.

I further express my regret at the death of the late Charlie Wells. I knew Charlie very well throughout his service in this Parliament. He was a person who was fiercely loyal to his family and his friends, and was prepared to go out of his way to help those in trouble. He served his country with distinction in the Second World War, and later served the Waterside Workers Federation and the Labor Party with the same determination and loyalty that he had given to his family and friends throughout his life. Members have recalled his somewhat rousing speeches and his capacity never to be fazed but rather to see and understand what was really happening. I express my personal shock and sorrow at his passing, and shall see that a record of addresses of those members who have spoken to this motion is passed to the respective families.

Motion carried by members standing in their places in silence.

[Sitting suspended from 1.15 to 2.30 p.m.]

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

The SPEAKER: I have to report that the House has this day, in compliance with a summons from His Excellency the Governor, attended in the Legislative Council Chamber, where his Excellency has been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Speech I, as Speaker, have obtained a copy, which I now lay upon the table.

Ordered to be printed.

PETITION: FINGER POINT SEWAGE

A petition signed by 58 residents of the South-East praying that the House urge the Government to restore immediately the Finger Point sewage project to the public works list, with a view to completion by 1986, was presented by the Hon. H. Allison.

Petition received.

PETITION: KINDERGARTEN UNION

A petition signed by 187 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to retain the Kindergarten Union as a separate entity was presented by Mr Ashenden.

Petition received.

PETITION: BANKSIA PARK FAMILY CENTRE

A petition signed by 187 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Minister of Education to maintain all professional services and standards at the Banksia Park Family Centre was presented by Mr Ashenden.
Petition received.

PETITION: METROPOLITAN TAXI-CAB ACT

A petition signed by 445 licensed taxi-cab and hire car owners praying that the House urge the Government to amend the regulations under the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act to remove the 10-year restriction on roadworthy taxi-cabs and hire cars was presented by Mr Plunkett.
Petition received.

PETITION: RESERVOIR DRIVE, FLAGSTAFF HILL

A petition signed by 251 residents of Aberfoyle Park and Flagstaff Hill praying that the House urge the Government to relocate Reservoir Drive, Flagstaff Hill, farther west of its present alignment was presented by the Hon. Dean Brown.
Petition received.

PETITION: KINDERGARTEN UNION

A petition signed by 194 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to reconsider its intentions to disestablish the Kindergarten Union and to allow it to remain under the care and control of the Minister of Education was presented by the Hon. B. C. Eastick.
Petition received.

PETITION: VOLUNTARY SERVICE AGENCIES

A petition signed by 45 residents of the South-East praying that the House urge the Government to subsidise charges to voluntary service agencies and to keep any price increases within the parameters of wage indexation was presented by the Hon. H. Allison.
Petition received.

PETITION: ADELAIDE HILLS WATER SUPPLY

A petition signed by 1 756 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Minister of Water Resources to upgrade the quality of water supplied to residences in the Adelaide Hills, establish a water filtration plant to serve this area and, until this occurs, reduce the rates charged for unfiltered water was presented by Mr Evans.
Petition received.

PETITION: MILLIPEDES

A petition signed by 101 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to provide more money to research the biological control of millipedes, release the report of Dr Geoff Baker, and ensure that supplies of pesticide for the control of millipedes are readily available was presented by Mr Evans.
Petition received.

PETITION: STRATHALBYN DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY

A petition signed by 119 residents of the Strathalbyn area praying that the House urge the Minister of Water Resources to upgrade the quality and supply of water to the Strathalbyn district and, until this occurs, reduce the water rates charged was presented by Mr Lewis.
Petition received.

PETITION: HORSE RIDING FACILITIES

A petition signed by 215 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to establish horse riding facilities in the Anstey Hill National Park was presented by Mr Ashenden.
Petition received.

PETITIONS: MEAT SALES

Petitions signed by 146 residents of South Australia praying that the House reject any legislation seeking to extend the existing trading hours for the retail sale of meat were presented by Messrs Peterson and Whitten.
Petitions received.

PETITIONS: TEACHERS

Petitions signed by 19 residents of South Australia, 38 residents of the Mount Gambier area and 13 residents of Whyalla praying that the House urge the Government to convert all contract teaching positions to permanent positions; establish a permanent pool of relieving staff; improve the conditions of contract teachers, and improve the rights and conditions of permanent teachers placed in temporary vacancies were presented by the Hons H. Allison and J.C. Bannon and Mr Max Brown.
Petitions received.

PETITIONS: HENS

Petitions signed by 228 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to prohibit battery egg production and debeaking of hens and provide for the labelling of free range eggs were presented by the Hons R.K. Abbott, Jennifer Adamson, J.C. Bannon, D.C. Brown, Ted Chapman, G.J. Crafter, B.C. Eastick, and D.C. Wotton and Messrs Ashenden and Max Brown.
Petitions received.

PETITIONS: FIREARMS

Petitions signed by 561 residents of South Australia, 11 residents of the South-East and 15 residents of Kangaroo Island praying that the House oppose legislation that further restricts the ownership and use of firearms, but support the use of funds derived from gun licence and registration fees for the promotion of sporting activities were presented by the Hons H. Allison, D.C. Brown, Ted Chapman, B.C. Eastick, G.F. Keneally, J.D. Wright, and Mr Rodda.
Petitions received.

DOG FENCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS

The **SPEAKER** laid on the table the following reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence:

- Coorara Primary School (Additions),
- Mount Compass Area School Redevelopment, Stage I—interim and final reports,
- Mount Lofty Kiosk, Rebuilding—interim and final report,
- Munno Para Holding School, Stage II Redevelopment,
- Port Augusta Netball Association (Relocation),
- Salisbury North Primary School (Part Replacement),
- Willunga Primary School Redevelopment, Stage I—interim and final reports.

Ordered that reports be printed.

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

By the Treasurer (Hon. J.C. Bannon)—

Pursuant to Statute—

Superannuation Act, 1974—Regulations—

- i. Membership.
- ii. River Murray Commission.

By the Minister of Labour (Hon. J.D. Wright)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Rules of Court—Industrial Court—Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972—Re-employment Jurisdiction.
- Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act, 1972—Regulations—
 - ii. Pesticides (Safe Handling)—Injury Report Forms.
 - iii. Logging Industry Safety—Injury Report Forms.
 - iv. Commercial Safety Code—Injury Report Forms.
 - v. Industrial Safety Code—Injury Report Forms.
- vi. Motor Fuel Licensing Board—Report, 1983.

By the Minister of Emergency Services (Hon. J.D. Wright)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Country Fire Services Board—Report, 1982-83.

By the Minister for Environment and Planning (Hon. D.J. Hopgood)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- Coast Protection Act, 1972—Regulations—Definition of Boundaries—
 - i. Adelaide
 - ii. Eyre
 - iii. Fleurieu
 - iv. Kangaroo Island
 - v. Metropolitan
 - vi. Spencer
 - vii. Yorke
 - viii. Yorke Coast Protection District
- ix. Crown Lands Act, 1929—Section 5(f)—Statement of Land Resumed.
- x. National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972—Report on the Administration of the Act, 1982-83.
- xi. Surveyors Act, 1975—Regulations—Cadastral Survey, Planning Act, 1982—Crown Development Report by South Australian Planning Commission on proposed—
 - xii. Redevelopment of the Victor Harbor High School.
 - xiii. Erection of a Transportable Classroom at Mit-cham Primary School.
 - xiv. Residence for Intellectually Disabled Persons, Myall Road, Para Hills.

- xv. Common Effluent System for Indulkana Aboriginal Community.
- xvi. Erection of a Gymnasium at Marryatville High School.
- xvii. Demolition of Dwelling at Rose Park Primary School.
- xviii. Construction of a Feed Shed at Northfield Research Centre.
- xix. Construction of a Storage Shed at Northfield Research Centre.
- xx. Construction of a Library Resource Centre—Northfield High School.
- xxi. Erection of Mobile Radio Base Station, Encounter Bay.
- xxii. Erection of Concrete Water Tanks adjacent to Mylor Primary School.
- xxiii. Construction of Activity Centres at Munno Para Primary School.
- xxiv. Construction of Transportable Classroom at Angle Vale Primary School.
- xxv. Construction of Transportable Classrooms at Salisbury East High School.
- xxvi. Construction of Transportable Classroom at Salisbury Heights Primary School.
- xxvii. Construction of a Radio Hut, Hundred Munno Para.
- xxviii. Division of Land at Hackham.
- xxix. Land Transfer to West Lakes Ltd.
- xxx. Land Division at Port Adelaide.
- xxxi. Redevelopment of Yelkindjeri Children's Centre, Alberton.
- xxxii. Erection of Police Sign at Kingston South-East Police Station.
- xxxiii. Development at Stirling North Primary School.
- xxxiv. Construction of Store at Northfield Research Centre.
- xxxv. Development of Bremer River.
- xxxvi. Erection of Classroom at Yorketown Area School.
- xxxvii. Upgrading of a Travellerway at Hundred of Macclesfield.
- xxxviii. Erection of Classroom at Macclesfield Primary School.
- xxxix. Erection of Classroom at Clare High School.
- xl. Establishment of Construction Depot, Golden Grove Road, Modbury.
- xli. Construction at the Mount Gambier Police Station.
- xl.ii. Redevelopment of the Willunga Primary School.
- xl.iii. Quarry for Stuart Highway.
- xl.ii. Erection of Toilet Block at Lochiel Rural School.
- xl.v. Construction of a Mobile Radio Base Station, Hundred of Tungkillo.
- xl.vi. Erection of Classroom at Redwood Park Primary School.
- xl.vii. Erection of Classroom at Surrey Downs Primary School.
- xl.viii. Division of Land in Perpetual Lease 86992.
- xl.ix. Erection of a River Flow Gauging Station, Waikerie.
 - L. Construction of a Police Radio Installation, Mount Barker.

By the Minister of Transport (Hon. R.K. Abbott)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act, 1956—Regulations—Fares.
- Road Traffic Act, 1961—Regulations—
 - ii. Brake Fluids and Seat Belts.
 - iii. Child Restraining Devices.
 - Traffic Prohibition—
 - iv. Northfield, Enfield.
 - v. Port Adelaide.
 - vi. Tea Tree Gully.
 - vii. Windsor Gardens, Enfield.

By the Minister of Marine (Hon. R.K. Abbott)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- Boating Act, 1974—Regulations—
 - i. Bucks Bay Zoning.
 - ii. O'Sullivan Beach Zoning.
- Harbors Act, 1936—Regulations—
 - iii. Robe Boat Haven.
 - iv. Mooring Fees, Port Pirie.
 - v. Wharfage, Tonnage Rates and Conservancy Dues.

By the Minister of Education (Hon. Lynn Arnold)—

By Command—

- i. Australian Agricultural Council—Resolutions of the 118th Meeting, Perth, 6 February 1984.

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Dried Fruits Board of South Australia—Report for year ended 29 February 1984.
- Fisheries Act, 1982—Regulations—
 - i. Fish Processors.
 - ii. Aquatic Reserves.
 - iii. Exotic Fish, Fish Farming and Fish Diseases.
 - iv. General Regulations, 1984.
 - v. Schemes of Management.
 - vi. Miscellaneous.
 - vii. Lakes and Coorong Fishery.
 - viii. Restricted Marine Scale Fishery.
 - ix. Marine Scale Fishery.
 - x. Western Zone Abalone Fishery.
 - xi. Central Zone Abalone Fishery.
 - xii. Southern Zone Abalone Fishery.
 - xiii. Southern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery.
 - xiv. Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery.
 - xv. River Fishery.
 - xvi. Gulf St Vincent Prawn Fishery.
 - xvii. Spencer Gulf Prawn Fishery.
- xxiii. Metropolitan Milk Supply Act, 1946—Regulations—Metropolitan Area Zoning.
- xix. Kindergarten Union of South Australia—Report, 1983.
- xx. Roseworthy Agricultural College—Report, 1983.
- xxi. South Australian Meat Hygiene Authority—Report, 1982-83.
- xxii. South Australian Teacher Housing Authority—Report, 1982-83.
- xxiii. Tertiary Education Authority of South Australia—Report, 1983.
- xxiv. Vertebrate Pests Control Authority—Report, 1982-83.

By the Minister of Tourism (Hon. G.F. Keneally)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board—Report, 1982-83.
- ii. Chiropodists Act, 1950—Regulations—Fees.
- Food and Drugs Act, 1908—Regulations—
 - iii. Breath Alcohol Testing Devices.
 - iv. Cordials, Fats and Oils.
 - v. Fruit Juices.
 - vi. Labelling of Containers.
 - vii. Labelling of Poisons.
 - viii. Residue of Pesticides in Foods.
 - ix. Restricted Substances.
- x. Health Act, 1935, and Fees Regulation Act, 1927—Regulations—Clean Air.
- Mental Health Act, 1976—
 - xi. Mental Health Services, Director of—Report, 1982-83.
 - xii. Regulations—Access to Ombudsman.
- xiii. Physiotherapists Act, 1945—Regulations—Subscription Fees.
- xiv. South Australian Health Commission Act, 1975—By-laws—Port Pirie and District Hospital.
- Prisons Act, 1936—Regulations—
 - xv. Parole.
 - xvi. Remissions of Sentence.
- xvii. Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act, 1982—Regulations—Interstate Transfers.
- xviii. Clean Air Act, 1984—General Regulations, 1984.

By the Minister of Local Government (Hon. G.F. Keneally)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- Local Government Finance Authority Act, 1983—Regulations—
 - i. Council Purchasing Authority.
 - ii. Guarantee Fee.
 - iii. North East Community Hospital.
- Local Government Act, 1934—Regulations—
 - iv. Accounting Schedules.
 - v. Long Service Leave Contribution.
- vi. Corporation of Adelaide—By-law No. 33—Lodging Houses.
- vii. Corporation of Salisbury—By-law No. 51—Dogs.
- viii. District Council of Loxton—By-law No. 28—Traffic.
- District Council of Murat Bay—By-laws—
 - ix. No. 5—Public Health.
 - x. No. 8—Cemeteries.

- xi. No. 11—Reserves and Playgrounds.
- xii. No. 12—Controlling the Foreshore.
- xiii. No. 14—To Amend Certain By-laws.
- District Council of Wakefield Plains—By-laws—
 - xiv. No. 3—Placing, Fixing and Maintaining of Petrol Pumps.
 - xv. No. 4—Keeping of Animals or Birds within any Township.
 - xvi. No. 5—Obstructions of Streets and Footways.
 - xvii. No. 7—Bees.
 - xviii. No. 8—Dogs.

By the Hon. J.W. Slater, for the Minister of Community Welfare (Hon. G.J. Crafter)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Building Societies Act, 1975—Regulations—Loan Levels and Investments.
- ii. Companies (Application of Laws) Act, 1982—Regulations—Instruction Ordinance.
- Hairdressers Registration Act, 1939—Regulations—
 - iii. Examination Fee.
 - iv. Limited Registration.
- Land and Business Agents Act, 1973—Regulations—
 - v. Land and Business Agents Annual Returns.
 - vi. Land Brokers Annual Returns.
- vii. Securities Industry (Application of Laws) Act, 1981—Regulations—Contributions.
- Trustee Act, 1936—Regulations—
 - viii. Authorised Trustee.
 - ix. Authorised Trustee, Elders.
- x. Rules of Court—Supreme Court—Legal Practitioners Act, 1981—Legal Practitioners Disciplinary Tribunal—Communication of Orders.

By the Minister of Water Resources (Hon. J.W. Slater)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Engineering and Water Supply Department—Report, 1982-83.

By the Minister of Recreation and Sport (Hon. J.W. Slater)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- Racing Act, 1976—
 - i. Betting Control Board Rules—Bookmakers Fees.
 - Rules of Trotting—
 - ii. Appointment of Officials.
 - iii. Club Secretary Betting.
 - iv. Fees.
 - v. Syndicates.

QUESTION TIME

The SPEAKER: Before calling the Leader, I indicate that questions that would have been directed to the Minister of Mines and Energy will be answered by the Minister for Environment and Planning. Likewise, questions that would have been directed to the Minister of Community Welfare and of Aboriginal Affairs will be answered by the Minister for Environment and Planning, except that those questions that relate to matters concerning the Attorney-General through the Minister of Community Welfare will be answered by the Premier.

Mr E.C. SPLATT

Mr OLSEN: Will the Premier say whether, in accepting the recommendations of the Splatt Royal Commission, the Government considered whether Edward Charles Splatt should receive a pardon? If not, are any conditions attached to his release? Is the case now closed, or will it be investigated further?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: I stress that the full report of the Splatt Royal Commission has not yet been assessed and considered by the Government. It is a very large document containing a lot of material relating to the general issues of forensic science and forensic evidence. There may well be

matters to which Cabinet or the Attorney-General wish to address attention over time. In accepting the substantive finding of the Commissioner that Mr Splatt should be released, the Government decided to act at once and in fact a pardon has been granted by the Governor in Executive Council today. I understand that Mr Splatt was released at about lunchtime today. That is effectively a finality of proceedings in Mr Splatt's case.

The question of possible compensation has been raised, and I might deal with this matter here. The advice the Attorney-General gives is that there is no legal case for compensation based on the findings of the Royal Commissioner. He did not find deliberate or wilful misleading evidence or anything of that nature which could have been the foundation of a claim. Therefore, if there is to be a question of compensation it will be very much a matter of consideration on an *ex gratia* basis by the Government, and no decision has been made or consideration given to that matter at this stage. The question may not arise in a formal sense. If it does, we will certainly consider it. That is where that issue lies at the moment.

POT BELLY STOVES

Mrs APPLEBY: Is the Minister for Environment and Planning aware of the increasing numbers of complaints being received relating to smoke emission from the ever-growing number of pot belly stoves being installed and, if that is the case, is there a need to alter existing regulations or provide a set of standards?

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mrs APPLEBY: I have received an ever-increasing number of complaints about organic air pollution created by the increasing use of wood burning home heaters, that is, semi-enclosed or airtight burning heaters. Many of the heaters have been installed over the past couple of years as the cost of oil, gas and electricity has increased. If operated or installed incorrectly, they can cause many health and safety problems. Many of the heaters have been installed by purchasers who do not always have the knowledge of the correct installation procedure and airflow required to create a healthy, warm fire.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Brighton should be given a fair go with her question.

Mrs APPLEBY: Thank you, Mr Speaker. The other concern expressed relates to the height of the flue or the chimney. After making inquiries I have found that there is no uniform standard relating to chimney height. Residents living on hill slopes receive the full effect of the smoke emission through windows and doors. Apart from the matter of flue height, many users of such heating units are unaware of the nuisance caused to neighbours by burning green wood or other material in their stoves.

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: I do not think the member for Mount Gambier joined in with the general hilarity of members opposite in relation to that question—I am not quite sure how long he has been here, but I imagine that he has some considerable knowledge of the pea-souper fogs in London in former times when the problem there was due to the inappropriate use of certain sorts of fuels.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: Local government authorities and my Department have informed me that from time to time complaints are received from people concerning the polluting effects from these devices which sometimes arises due to inappropriate design but more often from the careless

use of these heaters. Unless people are prepared to have them installed properly and to use them properly, the problem will increase. Last year 13 550 of these devices were sold, and there is an average sales rate of 300 a week, so their significance is increasing rapidly.

The nuisance aspect can be carefully minimised by adherence to proper design standards. In New Zealand at present one cannot install such a heating device unless one adheres to regulation standards. The honourable member referred to the height of the chimney, which is important. My department reports that the orifice should be at least one metre above the roof height, but, as the normal design of a suburban house usually restricts it to only about half a metre, that is a problem that must be addressed.

The inappropriate use of fuel is also a problem. Some manufacturers advertise that such devices are appropriate for getting rid of rubbish, but that is not so and creates all sorts of problems. The use of green timber is another source of problems, although I noticed on a television programme last night that it looked as though one could whack the timber in the microwave to resolve the problem. Indeed, compounds with known adverse effects on health can be emitted from such devices where green timber is burnt.

The Ministry for Mines and Energy has distributed a pamphlet entitled 'How to get the best from your slow combustion heater', and I advise the honourable member to take up with her complainant the matter of there being greater promotion of the reading of this pamphlet so that people can take into account the matters raised in relation to the use of their slow combustion heaters. At this stage the Government does not intend to regulate, but we will closely—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD:—monitor the development of the position because of the large number of these devices being used.

The other thing that I want to do pursuant to this question is thank members opposite and in particular the *News* for their strenuous efforts to remind people that the regulations on backyard burning come into effect at the end of this weekend. It is important that everyone should know that these controls should apply so that there will be 100 per cent compliance with the regulations.

In relation to the strenuous efforts of the *News*, I detect here the fine hand of my old friend Mr Tony Baker who on a couple of occasions has given me a cheerio on this matter. I had seriously considered exempting from the regulations lot 24 Certificate of Title 2868/44 and lot 18 Certificate of Title 2865/12, they being the immediate neighbours of Mr Baker on Seaview Road, Happy Valley.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: This highly respected journalist—and I say that in all sincerity—obviously enjoys the opportunity of being able to view the Adelaide Plains and the smoke that arises from backyards, and though he is now to be denied that liberty, it did occur to me that a liberty that possibly he enjoys could have been retained. I assume however that these neighbours probably would not want to take advantage of that continuing liberty, so I have set that possibility aside.

Finally, I would like to share with members opposite I have received from SOBB, the Society of Backyard Burners. It has been sent to me by their President, Mr C. Sparks, who has a post office box at Walkerville. I assume that it is genuine. It states:

Dear Minister,

Next Sunday will be Adelaide's last legal Sunday backyard burning day.

Whilst our Society has not supported this move we have come to accept that religious practices other than our own have to take precedence.

To commemorate this significant occasion all of our members have pledged to conduct a solemn ceremonial last burn at 1.15 p.m. on Sunday. Ceremonies will therefore be conducted all over Adelaide wherever each member has arranged to be at that time.

You are invited to join with the Society in conducting your own ceremonial last burn, wherever you are, at 1.15 p.m. on Sunday 5 August.

I would ask people not to observe this practice if there is an APP alert.

Mr E.C. SPLATT

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY: Can the Deputy Premier say whether, in view of the fact that the Governor-in-Council has now pardoned, on the Government's advice, Mr Splatt (that is, the Government has declared Mr Splatt innocent), the Government has asked the police to make any new investigations into the case to find the murderer of Mrs Simper, or is the case closed?

The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT: As usual, the Deputy Leader does not understand what has been written: he has a very bad failing—

Mr Olsen interjecting:

The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT: If the Leader will keep quiet I will answer the question. The Leader either has not had the opportunity of looking at the report or has not understood it. Mr Splatt has not been found innocent—that is the point. There is a very fine line here. The Commissioner, after a long and arduous task, found that the evidence was not strong enough for the conviction to stand: that is not finding the particular man innocent. I will read what the Commissioner said:

My opinion is as follows:

1. That the additional scientific evidence presented in the inquiry properly casts doubt on the validity of the jury's verdict as a whole.

These are the Commissioner's words, not mine. The report further states:

2. (Expressed alternatively, in accordance with the construction already stated). That the additional scientific evidence creates a reasonable doubt that the findings of fact necessarily involved in the verdict were properly founded upon acceptable scientific evidence. (As I have indicated in earlier parts of the report, as to certain items of the trace materials this opinion has been expressed more strongly and in a positive form. But the statement of 'reasonable doubt'—

and this is the important part of the statement—
is sufficient under the Terms of Reference).

I ask the Deputy Leader to mark these words of the Commissioner:

3. It would be unjust and dangerous—
very strong words indeed—
to allow the verdict of guilty to stand.

No-one can dispute those words; they are words of great strength, very powerful words, used by the Commissioner in his final summing up: 'dangerous and unjust'.

The Hon. E.R. Goldsworthy: We've heard those words. You don't understand—

The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT: I know the Deputy Leader does not understand.

The Hon. E.R. Goldsworthy: I said that you don't understand.

The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT: The Deputy Leader does not understand anything—that is his difficulty. That has been one of his great difficulties ever since he has been in this place. The report continues:

4. Accordingly, the prisoner Edward Charles Splatt should be released forthwith.

On that recommendation—

The Hon. D.C. Brown: Will you table that report?

The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT: The report is open to everyone; it is not a hidden subject. This Government does not hide reports. It releases them as soon as they are available. In fact, I would be surprised if the Leader of the Opposition has not already got one.

The Hon. E.R. Goldsworthy interjecting:

The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT: He should have one, in my view.

The Hon. E.R. Goldsworthy: Will you fix it?

The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT: I will see that he gets one. There is nothing wrong in his having the report; in fact, it should have been made available and will be made available to him. I think the question of the Deputy Leader is really inane, because all the Government has done today is act as expeditiously as it could following receipt of that report. I am not sure when the Attorney-General received it, but I think it was some time yesterday. I think it was totally incumbent on the Government to act as expeditiously as it could this morning, and it has done that.

In relation to the second part of the question, it is my understanding that the Police Association is not terribly upset about this decision. I must reiterate that I have not talked to the representatives personally, although I have had someone talk to them.

Mr Lewis: They don't judge guilt or innocence.

The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT: What was the interjection?

The SPEAKER: Order! Interjections are out of order.

The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT: If he wants an answer I will give him one, but they are normally inane interjections. It is my understanding from the Police Association that the police have not been accused of malpractice or trumping up charges. It simply appears in the evidence that so far as they are concerned the evidence is not sustainable.

I have not contacted the Police Force but I am sure that if its members felt there was anything wrong with the findings of the inquiry they would have contacted me about it. The Government is not a detective agency and, if there is still some doubt about whether or not Splatt is innocent (and that is not consistent with the report), if the police now want to pursue this case and find the offender it is up to the Police Force; it is not the responsibility of the Government.

STATE TAXATION

Mr KLUNDER: Will the Premier detail moves to provide pay-roll tax relief for small business and provide information as to how the general level of State taxation in South Australia compares with that of other States?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: Pay-roll tax is something on which there is agreement on both sides of the House. It is agreed that pay-roll tax should be abolished, but it cannot be abolished until we have found an equitable, fair and reasonable tax to replace the revenue forgone. I have made the point repeatedly that this is something that must be tackled at the national level: just as pay-roll tax was conferred on the States by the MacMahon Government in 1971 as a growth tax, so equally the Federal Government must be involved in finding any alternative to it. I would further point out that in this State we have attempted, within the constraints of the pay-roll tax agreement between all the States, to do as much as we can to relieve the burden on small business and the employment disincentive that it provides.

I have also drawn attention to the fact that we have not taken an easy option in terms of public visibility of imposing

a levy or surcharge on pay-roll tax, as has been done in New South Wales and Victoria. In fact, we have chosen in terms of our revenue packet to look at measures that are broad-based and have an aggressive impact. We have done that and, as a result, we are progressively raising the exemption level in relation to pay-roll tax well above the level of inflation. In fact, from 1 July this year the pay-roll tax exemption was fixed at \$200 000, and there is a progressive scale above that. As a result, the Government has forgone considerable revenue but it is prepared to do so on the basis of helping businesses by allowing them to develop and employ more people. Next July, the exemption level will rise yet again.

I appreciate the general reference to the subject of taxation, because the Leader of the Opposition frequently likes to talk about it so that he may manage to get the odd headline. Indeed, today's newspaper contains an extraordinary statement by the Leader in which he claims that the living standards of South Australians have been hit by taxation. He says that the living standards of South Australians have deteriorated under the Bannon Government. That is absolute nonsense, and I would like the Leader of the Opposition to talk to the 20 000 people who are in jobs today but who did not have jobs 12 months ago. They will tell him whether their standard of living has deteriorated. I would like the Leader to talk to people in the building industry who were going bankrupt in the terrible Tonkin years but who today have more work on their order books than they can accept. His statement is absolute nonsense. Even its factual basis is wrong. South Australian taxes per capita are the fourth highest in Australia, and that is a reasonable position—

Members interjecting:

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: —for a State which aims to give its people satisfactory public services after a period, under the Tonkin Government, when this State had the lowest level of public services in Australia. At that time our public services were in disarray and our State Treasury was facing bankruptcy. Members opposite say that, as a result of their splendid computations, they have found a solution to providing services in education, health, roads and other fields. Obviously, they want these services; indeed, they keep demanding that these services be increased, but at the same time they advocate the eradication of a tax base that will pay for them. Indeed, if they had even only one skerrick of knowledge about the nature of public sector finances, they would not even have tried it while in office.

As well as the per capita figure, which is our historic setting in the tax area, I would like to put another figure before members. In South Australia, State taxation rose by 12 per cent last year. Although that can be only the estimate of the ABS at this stage, I concede that it was a significant rise.

But, I made quite clear why that was necessary; unless we got the revenue in we were going broke, for the first time since the Depression. It is as simple as that. It rose by 12 per cent. The previous year it rose by 10 per cent. So, there was an impact on the tax package and our attempt to recover our financial base in the light of the disasters. It is interesting how readily the Leader of the Opposition has forgotten his call in May last year for tax rises that were needed. He wants to put taxes on petrol to make sure that every single motorist gets done—not an f.i.d. or progressive tax. He has forgotten all that now in his current wave of irresponsibility.

Fortunately, he knows, looking at the state of his Party and the way that it is going in the electorate, that he will not be called on to account for his actions. He knows that it will not be in government, so he is getting increasingly irresponsible. What interests me about that figure of 12 per cent increase in tax (and I admit that it was fairly large but

we know the reasons for it) is that it has been higher in recent years. There was a certain Government that boasted constantly about how it was lowering the tax burden and making us have the lowest per capita taxes and the worst public sector services in Australia in the course of its government.

But, it is very interesting indeed to note that 12 per cent is not the highest level of taxation increase in the last two years. The highest level was 13.1 per cent in 1981-82, in the years of the Government in which this Leader of the Opposition sat as a member. This is the low tax Government. This was the Government that berated us to try to save the State from bankruptcy. We got a 12 per cent increase. That Government had a 13.1 per cent increase only two years previously. Let us not have any more of this mythology of the Tonkin attitude in the life of this Government.

If we want to return to bitumen schoolyards and classes of 50 or so, if we want to cancel the development of health services in the southern areas and the northern suburbs, and if we want to leave roads unsurfaced and unrepaired, we can do all that and we can lower the tax burden on Australia.

Mr Lewis: I will take you around my traps and show you where you are.

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: And here is another demand for public expenditure. That is the very point I am making.

Mr Lewis: That is the illustration of democracy—

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: Exactly! That is the very point I am making. Constantly, we have members such as the member for Mallee demanding more public expenditure, but he refuses to support the Government's capacity to raise the revenue to make that expenditure. If we want to go back to that era, we can, but I assure members that we will see the deterioration of those services. It is very good for members opposite not to worry about them; many of the people they represent are affluent enough to have alternatives. They do not need public transport. They can find ways and means of paying for the services that the State no longer provides. But, I assure you, Sir, that many of their constituents, as well as most of ours, need those services and this Government will not accept private affluence in public squallor. It is not acceptable for us to have those standards. If we must raise some revenue to do so we will, fairly, justly and equitably, only to the extent necessary. To talk in this context of a deterioration in living standards is absolute palpable nonsense.

GUIDED BUSWAY

Mr ASHENDEN: Will the Minister of Transport give a categorical assurance that a guided busway will be completed to Tea Tree Plaza within two years? Prior to its election to office in 1982 the then Bannon Opposition gave an unequivocal commitment to the residents of the north-eastern suburbs that if elected to Government it would complete a guided busway to Tea Tree Plaza by 1986.

The Hon. E.R. Goldsworthy: Yes, they also said they wouldn't raise taxes.

Mr ASHENDEN: That is correct, too. Subsequently, the now Bannon Government has stated that the only commitment it will give is to complete the guided busway to Darley Road, only half the distance originally promised. Since 1982 I have frequently asked both the Premier and the Minister of Transport to indicate when the busway will be completed. On each occasion my requests for information have met with the reply that an announcement will be made in the so-called very near future.

My constituents are now understandably both confused and concerned. It has also been pointed out to me that the

delays in the construction of the busway have increased its cost by millions of dollars. The lack of information from the Government in regard to the future of the busway has also caused considerable cynicism about the development's future. All of these concerns can be removed if the Minister will give the categorical assurances I am seeking as to whether a guided busway will be completed to Tea Tree Plaza and, if so, when construction will be completed.

An honourable member: As promised.

Mr ASHENDEN: As promised, yes.

The Hon. R.K. ABBOTT: I suppose that I could repeat the remarks just made by the Premier in answer to the last question that he received. The Opposition is continually asking this Government to spend more money, and when we endeavour to raise more money to afford to pay for these matters members opposite criticise us. I said repeatedly in the last session of this Parliament that it was not necessary to make a decision about the continuation of the O-Bahn to Tea Tree Plaza until some time this year, and that is still the case. It is not necessary because the O-Bahn is continuing on schedule. The work is proceeding very satisfactorily, and we hope that it will be completed to Darley Road by 1986. The former Government would have been in the very same position as this Government is in, and would have been forced to delay the extended work on the O-Bahn in exactly the same way as we have been.

Mr Ashenden: Nonsense!

The Hon. R.K. ABBOTT: The honourable member can talk about promises and nonsense if he likes: it is easy when one is in Opposition. If the honourable member would like to be a little patient, I intend to make an announcement within two or three days about the Government's intention on the extension from Darley Road to Tea Tree Plaza. I am a little disappointed that I cannot make it earlier.

Mr Ashenden: By Sunday?

The Hon. R.K. ABBOTT: I ask the honourable member to settle down a little. There is plenty of time.

Mr Ashenden: My constituents are not settling down.

The Hon. R.K. ABBOTT: If the honourable member would like to ask his constituents to be patient for just two or three more days I will make the announcement in accordance with the decision of the Government with respect to the extension to Tea Tree Plaza.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION GRADING

Mr MAYES: Will the Minister of Tourism urgently initiate negotiations for the introduction of a universal grading system for places offering accommodation to tourists and travellers throughout Australia? On a recent interstate trip it came to my attention that there are very few medium quality to lower grade accommodation places offering categorisation of that accommodation. It was also brought to my attention by a number of overseas tourists that in fact we do not have a universal grading system for accommodation in Australia. They raised with me the fact that what we have does not compare with travel in Europe because Europe offers quite extensive and well publicised grading of its accommodation. Will the Minister urgently investigate this matter?

The Hon. G.F. KENEALLY: I thank the honourable member for his question, because I believe that he raises a very important aspect in tourism in Australia. As I understand it, no grading system is operating currently in Australia except that which is performed by the RAA and similar organisations in other States. This is the star system.

The Hon. E.R. Goldsworthy: Good on you, Jenny! Help him out.

The Hon. G.F. KENEALLY: The member for Coles has been of enormous assistance to me during the time I have been Minister, and I expect the same sort of assistance from her for years to come. I appreciate her assistance. There is no such system operating in Australia, although I understand that in Queensland there is a system which rates as good, bad and indifferent. It is not quite in those terms, but there is a three-grade rating.

I understand that there are certain difficulties in operating such a grading system in Australia. I will point out to honourable members some of the negative factors, because I believe that the suggestion is a good one. Indeed, I will take it up with the various tourist bodies and, hopefully, with the Tourism Ministers in other States. However, there are some negative factors due to ownership changes and different levels of services provided. The quality of hotels may be similar but the level of services can differ. Therefore, a large staff is needed to keep up to date the grading system for various hospitality facilities. Nevertheless, I do not believe it is an impossible task for the tourist authorities in Australia to get together to consider this proposition at length.

I certainly give an undertaking to the honourable member that I will speak to representatives of the industry here in South Australia through the Tourism Development Board and the South Australian Tourism Industry Council and that I will also take up the matter with my Federal colleagues to see whether a grading system can be put into effect in Australia.

All members and I know that the grading system that applies in Europe is a very useful guide for travellers who want to be able to arrange accommodation within the cost limits that they can afford. If one has some certainty about the quality that one will receive in accordance with a grading and some idea of the cost, one can determine a holiday that is within one's capacity to pay. That is not always the case in Australia or, for that matter, in North America. That knowledge is very useful for tourists. The honourable member's question is a very valid one. I shall take up the matter with the authorities with whom I am in contact to see whether such a system can be implemented.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES OFFICE

The Hon. MICHAEL WILSON: My question is to the Premier in his capacity as Minister responsible for the proposed Children's Services Office which, incidentally, I find an extraordinary decision.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. MICHAEL WILSON: I know that the Premier is a very busy man. Nevertheless, I will ask the Premier the question.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. MICHAEL WILSON: Did the Government do a cost analysis before deciding to form the new Children's Services Office, and will the Premier tell the House the estimated cost of setting up and running the new authority?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The decision to form a Childhood Services Office occurred as a result of the investigation made by Miss Marie Coleman. In answering the question let me just pick up the aside from the honourable member about Ministerial responsibility in this area. First, clearly it is an area that covers a number of portfolios, most particularly, education, community welfare and health. It is an area where co-ordination is essential, particularly in the initiation or establishment stage. Therefore it makes intelligent administrative sense for the Premier to handle it as part of that overall responsibility.

I think it also demonstrates the extreme importance that the Government places on the matter, on the need to pull it together and do something about it. I find very odd some of the complaints from members opposite holding shadow portfolios: we have not heard from the member for Mount Gambier, the member for Coles, or the Hon. Mr Burdett in the other place, who had responsibility in this area but who over that time did very little at all to co-ordinate or develop the structures that were needed. The Government has acted very promptly and is working through this. Indeed, in national terms I think we are well ahead of the field in what has been a difficult area for over 10 or 15 years of co-ordination. Rather than having a snide campaign of innuendo and pamphleteering waged against us, I would hope that members opposite who are aware of problems in this area would stand up and provide some support. I would be very disappointed if I found that the member for Torrens was using his position as shadow Minister to foment this after his having welcomed the Coleman Inquiry.

However, there is considerable evidence to suggest that the campaign being run to create fear among kindergartens about the new Childhood Services Office is being generated by the Liberal Party very much as a political campaign of fear while the official spokesmen float above it and disown it. That is not good enough.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: I believe that it will be proved quite clearly that the decisions that have been made will provide better services and a better spread of services in an area where there are very great needs indeed. That is the Government's aim: not to dismantle a structure or to undermine early childhood services in any area, whether it be education, child care or whatever, but to develop and co-ordinate those services. However, those results will speak for themselves.

Although some costs will be involved in the exercise, there will also be considerable administrative cost saving. That is what it is partly about: so that the ledger should balance very much in a positive way. There will be an allocation made in the forthcoming Budget, and it will be discussed in that context. Meanwhile, the steering group has embarked on a consultation with the various organisations which may be affected to ensure that they understand what the intentions are and how they will take part in it.

I do not wish anyone to be left with the impression that what we are doing is being rejected by those in the field. On the contrary, considerable support has been shown to the Government in the initiatives that it has been taking. The underground scare and fear campaign that is being fomented by the Liberal Party will be seen very much for what it is, because if one talks to the operatives and people about what is going on, the attitude is very different. I would like to evidence that by quoting from a letter written on behalf of various regional officers of the Kindergarten Union of South Australia. It is a letter which the Executive Director has passed on to the Government and which the advisory team of the Kindergarten Union wrote in order to have its feelings conveyed to the President of the Kindergarten Union and the Board about what they thought of the proposal. They say that the advisory team within the Kindergarten Union is strongly supportive of the Government's intention to establish a Children's Services Office. The letter states:

We wish to encourage the decisions necessary to nominate a Minister to be responsible; to appoint a Chief Executive—

This is an important part:

Many of the protests appear to be in self-interest.

I would suggest that part of this underground campaign is in political interest. The letter continues:

We want action so that we can work in the best interests of children. The advisory staff strongly support the new office and wish to proceed as soon as possible in co-operation with all those involved.

That is the sort of attitude that the professionals in the field are evincing. They want action and decisions made and they are prepared to be co-operative. I would invite the appropriate shadow Ministers opposite, not just the shadow Minister of Education but others, first, to desist from the campaign that they are fomenting and, secondly, to work constructively to assist the Government to tackle the problem which they had a chance to do something about for three years but about which they did not bother.

Mr E.C. SPLATT

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: In the light of the findings of the Splatt Royal Commission, can the Premier advise the House of the Government's continuing opposition to capital punishment in this State? This morning Judge Shannon in his Royal Commission Report found that additional evidence which has become available subsequent to Mr Splatt's trial was sufficient to cast serious doubts on the evidence upon which the jury made its finding.

He recommended, a therefore, that Mr Splatt should be released immediately and I understand from what the Deputy Premier said earlier that this has now been done. One matter that arises out of the Royal Commission report is the question of capital punishment and, as the Attorney-General who finally steered the abolition Bill through this Parliament after almost 100 years of effort by others, I have a particular interest in the matter. It has been put to me that, if a Liberal Government believing in capital punishment had been in power at the time of Mr Splatt's conviction, he might have been hanged, the report of the Royal Commission would have come too late and Mr Splatt would have suffered the ultimate injustice.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: In light of the fact that more than half of the members of the current Opposition, namely, the members for Mount Gambier, Chaffey, Hanson, Flinders, Alexandra, Light, Kavel, Eyre, Glenelg, Victoria, and Murray, voted in 1976 against the abolition of capital punishment, there can be no guarantee that the Liberals and Nationals, if they were returned to Government, would not reintroduce this vilest of punishments. In view of this, I ask the Premier to state to the House his Government's policy on this matter so fundamental to civil liberties in our society.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. H. ALLISON: I rise on a point of order, Mr Speaker. I would point out that in the debate in question I was quite keen to vote in favour of the retention of capital punishment in cases of terrorism in Australia and in no other circumstances.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! I trust honourable members will take some notice. I do not uphold the point of order, but it is a matter—

The Hon. H. Allison: I knew you wouldn't, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Order! In speaking to the member for Mount Gambier I indicate that this is a matter more appropriate for a personal explanation. If he had sought to make a personal explanation I certainly would have granted leave.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: I certainly have no hesitation in reaffirming the opposition of the present Government to capital punishment. It has been a consistent tenet of our Party for many years and it is something, whether on conscience grounds or on grounds of rationality or both, that is strongly supported. The last capital punishment executed was in 1964, I think. I would hope that there will not be another one, whatever Government is in power. Capital punishment is no longer on our Statute Book and I am not aware of any move to restore it. However, I guess that the honourable member raises this matter in the context of the Splatt Royal Commission because it does indicate one aspect of capital punishment which is that there is no redress that can be found. There has been the case of the famous Christie murders in which after the event it was discovered that an innocent man had been wrongly convicted. That is one thing, but when that innocent man had also been hanged there was nothing that could be done about it as any kind of redress. That is one of the major problems. It is a precept of our justice that we place the onus of proof on those who seek to establish the guilt of someone. I think it is accepted in society that it is better that 10 guilty men go free than that one innocent person be incarcerated, but where the sanctions or penalties are as great as capital punishment then that becomes a very academic punishment indeed.

I do reaffirm my Government's commitment against capital punishment and I guess it is true that the findings of the Splatt inquiry indicate in at least one important aspect (and certainly I accept the point that they do not cover the whole aspect of capital punishment in relation to terrorism and other things) why we should not have such a remedy on our Statute Book.

FORENSIC SCIENCE CENTRE

The Hon. D.C. WOTTON: I direct my question to the Deputy Premier, as the Minister responsible for the Police. Does the Deputy Premier support the recommendations of the Curry Report, in particular, that the Police Technical Services Branch should be removed from the Police Department and become part of the Forensic Science Centre? What consultation has taken place between the Government and the Director of Forensic Science, Professor Tilstone, on this and other matters relating to the Curry Report?

In his report Dr Curry said that the involvement of the Police Technical Services Branch in the preparation of forensic evidence to present in court was the crux of the problem with South Australia's forensic scientists and recommended that this function be given greater independence by its transfer to the Forensic Science Centre. However, I understand that there is significant resistance in the Police Force to this recommendation. The former Liberal Government commissioned the Curry Report to make further recommendations on the reorganisation of forensic services.

The present Government released this report in December 1982 saying that it accepted the recommendations in principle. A working party was then appointed and, I understand, is known as the Cramond Committee. I understand that that working party is still meeting some two years later. I have also been told that the new Director of the Forensic Science Centre, Professor Tilstone, is not a member of that committee and is not being properly consulted by that committee, although he was appointed to his present position by the present Government.

Issues that the working party was asked to consider include what, if any, police resources should be transferred to the Forensic Science Centre and procedures whereby potential evidence is collected at crime scenes and made available

for scientific analysis. The former Government recognised the need for urgent action on these matters and this has been highlighted again by the Splatt Report.

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: As Minister of Lands I have responsibility for the Department of Services and Supply and, therefore, perhaps it is more—

The Hon. D.C. Wotton interjecting:

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The member for Murray has been in this House long enough to know that the Speaker has no control over who answers the questions or in what fashion they are answered. No attempt has been made to revise Standing Orders.

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: To summarise what I want to say, I will get a full report for the member so that he can be put in the picture. The responsibility for this matter at Cabinet level has been carried by the Attorney-General and by me as Minister of Lands, with the Division of Forensic Science being a division of the Department of Services and Supply, which is committed to me.

The Hon. D.C. Wotton: Does the police Minister support the Curry Report?

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: Of course the police Minister supports the Curry Report. There has been a degree of sensitivity about the implementation of the recommendations in the light of the on-going work of the Splatt inquiry. Now that that is completed, then that area of sensitivity is, of course, removed, and the Government is keen to continue. There have been some structural alterations in the way in which the police and the Department have treated forensic evidence that has resulted from our appreciation of the situation arising from the Curry Report.

The Hon. D.C. Wotton interjecting:

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: Well, I am about to tell the member that. The full recommendations of the Curry Committee have not yet been set in place for the reason that I have just outlined to the House. Professor Tilstone has only recently come here. It is a great coup that the Department should have a person of that international repute heading the Division of Forensic Science. It is my information, which I will thoroughly check out, that Professor Tilstone has been fully involved in further discussions concerning this matter and that his full expertise and experience are available to us in the on-going resolution of these problems. I can give the member an assurance in relation to that matter. I will bring down a full report on it for the House.

JAPANESE TOURISTS

Ms LENEHAN: Mr Speaker—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is out of order. Standing Order 131 provides:

Every member desiring to speak shall rise from his seat on the benches, uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker.

First, in the Standing Order the masculine includes the feminine. Secondly, 'uncovered' does not have the meaning attributed to it in some translations of Genesis. If the honourable member wishes to proceed with her question, she will have to remove her hat; otherwise I will call the next question.

Members interjecting:

Mr EVANS: On a point of order, Mr Speaker. I raise this matter so that it may be fully clarified. I was under the impression that, under Standing Order 76—

An honourable member: What's your point of order?

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr EVANS:—no member shall be covered when entering or leaving the House or moving in or around the Chamber. I am not raising this matter merely because the member for Mawson, for whatever reason, chose to wear a hat on Open-

ing Day: I raise it so that the position may be clarified. My understanding is that the only time a member may wear a hat in this place is while being seated.

The SPEAKER: That is my interpretation. It is a quaint, old-fashioned Standing Order. If an honourable member, male or female, wants to wear a hat, whether it be Zulu head-gear or any other, he or she must carry it in and take a seat.

Ms LENEHAN: I apologise, Mr Speaker. I was not aware that I was contravening Standing Orders.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! I do not need any assistance from the honourable member for Mallee.

Mr EVANS: Mr Speaker, I raised my point of order because it might be inferred that I did not carry out my duties. Before this sitting commenced, I went to the member for Mawson and the Whip and raised the matter.

The SPEAKER: Order! That is not a point of order. The honourable member for Mawson.

Ms LENEHAN: I would like the opportunity to ask my question.

Mr PLUNKETT: On a point of order, Mr Speaker. Would your ruling also apply to the member who wears a wig in the Chamber?

The SPEAKER: To be honest, I am not sure whether toupees and the like were in vogue when these Standing Orders were drawn up, so I am not sure about that. However, I think it refers definitely to hats. My answer is therefore in the negative, but I would like to take the question on notice.

Ms LENEHAN: I believe that a precedent was created by the former member for Todd and by other female members of this Parliament, although I can understand the confusion because there have been so few female members of this Parliament. Will the Minister of Tourism say whether the Government proposes to introduce measures to increase South Australia's share of the Japanese tourism market? My question arises in respect of two areas: first, as a result of a recent study tour that I undertook to Japan to look specifically at ways of increasing the number of Japanese tourists visiting South Australia; and, secondly, as a result of discussions with my colleague the member for Unley about a recent *60 Minutes* programme which clearly identified the problems that South Australia and Adelaide face in terms of attracting tourists. This is an extremely important aspect of economic development and one which is of great concern not only to my constituents but to the whole of South Australia.

The Hon G.F. KENEALLY: I thank the honourable member for her question. We have a lot in South Australia that our Japanese tourist friends would find very attractive, including this House of Assembly Chamber. I congratulate you, Sir, and my colleague the Minister of Works for the magnificent renovations that have taken place here.

The South Australian Department of Tourism and the Government believe that the Japanese market is a very important tourist market indeed. Over the years we have built up quite a considerable relevant data base about the Japanese market, and that data base is continuing. I am well aware of the concern that was expressed on the *60 Minutes* programme and elsewhere about the limitations being placed on the flights between Japan and Australia by Qantas and JAL. Just yesterday I read an article in *Inside Tourism* of 23 July, where the Chairman of Qantas, Mr Leslie, expressed some anger about the allegations that Qantas is not interested in increasing the number of flights between Japan and Australia. In fact, he will have his officers in Japan during August talking to the Japanese Government, trying to get at least one additional service from Japan to Australia and Australia to Japan, one for Qantas and one

for JAL. The work that the Australian Tourism Commission is doing in Japan certainly warrants that increased service. We will have to wait and see.

I should point out to the honourable member—I imagine that she already knows—that, as a result of an invitation that has been given to me by Qantas, I myself will go to Japan, at no expense to the taxpayers of South Australia, to look at the market there. Mr Leslie thought that it was very important, and I agree.

An honourable member interjecting:

The Hon G.F. KENEALLY: I take the point that the honourable member makes, of course.

An honourable member: Qantas makes a profit.

The Hon G.F. KENEALLY: And that is a valid point, too. I have just been informed that Qantas makes a profit, but that is not relevant to the point that I wish to make: that we believe that it is essential for a better understanding of the Japanese market by both the Government and the Department, and by the industry generally in South Australia.

My experience in North America indicated that in both Canada and the United States the cities are very keen to tap into the Japanese tourist market. There are stores that are personned either by Japanese nationals or in Canada or the United States by nationals of Japanese background who speak the language. All the marketing within the shops is done in Japanese and all the products are directed towards the Japanese market. Particularly in Canada they are doing very well out of this market.

We in Australia can do better. We are looking at whether we ought to place with the ATC in Japan this year an officer of the South Australian Department of Tourism, who would be preferably a Japanese national but employed by South Australia, or continue with our relationship with Elders but still have a Japanese national employed within this financial year. It is absolutely essential. All the advice that I have received is that we have to move slowly, but with some planning, into the Japanese market. It is a different market from that existing elsewhere, and those principles or philosophies that we have about marketing Australia elsewhere in the world will not necessarily be effective in Japan. I hope to find out more about that during my visit.

I commend the honourable member on her visit to Japan. I understand that she has prepared a report, which I am very anxious to see. I point out that the Australian share of Japanese tourism has increased dramatically, according to the last available figures. Unfortunately, figures for inbound tourism in 1983 will not be available from the ABS until August this year, so we are not sure of the current positions. But I feel confident that South Australia's percentage share of incoming tourists from the Japanese market will have increased, as it has for all other inbound tourist markets.

I am confident that we will be able to take advantage of Japanese tourists' growing interest in Australia. Finally, I was very pleased to see Australia's high profile internationally as a desirable tourist destination. We in South Australia have to work very hard to ensure that we are included in all the packages sold internationally. That includes Japan as much as it does the United States, the United Kingdom, Europe, and so on. I give that commitment to the House and to the industry in South Australia. Tourism in South Australia has much to gain from our international markets, of which Japan is one. We will be doing what we can to make sure that that happens.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES

The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT (Deputy Premier): By leave, I move:

That the members of the House appointed to the Joint Select Committee on Proposals to Reform the Law, Practice and Procedures of Parliament and the Joint Select Committee on the Administration of Parliament have power to continue their sittings during the session.

Motion carried.

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Sessional Committees were appointed as follows:

Standing Orders: The Speaker and Messrs Eastick, Duncan, Gunn, and Trainer.

Library: The Speaker, Mr Eastick, Ms Lenehan and Mr Meier.

Printing: Mrs Appleby and Messrs D.C. Brown, Ferguson, Mathwin, and Plunkett.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

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

That a committee consisting of Messrs Bannon, Gregory, Mayes, Trainer, and Wright be appointed to prepare a draft Address to His Excellency the Governor in reply to his Speech on opening Parliament and to report on the next day of sitting.

Motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT

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

That the House do now adjourn.

Mr HAMILTON (Albert Park): In the short time allotted to me this evening, I wish to direct members' attention to the tourist potential that exists in the north-western suburbs of metropolitan Adelaide. There is no doubt in my mind that with proper promotion this historic region can draw thousands of tourists. Moreover, the multi-million dollar West Lakes development, incorporating numerous sporting attractions and venues, has the potential to entice many intrastate, interstate and overseas tourists to visit and enjoy these numerous historical and modern sites. Additionally, the recent announcement that a six-storey resort hotel complex is to be built adjacent to West Lakes Mall clearly demonstrates the tourist potential of the port of Adelaide.

In support of my belief that tourism has a bright future, one needs only to bring the following historical sites to mind. Commencing at Henley Beach and journeying north along the coast, one can visit or view Captain Sturt's Cottage, Estcourt House, the multi-million dollar West Lakes development, Port Misery and Fort Glanville. I will return to this subject later on in my contribution.

Also, we have Bower Cottages, Glanville Hall (formerly the residence of Captain John Hart), Semaphore Customs House, the Old Water Tower of Semaphore (which supplied fresh water to Port Adelaide), the Signalling Station, the Time Ball Tower Fort Largs (now the South Australian Police Academy barracks), Largs Pier Hotel and Osborne House, built for Captain Osborne and named Glen Arif. There are many other locations in and around Port Adelaide, too numerous to mention now.

Mr Oswald: They could go down to the Patawalonga.

Mr HAMILTON: The honourable member may find this humorous, but I think it is an important issue. I return now to Fort Glanville. Members may recollect that on 3 March

this year an article appeared in the *Advertiser* under the heading, 'Jubilee projects funded' in which the Federal Minister for Home Affairs and Environment presented the Premier with a cheque for \$400 000 to help establish a maritime museum at Port Adelaide to develop Burra, and redevelop Fort Glanville. From this amount of \$400 000, \$250 000 was allocated for the Fort Glanville redevelopment for a visitors' centre, a display in the barracks and landscaping in and around the fort. In addition, on 18 July, the *Messenger* newspaper published an article under the heading, '\$2.1 million facelift for Fort Glanville', which reads, in part:

A concept plan for a proposed \$2.1 million upgrading of historic Fort Glanville and the surrounding area will be released soon. The report was commissioned by the State Government about a year ago and was carried out by architectural consultants Berry, Polomka, Riches and Gilbert.

The proposals for the National Parks and Wildlife Service property include upgrading of Fort Glanville Caravan Park. Chairman of the services' Fort Glanville consultative committee Michael Lockley would not comment on what was contained in the concept plan. He said details could not be released until the Government had studied the report. However the project would be 'significant'.

The complete plan has been given to Woodville Council and is also being studied by the Environment and Planning Department. The proposed upgrading has already attracted a Jubilee 150 grant of \$250 000 and the Government plans to apply for a Community Employment Programme grant. Fort Glanville was built in 1880.

As stated in that article, Fort Glanville was built in the 1880s because 'the colony was thrown into a panic in the 1870s by the threat of war between Britain and Russia'. As an aside, I say that that attitude has not changed much today.

Anticipating sea based rather than land based threats, the colony's defence efforts were concentrated towards protecting St Vincent Gulf and Port Adelaide. Three forts were planned—Fort Glanville, Fort Largs and Fort Glenelg—and these were to be connected by a 'military road' behind the sand dunes, hence the name Military Road today. Operating with a naval gunboat, the *Protector*, a torpedo battery in the Port Creek, and two strategically placed signalling stations, the forts were to be the mainstay of this nineteenth century system. The total plan was not implemented, and Fort Glanville is the only fort which remains largely unaltered from colonial days. It serves as a reminder of South Australia's history and is worthy of restoration for present and future generations.

Thousands of visitors have visited this historical fort and since the Fort Glanville Historical Association was formed in 1980, following interest in our centenary celebrations, interest in this fort has certainly grown. This interest was clearly demonstrated when viewers all over Australia who tuned in to the television programme *Ask the Leyland Brothers* last Sunday evening, would have witnessed a 10-minute segment showing the inside of the fort, military drill, firing of the 64-pounder gun, and the inside of the caponier.

The fort was constructed during the period 1878-80. It was a lunette or crescent-shaped earthworks, backed by 160cm concrete, and 60cm brick retaining walls. Sand dunes afforded both camouflage and protection. The front and both sides of the fort were protected by a ditch, with a caponier (or covered passage) guarding the north-east corner, while to the rear were the barracks and stockades. The rear defence walls were pierced with loop holes, which could be used for rifle fire in case of an attack. In regard to the battery, two 10-inch guns provided the fort with formidable fire power, having a range of 6 500 yards. The smaller 64 pounder guns, located on each flank, could engage targets 5 000 yards away, and supported the larger guns.

By 1889, however, the battery was superseded by the more modern breech loading artillery installed at Fort Largs. The restoration of this historical fort truly deserves the support

of all South Australians, not because of the military connotations but because it is part of our heritage, our history, and is worthy of restoration for future generations who are entitled to know and, more importantly (should they desire), to inspect this relic of over 100 years.

In addition, tourists have visited and will continue to visit this attraction, particularly if it is properly restored to as near as possible to its original condition. South Australia and indeed the local economy also will benefit from increased tourism and tourist dollars. Small business and local employment will also benefit from the upgrading of Fort Glanville. Hopefully, a full-time employee or full part-time employees will be engaged to carry out interpretive services for visitors to this fort in the future.

Finally, I would like to place on public record my appreciation to those hardworking members of the Fort Glanville Association Incorporated, who have since 1980 worked in voluntary capacities to manage and man Fort Glanville. However, as with any voluntary organisation, volunteers and active members are always needed and any person interested in assisting this Association should direct his inquiries to the Secretary, Fort Glanville Historical Association, c/o Fort Glanville Caravan Park, Military Road, Semaphore Park. The Fort Glanville Historical Association requires male and female interpretive staff, but not all wear period costume. Military interpreters (soldiers) must be fit and willing to undertake rigorous weekly training on Wednesday evenings. All interpretive staff are required for duty one Sunday per month.

Fort Glanville and the Caravan Park Association come under the control of the Department of Environment and Planning and the Association operates under a licence from the Minister. The Association states that care is exercised to ensure that nothing is done which will compromise the authentic restoration of the site. I commend to all members of this Parliament and to all South Australians the worthwhile project of Fort Glanville and seek your support for its restoration.

I might say in conclusion that those members of this place who have not visited Fort Glanville and its surrounds should do so, because I believe that, coupled with the aforementioned statement, this area of Adelaide is one of those areas that will in the future become one of the big tourist attractions in South Australia. I refer to areas in particular around Port Adelaide and, as I said previously, it would take too long to enumerate the particular tourist attractions that we have there. One only has to look at Lipson Street, the Port Adelaide Police Station and the like to see the number of tourist attractions that we have in that area and, most importantly, the employment and job creation activities that can be created in the north-western suburbs.

Mr EVANS (Fisher): All the subjects about which I wish to speak relate to incidents in this place today, and I think disappointingly so in some cases. The first relates to the Minister for Environment and Planning, who raised the matter of burning in backyards. A particular journalist wrote an article which showed that that journalist had some strong views as an individual and perhaps others with whom he had made contact about regulating the times during which people could burn rubbish, the type of rubbish they could burn and where they could burn it. The Minister for Environment and Planning actually identified that journalist's home, not by street and number, but it would not be very difficult for those who wanted to find out to do so. The person happens to be a constituent of mine. He is not close to me. I have some respect for some of the articles he has written and others I do not appreciate so much. I am not sure of that person's feelings towards my representation of the electorate. I suppose that he has some doubts at times

and at other times he might not think it so bad, so my remarks are not on the basis of my being a close friend of the journalist—it is the principle involved where a Minister of the Crown stands up here and identifies in one sense anyway the home of a journalist, where the Minister happens to object to that journalist's article.

Such a process could cause a serious situation to arise, because there are people in the community who might object strongly to articles written by a journalist, or actions taken by a member of Parliament. Most members of Parliament identify where they live, because that is part of the public risk involved in taking on this job. I think that the remarks of the Minister for Environment were out of character. I think he thought it was a joke, and that he did what he did in relation to that journalist as a joke. However, he did not do his research well because the regulations would not apply anyway to one of the neighbours, because of the question of exemptions through the zoning of the area in which he lives.

The second matter I pick up was raised by the Hon. Peter Duncan, the member for Elizabeth. The press does not take an interest in grievance debates, but it does in Question Time, so it will no doubt run the question. There are serious reflections on many individuals and on a particular political Party in what the member for Elizabeth said. The member did not admit that for three years of the period about which he talked, the period since the law relating to capital punishment was repealed, there was a Liberal Government in power. I think that all of the people he mentioned by name were members of that Government. There was no move made to reintroduce capital punishment to the Statute Book of this State. Some members voted at the second reading stage to support the retention of capital punishment but gave qualifying reasons before the third reading of the Bill about why they supported it—they did not support it *carte blanche*.

I was one member who supported the abolition of capital punishment, so I do not stand to say what I am saying to protect myself. I deeply regret the action taken by the member for Elizabeth and believe that his colleagues should also regret it. If we start to play that sort of caper in this place we will throw serious doubts about our intentions before the eyes of the public. I have always said that the member for Elizabeth is usually honest within his own philosophy. I might not like that philosophy, but I have said that he is straight with his philosophy: he sticks with what he believes. However, I believe what he did today was unfair and should not have been the sort of approach taken by a person in this place to win a political point and to get an article into the paper saying that the Liberals will reintroduce capital punishment. I cannot use the word in this place usually used when referring to an untruth, but it is an untruth to say that the Liberal Government would reintroduce capital punishment, as it did not do so during its three years in Government. It may be that the community mood in relation to this matter has changed. There are more people out there now who would support capital punishment than there perhaps have been since the early 1960s. That is not the fault of the Liberal Party, or the ALP, but is because people in the community hold grave concern about what is taking place around them.

I turn now to whether or not members enter this Chamber, or rise in their seat, with their heads covered or uncovered. I did not raise this matter. When I walked into this Chamber today I was approached by a person who asked me whether I was aware of the Standing Order relating to this matter. I said 'Yes'. It was said that a member had entered the Chamber with the attire. Another member then raised the same matter with me, so I went and checked Standing Orders relating to this matter. I then told the member

involved that I believed that she was contravening Standing Orders. I believe that it was my job as Whip, this matter having been raised by two members, to do that. I was advised by other persons that, if I raised this matter with the member involved, all that would happen would be that the person wearing the hat would achieve her goal of getting publicity for feminist groups or women's issues.

I disagree with that because I believe that the vast majority of dedicated women working for equality of women would not advocate that women should have an advantage over men, particularly in Parliament, or anywhere else. All they are asking for is equality. I said to my colleagues that I did not believe that the member for Mawson would be the type of person to wear a hat in the Chamber in an attempt to gain cheap publicity to win a point in that area, even though the member for Mawson has not been seen wearing a hat before. I decided that the correct thing for me to do as Whip after having been advised by two of my colleagues about the situation would be to raise the matter with the Speaker. He confirmed that the person was out of order, according to Standing Orders.

The Hon. J.D. Wright: Is this really a big deal? What will it do for the economy?

Mr EVANS: It is true that this is a minor point, but the Deputy Premier should realise that the credibility of other people is at stake. The matter was raised and denials were made. I told the people who raised the matter with me that I had made the Speaker aware of it. Then a member stands up in this House and claims to be unaware of the situation, having been made aware of it, and that is a reflection on me. I raise this point because I believe that the reflection came back on me because someone else worked to get some publicity.

The Hon. J.D. Wright: There was no reflection from me cast on you.

Mr EVANS: I accept that. I want to clear up another point concerning an incident that happened a long time ago, namely, a comment made by a member of the other place who claimed that she was the first woman Parliamentarian to walk into the refreshment room where one can buy cups of tea, spirits, or whatever. That statement was untrue, because to my knowledge the first two female Parliamentarians to go in there were the Hons Jessie Cooper and Joyce Steele, who used the refreshment room long before the Hon. Anne Levy did so. I make the point that neither of those two ladies who first used the refreshment room set about using it as a means of getting some publicity.

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

Mr FERGUSON (Henley Beach): The matter about which I want to speak is certainly more important than hats and relates to the State Transport Authority's reserve of land in my area about which there has been some controversy in recent times. I shall refer briefly to the history of this piece of parkland. In 1948 a report by the then Railways Commissioner recommended to the Government the electrification of metropolitan Adelaide's railway system. Included in the proposed electric rail services was a route linking Grange and Glenelg via Henley Beach. Such a route was to duplicate in part the existing service along Military Road between Grange and Henley Beach. The Railways Commissioner described the duplication of the railways as vital to the future needs of the whole seaboard.

In June 1950, the Public Works Standing Committee recommended the removal of the existing railway line, and the acquisition of sufficient land for a double track railway line, subject to the railway line being approved. (At this time no public work greater than \$30 000 could be undertaken without committee approval). Land for the proposed

railway line was acquired/purchased in the early 1950s (mid-1950-53). At that time there was very little development eastwards of East Terrace, much of the land being swampy and used for grazing and horticulture. Development in these areas did not occur until the mid to late 1950s and early 1960s.

The proposed link between Henley Beach and Glenelg was dropped in 1954. The proposed electrification of the metropolitan rail network was also shelved in 1954, as the use of diesel locomotives was considered to be more cost efficient. In mid-1955 the Metropolitan Transport Advisory Council was appointed to study transport conditions in the metropolitan area. Examination of the Military Road railway line was included in this study. In September 1956 the advisory council recommended the closing of the line between Grange and Henley Beach on Military Road, and the extension of bus services to Grange. It also recommended that the South Australian Railways reserve be retained for future railway reserve if bus services were not extended to the area.

The decision to close the line caused much controversy amongst the local community, and a petition, containing some 700 signatures, asking for the inquiry to be re-opened was sent to the advisory council. However, the advisory council refused to re-open the inquiry. Two months later (December 1956) the inquiry was re-opened to allow a deputation from Henley and Grange Council to submit further evidence.

In early 1957, Henley and Grange council agreed to removal of the line. Removal of the line was finally ordered by Executive Council in March 1957, in accordance with the previous recommendations of the Metropolitan Transport Advisory Council.

In March 1957 Henley and Grange council decided to ask the South Australian Railways for permission to plant an olive grove on the railway reserve, between Grange Road and Henley Beach Road, for the purpose of establishing a 'green belt' to the east of the suburbs of Grange and Henley Beach. This never eventuated due to conflict between the council and the South Australian Railways as to who should grade and level the land, and the South Australian Railways requiring rent on the land from council.

In October 1957, the council asked permission to establish a carpark on the South Australian Railways land near Marlborough Street. This carpark is currently well utilised by the local community. It was not until July 1971 that the South Australian Railways publicly released information that it was considering establishing a rail line on the reserve. This proposal was to be subject to a survey of likely patronage amongst the local residents. From this, cost estimates could be prepared. Nothing eventuated from this decision. It is interesting to note that, at the time of the survey being conducted, the council was not notified of the South Australian Railways' intentions.

In 1974 construction of the Grange Lakes recreation area was undertaken. All of the railway land between Terminus Street and Atkin Street was leased to the council in 1975 for reserve purposes. In September 1976 a preliminary planning study of a 'Western Transit Corridor, Adelaide', commissioned by the Director-General of Transport, was released. It concluded that 'the project would not return a positive net present value and would have a benefit to cost ratio considerably less than unity' and 'within the bounds of likely assumptions, the development of a light rail facility to serve the western corridor cannot be recommended'.

In the late 1970s the council was formulating the zoning regulations under the Planning and Development Act, 1966-81. A dispute over the zoning of the railway land occurred in July 1977 between the council and the State Transport Authority. Council wanted the land to be retained as open

space, whereas the State Transport Authority wanted the land to be zoned residential to permit, if the Authority so desired, the future subdivision of the land.

I have received correspondence from one of my constituents, Mr D.J. Ellis, of 53 North Street, Henley Beach, who has stated in part:

I was alarmed to recently learn of the proposed disposal of STA property in the City of Henley and Grange. I, unlike many other residents, was aware this land was owned by the STA and could be disposed of at their option, however, I had hoped it could always be retained as reserves for the benefit of all residents. While I do not live adjacent to the land in question, I do appreciate having it available for use by my young family as it is the only significant reserve area in Henley Beach between Cudmore Terrace and the beach.

Losing this land to development would be an incalculable loss to the present and future residents of Henley and Grange, as if it is lost it can never be replaced. I thank you for bringing the impending land sale to the community's notice, for supporting its retention as open space and ask for your continuing effort to resolve the matter. I offer you my support and will do anything necessary to retain this valuable asset in its present form.

The STA railway corridor has deep significance to the Henley Beach area. If it is developed, it would cause a severe reduction in the open space and parklands available to the residents and I believe that the majority of the corridor should be maintained in its present form.

Analysing the advantages to the residents of Henley and Grange of the railway corridor, one has to look at the

existing recreation facilities. They include tennis courts, netball courts, shelter sheds, parking for cars, playground equipment for use by schoolchildren, adventure playgrounds including interesting mouldings, planting, and perma-pine structures, including space for sporting facilities, for ball sports and athletics. The vegetation includes native trees and shrubs and formalised lawn settings. The corridor provides an attraction for bird life, including the yellow winged honey eater. From time to time there has been the pelican, the black swan, the native duck, swallows, the duck billed ibis and all varieties of egrets, some swamp birds, plubbers and varieties of stork, and many other Australian native birds.

The development of this area would destroy the habitat and drive away this wild life for ever. There is a potential for the corridor with the proposed introduction by the Henley and Grange council of further development. I strongly support the retention of this land as parklands for the electorate of Henley Beach and I hope that it is maintained, in the majority, in the way that it is now.

The Hon. D.C. Brown interjecting:

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Motion carried.

At 4.25 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday 7 August at 2 p.m.