

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

Tuesday, September 25, 1962.

The PRESIDENT (Hon. L. H. Densley) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m. and read prayers.

**QUESTIONS.****TELEVISION CENSORSHIP.**

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Can the Chief Secretary say what censorship control is exercised by his department regarding television programmes being shown in South Australia, especially those portraying sordid events in the crime calendar, which can have a detrimental effect on the youth of the State? If no control is exercised, will the Chief Secretary take the necessary steps to inaugurate a television film censorship committee for the purpose mentioned?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: The honourable member has raised the matter of censorship of films, which perhaps, if taken broadly, is not inseparable from that of television programmes. I think that all other States, but not the Commonwealth, have film censorship. This is the one State where there is power under the Places of Public Entertainment Act to take action regarding films. I am the Minister responsible and such action has been taken on occasions, often in quite an unspectacular way. The action is taken independently of any publicity. Occasionally complaints are received regarding advertisements which are considered indiscreet and without enough marking, such as "General" or "Adults Only", or the marking may not be clear enough. The trouble is that most of the advertising material is produced in and sent here from other States. There is a committee that has been formed by the motion picture exhibitors themselves, who I feel are co-operating in dealing with this question. Any specific complaint is immediately referred to the committee and I must say that consideration is given to it. If the honourable member has any particular advertisement or advertising material that he considers offensive—

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: I am speaking about films, that is, the display of the films on television screens.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: Television, of course, has nothing to do with State censorship. It is entirely a Commonwealth responsibility. This State has power to take action regarding films but not television, which is entirely under the Commonwealth. Apart from that, I am afraid I cannot help the honourable member.

**UNEMPLOYMENT.**

The Hon. A. C. HOOKINGS: Last Wednesday it was alleged in this Chamber that on a population basis South Australia, compared with New South Wales, had a greater percentage of unemployment. Has the Minister of Labour and Industry made further investigations and, if so, what is the result?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: I have been able to get the latest figures on this matter and the result is exactly as I stated it to be, the details being as follows: as at August 31 last—the latest figures available—the population of New South Wales was 3,975,695 and the number of unemployed persons was 32,878, which was 0.83 per cent. In Victoria the population was 2,930,187 and the number of unemployed was 22,655—a percentage of 0.77. Queensland's population was 1,518,828 and the number of unemployed was 13,040, the percentage being 0.86. In South Australia the population was 996,457, the number of unemployed 6,109, the percentage being 0.61. The Western Australian population was 736,629, the number of unemployed 4,981, and the percentage 0.68. The Tasmanian population was 350,340, the number of unemployed 3,713, the percentage being 1.06. The total population of the Commonwealth was 10,508,136, the total unemployed 83,376, and the average Commonwealth percentage 0.79. Those figures certainly show that even if the relationship is based on the number unemployed to the total population of the Commonwealth, South Australia is still in a far better position than any other State.

During the course of my inquiries two other matters were brought to my notice. It is interesting to note that in two categories the number of vacancies now registered in South Australia is considerably larger than the number of people who are offering for employment in those industries. In the skilled building and construction industry, as at August 31, there were 154 male persons registered for employment, but there were 196 vacancies. Also, in the skilled metal and electrical industries 124 persons were registered for employment, but there were 642 vacancies. The position is as I stated, namely, that the employment situation is much better in this State than anywhere else in the Commonwealth, whether we take the percentage as a percentage of the work force or as a percentage of the total population.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Following on that reply, particularly the latter portion of it, is the Minister able to say why, in those skilled industries, a certain number of persons are

registered as unemployed? Is there any reason why those persons are not employed?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: I am replying without knowing the exact reason, but I suggest that there are always a certain number of people in transit from one position to another, and I think that would account for the explanation.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I should like to know who was responsible for the compilation of the figures, and on what basis they were prepared. I draw attention to the *Labour Report* of 1960 published by the Commonwealth Statistician. Was cognizance taken of that report?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: It is not usual to disclose in this Chamber the names of officers who make information available to me, but I assure the honourable member that the figures were obtained from official records that are available.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Following upon the answer by the Minister to the question asked by the Hon. Mr. Hookings, I desire to direct his attention to and read a statement from the *Labour Report*. When I asked who compiled the figures, I did not desire to have the officer's name mentioned in the Chamber, but wanted to know which department compiled the figures. I have the Commonwealth Statistician's *Labour Report* for 1960 dealing with unemployment, and it is the latest report.

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: 1960! We are in 1962 now.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I did not interrupt the Minister. This is a very touchy question. I want to elucidate the facts regarding the figures given. In dealing with unemployment, the *Labour Report* says:

The percentage of "unemployed" at each date to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown.

These are shown in a graph. I should like to know whether the department, in compiling the figures given by the Minister, took this into account? The *Labour Report* also states:

The proportions, however, must be regarded as approximate since the figures for "unemployed" do not necessarily comprise wage and salary earners only.

I still maintain my point that the work force is different from those who are not wage or salary earners, and are unemployed in this State.

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: The report is quite irrelevant. On his own submission, the hon-

ourable member was quoting from the 1960 report. I am dealing with figures as at August, 1962.

#### SMOKE NUISANCE.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: Has the Minister of Local Government a reply to my question of last week regarding smoke nuisance from rubbish dumps and the effectiveness of the Local Government Act to control it?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: I have obtained the following report on the matter from the Director of Local Government:

Councils are empowered by section 540a of the Local Government Act to take action against the owner or occupier of premises (other than a private dwelling house) from which smoke, dust, or any fumes or gases are sent forth in such quantity as to be a nuisance, provided that the council has made known to the offender its requirements for preventing the nuisance.

In addition, municipal councils are empowered by section 669 (7) to make by-laws for the prevention of fires, including among other items the regulation of the kind or quantity of any combustible materials or substances to be kept at any one time in one place.

If the Corporation of Thebarton has found that these provisions fall short of practical requirements, and they submit concrete proposals for providing more effective legislation, these will receive prompt consideration.

#### ADELAIDE OVAL.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Recently I asked the Minister of Local Government whether the agreement between the Adelaide City Council and the South Australian Cricket Association had been ratified by Cabinet, or whether he would bring it to Parliament. The Minister said that he would make a report later to the Council. Can he say whether the agreement has been ratified by Cabinet, or does he propose to bring it before Parliament?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: I received a copy of the proposed agreement between the Adelaide City Council and the South Australian Cricket Association. Cabinet has considered it and returned it to the council with a certain suggestion. When it is returned the Government will make a decision whether the agreement will be approved by His Excellency or brought before Parliament. No decision has yet been made.

#### EYRE PENINSULA BULK LOADING FACILITIES.

The Hon. R. R. WILSON (on notice): Is it the intention of the South Australian Railways to convert rolling stock on Eyre Peninsula to

the tippler self-emptying system to remedy the existing bottleneck of unloading bulk grain at terminal ports?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: The Railways Commissioner reports:

It is not the intention of the South Australian Railways to convert rolling stock on Eyre Peninsula to the tippler self-emptying system.

#### PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS.

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

Public Library Additional Building,  
Trunk Water Main from Mannum-Adelaide  
Pipeline (near Highbury) to Wattle Park  
Service Reservoir.

#### PUBLIC PURPOSES LOAN BILL.

(Second reading debate adjourned on September 19. Page 979.)

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

#### BULK HANDLING OF GRAIN ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from September 19. Page 980.)

The Hon. C. R. STORY (Midland): I support the second reading of this Bill, the purpose of which is to guarantee finance to South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited to enable it to continue its work, and to enter a new phase of its operations inasmuch as the handling of barley will now become part of its operations. It would be fair to say that the company is an unqualified success, and that those people who earlier had doubts whether it would succeed and receive the support of producers have now had their fears allayed.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: It was only members of your own Party in this Chamber who thought that.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Perhaps my memory is never too good, but I do not remember any member of my Party in this Chamber opposing the bulk handling of grain legislation.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: Are you sure of that?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I am fairly sure on that point.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: You want to be sure!

The Hon. C. R. STORY: We have from time to time heard members of the Opposition criticizing the bulk handling of grain because it would lead to gross unemployment in some areas, but I do not remember hearing a debate of the type he mentioned in this Chamber. I am surprised that the honourable member should raise the matter. Perhaps I am wrong, and if so, no doubt he will speak after me, and point out the particular references in *Hansard*. He will have the advantage of being able to look up the relevant part, which I cannot do at the moment.

The unqualified success of the company has been due to three main ingredients which are necessary for the success of this type of venture. Firstly, do the producers want it? That is the first thing to be established. Secondly, will they enter into agreements and contracts to supply raw material to the co-operative during both good and bad times? Of course, a firm undertaking is necessary. Thirdly, will they support it with finance? I believe it is necessary for any group, and in particular this type of co-operative, to find at least one-quarter of the share capital before it can succeed.

All these ingredients were there at the outset and the Wheat and Woolgrowers' Association did a good job in recruiting farmers into the scheme. This association received a guarantee from the farmers that they would supply the necessary grain, and that they would subscribe 3d. a bushel for grain in bags and 6d. a bushel at the silo stage. It was obvious that the growers wanted this company established. It is often said that co-operatives are socialistic in their outlook, but nothing could be further from the truth. The method and form of co-operation which we have in South Australia is nothing more than collective private enterprise. In other words, co-operation enables a group of producers to accomplish collectively that which they could not do as individuals. I believe growers have been forced into doing things on a co-operative basis because of the economics of their industry.

It is pleasing to see that barleygrowers, through the Barley Board, have agreed with the principle of in-transit silos. I hope it will not be long before the complete bulk handling of barley is accomplished. Under the provisions of this Bill, there is likely to be a saving of 4d. a bushel to the producer. Before further steps are taken for the bulk handling of barley in silos it will be necessary to amend the Act, because at present the company has only an exclusive franchise on wheat.

A good deal of tidying up will be necessary in the oats section of the cereal trade before bulk handling can be fully accomplished. Although the growers have a voluntary pool, I understand they are negotiating for a better type of pool. If oats are taken into silos in the same way as wheat I think other groups may start pools to cause embarrassment to the bulk handling company. Until there is control of oats in the same way as barley I think it would be dangerous for the company to handle oats in bulk. In these times I do not think that primary producers, generally speaking, will be able to pay out unnecessary sums of money. Everywhere we hear of groups of primary producers feeling the pinch. In River Murray districts bulk handling of citrus has been adopted, in the hills bulk containers are being used for export apples, and wheat-growers are using bulk handling methods. The present low quantity of barley grown is due to some extent to the lack of bulk handling facilities. Barleygrowers can see advantages in bulk handling and are swinging back to growing wheat. All producers are looking for ways to have their products handled in bulk. Bulk handling has an effect on other industries. For instance, bulk handling of citrus and apples will affect the timber and carton producers of this State. Bulk

handling of grain will affect trade with Commonwealth countries as they will suffer as the result of our bulk handling methods and it is hoped that another form of trade will be developed in place of jute that previously came from Pakistan and India.

We should support South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited, which I believe will be free of its financial responsibilities in the time expected. Even now it is doing better than was earlier thought would be the case. The company is to be commended for the booklet that has been written by Mr. Max Lamshed. It contains a history of grain growing in South Australia and has some extremely informative statistics. The directors of the company are practical and realistic men. The general manager is a strong man who perhaps cannot always see eye to eye with producers on silo locations. Overall he has done a good job and I am sure he will take the company through to complete success. I support the second reading.

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

At 2.52 p.m. the Council adjourned until Tuesday, October 2, at 2.15 p.m.