

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, July 28, 1971

The PRESIDENT (Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m. and read prayers.

QUESTIONS

AGRICULTURE JOURNAL

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: I seek leave to make a short statement prior to asking a question of the Chief Secretary, in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture.

Leave granted.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: About a fortnight ago, in a letter to the Minister of Agriculture, I asked whether the Government would investigate the possibility of posting out to each Agricultural Bureau member a copy of the *Journal of Agriculture*. In his reply the Minister said:

The Department of Agriculture has recently submitted to me certain information regarding the increasing costs of printing and distributing the journal. In view of the considerable additional expense involved in the proposal submitted by you, I regret that it cannot be adopted.

Can the Minister inform me of the additional cost of posting the journal to all bureau members, and will he raise the matter with Cabinet before final Budget discussions take place to see whether the rather small expenditure involved in this project can be approved?

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I apologize for the absence of the Minister of Agriculture, who is away on official duty. I shall be pleased to draw my colleague's attention to the Leader's question and see what can be done.

LAND TAX

The Hon. M. B. CAMERON: I seek leave to make a short statement prior to asking a question of the Chief Secretary representing the Treasurer.

Leave granted.

The Hon. M. B. CAMERON: My question concerns the assessment for land tax purposes of land held by either a public or a private company. In all cases the company is treated as one individual for the purpose of assessing the land tax payable. In many instances these days it is necessary to hold a farming unit together as one entity in order to keep it viable. I have information from a constituent who has up to eight people in a family business. In that case, the land tax payable through keeping this property together as one

unit will be about \$6,000 more than it would have been if each member of the family had taken a separate share and the unit had been separated. Will the Treasurer take this sort of situation into account in the reassessment that must take place in relation to land tax?

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I will draw the Treasurer's attention to the honourable member's question and bring back a reply as soon as it is available.

OATS

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: I seek leave to make a short statement prior to asking a question of the Chief Secretary, in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture.

Leave granted.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: All members realize that the Minister of Agriculture is absent on official duties and, if I thought I could do so, I would have delayed asking this question for a week or two. However, as I think it should be asked now, I direct my question to the Chief Secretary. Since asking my previous question of the Minister on oat marketing and the possible appointment of an oat board, I have found that there is a considerable divergence of opinion between some primary producers and other interested persons as to the advisability or otherwise of the course proposed to be adopted. In view of the undoubted advantage of securing some unanimity between producers and other interested persons, will the Chief Secretary ask the Minister of Agriculture to consider delaying the introduction of the legislation, at least for the time being, until a better understanding is reached between all concerned?

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I will refer the question to my colleague.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

The Hon. V. G. SPRINGETT: I seek leave to make a short statement prior to asking a question of the Chief Secretary, representing the Attorney-General.

Leave granted.

The Hon. V. G. SPRINGETT: It is possible nowadays for a person about the age of 18 years to have the legal right to agree to undergo an operation, if necessary. Family planning clinics in this State offer advice and care to women who desire to use the association's services and facilities. Will the Chief Secretary therefore ascertain from the Attorney-General at what age a girl is entitled legally to receive treatment or advice, and

what is the position of a doctor who, in all conscience and good faith, offers treatment in a clinic to a girl aged no more than 16 or 17 years?

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: As the honourable member has asked a legal question, I will refer it to the Attorney-General and bring down a reply.

The PRESIDENT: Did I understand the Hon. Mr. Springett, in his question of the Minister, to ask for a legal opinion of the Attorney-General?

The Hon. V. G. SPRINGETT: Yes, Mr. President, I want to know the present legal position.

The PRESIDENT: I am afraid that this question does not come within Erskine May's interpretation of what are admissible questions. Inadmissible questions include questions seeking an expression of opinion on a question of law. A list of inadmissible questions has been circulated to honourable members; probably the honourable member has not seen it. I am afraid that, on the authority of Erskine May, I have to declare the honourable member's question inadmissible.

The Hon. V. G. SPRINGETT: If I may, I will seek the information in another way in due course.

The Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL: I do not remember having seen the list, which may have been circulated some time ago. I think it would be very helpful to honourable members if this list was recirculated. Could that be done?

The PRESIDENT: I will see that that is done.

NEW LOCOMOTIVES

The Hon. C. M. HILL: Has the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister of Roads and Transport, a reply to the question I asked on July 14 regarding the possibility of difficulties being experienced with the braking systems of new locomotives?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: The new "700" class locomotives provide 2,000 horsepower for traction compared with 1,600 horsepower by the "930" class. Minor difficulty was experienced in test runs and, consequently, instructions have been issued regarding a different technique in brake applications. In addition to applying the independent brake, the automatic air brake must also be applied throughout the train. Investigations are also being made to see whether the independent

brake force can be increased. However, it is considered that the application of the new braking technique to suit the needs of the new locomotives will be sufficient.

POLLUTION

The Hon. V. G. SPRINGETT: Will the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister for Conservation, ascertain why the time of the announcement of air pollution warnings on the radio has been changed to 7 a.m. when, during the summer-time, bush fire warnings are given at other times, and whether the air pollution warnings could not follow the same pattern?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I will inquire of my colleague whether that can be achieved and I will bring back a reply as soon as it is available.

The Hon. C. M. HILL: I seek leave to make a short statement before asking a question of the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister for Conservation and the Minister of Roads and Transport.

Leave granted.

The Hon. C. M. HILL: My question deals with matters concerning both the Minister for Conservation and the Minister of Roads and Transport, because it seems that in some respects the spheres of the two portfolios overlap a little. Also, the Minister of Lands himself may have some information on my question because I believe he recently attended a meeting in Perth of the Australian Transport Advisory Council on behalf of the Minister of Roads and Transport. There are four sources of pollution from a motor vehicle: exhaust accounts for 55 per cent, the crankcase accounts for 25 per cent, and another 20 per cent results from leakages from the carburettor and the fuel tank.

Action was taken early in 1970 to pass the gases emanating from the crankcase back through the manifold system of the engine so that the 25 per cent (or more) comprising unburnt hydrocarbons was completely burnt and, therefore, one-quarter of the obnoxious and toxic fumes were removed. The exhaust fumes, being 55 per cent of the total, are still uncontrolled. Over the past year or two this question has been investigated in some depth by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, of which South Australia is a member. I believe that in Australia the total emissions from a motor vehicle, until 1970, amounted to 900 parts a million of pollution; in some other countries the corresponding

figure has been reduced as a result of Government action to a new standard of about 180 parts a million. I believe that California legislated in connection with this matter in 1966. Can the Minister say whether the Government intends to introduce any legislation or controls this session to control exhaust fumes from motor vehicles?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I will draw the attention of both my colleagues to the honourable member's question and bring back a reply as soon as it is available.

SPEED LIMITS

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: Has the Minister of Lands obtained from the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about the advisability of varying speed limits for heavy vehicles in this State, following trials that were conducted some time ago?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: My colleague reports:

The Government is considering the question of varying the speed limits for heavier vehicles in this State. It is not, however, simply a matter of arbitrarily increasing speeds, because the matter of satisfactory safe braking of these heavy vehicles must also be properly considered. All honourable members recall several instances of heavy commercial vehicles getting into difficulties, particularly in the Hills, because of braking problems. It must therefore be evident to all that the two matters go together, the prime consideration being the safety of persons and a reduction in the road toll.

CITRUS

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Can the Chief Secretary, representing the Minister of Agriculture, say what percentage of the citrus produced in South Australia is being marketed through the Citrus Organization Committee both on the home market and on the export market at this stage?

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I will refer the question to my colleague.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

The Hon. M. B. CAMERON: My question is directed to the Minister of Lands and I seek leave to make a short explanation before asking it.

Leave granted.

The Hon. M. B. CAMERON: My question relates to a problem I brought up yesterday regarding people who have purchased blocks of land from soldier settlers. It was indicated to me that in most, if not all, cases these people will not receive any relief in rent com-

pared with the soldier settlers who are still holding blocks. In many cases, the people purchasing the blocks were given to understand that some sort of action was being taken for some reduction in rental and, in many instances, they purchased land on this understanding. Will the Minister reapproach the Commonwealth with this particular problem in mind?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: The position is not quite as the honourable member has stated it. In a private discussion with him, I said I was not sure about the situation but I was fairly certain that this was a different situation compared with the soldier settler approach on this matter. The position of these people has not been discussed with the Commonwealth separately from the position of the soldier settlers. Therefore, I cannot say whether they will receive the same sort of consideration as the soldier settlers will under the scheme. The matter has not so far been discussed by me with the Commonwealth.

The other matter of soldier settlers in zone 5 is being discussed with the Commonwealth in relation to the final rent to be fixed. Some progress has been made. The Commonwealth is considering the most recent negotiations that took place between officers. When I know something final about the matter, I will expeditiously report it. I am pleased that, in view of what has taken place recently, these people are being patient and waiting for final replies. I know that it is testing their patience and that they have waited a long time for a final result, but I assure them that I am trying my hardest to reach a final solution, which I am optimistic enough to believe will be achieved in the near future. I cannot say definitely what is happening in regard to the matter raised by the honourable member. This is part of the whole discussion that is taking place and I cannot disclose whether any final decision has been reached in this regard. So the statement made by the honourable member does not indicate the facts of the case (I must apologize to him for saying this), but no decision has been reached in this matter.

The Hon. M. B. CAMERON: Does the Minister require single or joint representation from those people referred to in my previous question in order to bring their problems to the attention of the Commonwealth Minister?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I would advise the people to whom the honourable member is referring to wait until a decision

is made. No-one has said definitely that they will not get what they require out of this. I cannot make any statement on a matter in which the Commonwealth is mainly concerned until I have received from the Commonwealth its answer on certain points. As to representation, the whole matter of zone 5 soldier settlers is being discussed with the Commonwealth at the moment. I am aware of the problems of people in the district, because, as members know, I have had them put to me pretty forcibly. I have not said that someone will not get anything. I have expressed a point of view regarding the difficulties, but the situation will be resolved and it will not then be too late for people who do not get what they want to ask for something more. Whether they will get it will be something to be decided then.

This is a hypothetical question. At the moment I do not know what the answer will be and I cannot forecast what will happen. All the points will be considered but the decision made at that time will not be the end. People can then come forward if they do not get what they want. I think we should leave it at that now. I have said that we must get down to doing some work on this. Let us leave it alone for the time being; leave it to me to see what I can do. I have the confidence of the people concerned; they know I am doing my best for them. Let us have that confidence still and not stir this matter up again. I have the confidence of these people, and I am trying to do something for them; and they have shown a certain amount of faith in what I am doing. Let us leave it at that.

KULPARA TO PORT PIRIE ROAD

The Hon. L. R. HART: I seek leave to make a short statement before directing a question to the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister of Roads and Transport.

Leave granted.

The Hon. L. R. HART: A section of the Kulpara to Port Pirie road at present passes through the outskirts of the township of Bute. I understand the Highways Department intends to relocate this main road by re-routing it along an old three-chain road that leads off the present main road to Wallaroo, about two miles west of Kulpara, and then passes two miles west of Bute. The local people have considerable misgivings about this proposal. In addition to the fact that Bute will not be located on or close to the new main road, they are concerned that many trees will have

to be destroyed on the proposed route. The distance of the road will be increased by at least two miles, and a new and somewhat difficult rail crossing will have to be constructed. Can the Minister inform me what stage planning for this new road has reached?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I will endeavour to obtain the information the honourable member requires from my colleague and I will bring it back to him as soon as possible.

SOCIAL WORKERS

The Hon. C. M. HILL: I ask leave to make a short explanation prior to directing a question to the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister of Roads and Transport.

Leave granted.

The Hon. C. M. HILL: On April 20 of this year the Marion division of the M.A.T.S. Revision Committee held a meeting, at which one of the resolutions passed was as follows:

That social workers be made available in local government areas to assist aged persons at all times, especially when disruption of their lives occurs due to compulsory acquisition of their homes.

A copy of this resolution was forwarded on June 6 to the Premier, the Minister of Local Government and others. Has any action been taken to secure the services of social workers to help in this problem?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I will convey the honourable member's question to my colleague and bring back a reply as soon as possible.

BARLEY BOARD

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I direct my question to the Minister representing the Minister of Agriculture. What progress has been made recently in the establishment of an all-Australia Barley Board?

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I will refer the question to my colleague the Minister of Agriculture.

EGG BOARD

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Will the Chief Secretary ascertain from the Minister of Agriculture whether, following the lamentable death of Mr. Rollo Williams, anyone has been chosen for the position of Chairman of the Egg Board?

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I will convey the question to my colleague.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.

(Continued from July 27. Page 325.)

The Hon. E. K. RUSSACK (Midland): I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply so ably moved by the Hon. Mr. Banfield. I respectfully compliment His Excellency on the dignified manner in which he delivered his Speech. It is most pleasing to know that his health has improved. I wish him well for the future.

With other honourable members, I pay respect to those deceased members who served this Parliament and State well. Of those who have passed on, only one was known to me personally. I pay a tribute to the late Hon. Colin Davies Rowe, LL.B., who prior to his death personally assisted me in many ways. To Mr. Wright, who has been elected to the House of Assembly, and to the Hon. Martin Cameron, who now represents Southern District in this Chamber, I tender congratulations and good wishes.

This has been my first experience of being directly involved in the ceremony of the Opening of Parliament. It involves a certain pageantry. Every race and every nation way back to the records of Biblical times—the Greeks, the Egyptians and the Romans—had their pageantry, and it is a characteristic of the human race.

I have been referred to in the press as a conservative, and in its proper and best sense, and not in a restrictive sense, a "conservative" is one who believes that certain institutions and those things that are right should be conserved and preserved. I am sure that this tends towards good discipline. I consider that there are two ways in which discipline can be obtained: one is by fear and compulsion, and the other is by respect. A democratic Government is one which formulates laws that create respect from the people over which that Government has authority and control. Someone has said, "Be slow in choosing a friend but slower in losing one." I could apply this to our form of Parliament in South Australia. It involves tradition. I believe in the bicameral system of Parliament. This system has not been introduced by any particular political Party: it has evolved over the centuries by trial and error. Our forbears have been slow in selecting this form of Parliament, and I suggest that we should be very slow in losing any of its qualities. We have certain values in our society. Although I believe that principles must remain, I also admit that change is

unavoidable. We must accept change in some methods. However, I firmly believe that the principles of our society must remain. When law and order and true organization walk out, anarchy walks in.

His Excellency's Speech referred to tourism. Tourism is an industry, and truly it attracts trade. I have read of certain instances in other countries, particularly America, where executives of manufacturing organizations have gone to areas as tourists and, because of the attraction and because they have noted certain potential, have then set up industry in that area. This could well happen in our State. In the Midland District there are two areas that attract tourists and have a great tourist potential. I speak first of the Barossa Valley. I understand that in recent years, when a Barossa Valley resident was in California and was endeavouring to explain to an American just where he lived in this State, he discovered that South Australia was practically unknown to the man. Thoughtfully, the American said, "Would that be anywhere near the Barossa Valley?" We find that these tourist areas become famous perhaps even before the State. The vintage festival is growing annually in popularity, and notable dignitaries who visit our State are taken through the Barossa Valley. I commend the Government for its effort to improve the tourist potential in this State, and I commend to it such an area as the Barossa Valley.

I know that the National Trust has established many branches throughout the State, including the Midland District, and museums which offer a record of the early history of each area are being established. Recently I attended the opening ceremony of such a museum in Kapunda. Yorke Peninsula is becoming a popular holiday resort, mainly for South Australian people. Its caravan parks and resorts are being enlarged, and I notice with pleasure that the Government is investigating the possibility of a Cornish festival being held in the Moonta-Wallaroo-Kadina area, where active mining operations took place many years ago.

In reply to a question I asked in this Chamber last session, the Minister responsible said that he would co-operate with organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and local government in the development of tourism in these areas. I hope that this policy will continue and that there will be close co-operation with local government in this sphere, particularly in central and

southern Yorke Peninsula, where the district councils, realizing the potential of tourism, are taking a real interest in it. This area has relied mainly on rural interests for its liveliness in the past and, as there is a certain depression in this field, many areas are looking for inspiration to tourism, in which local government in the area is very much involved.

We must not dismiss the fact, either, that changes are taking place within our tourist industry, and an increasing number of beach holiday houses are being built. I refer also to small craft, which are equipped with living facilities and on which the owners can travel across St. Vincent Gulf to spend a holiday on the eastern side of Yorke Peninsula. Also, the light aeroplane is entering the field of tourism. Indeed, moves are being made to have an airfield established on northern Yorke Peninsula, and I ask the Government to give all the assistance it can give to such a project, either in this area or in any other area. I turn now to the matter of pollution. In last Thursday's *News* an article entitled "How polluted is your suburb?" stated:

Salisbury is the most polluted suburb of the greater metropolitan area. In a month, an average of 40 tons of solid pollutants a square mile rains down on sections of the town.

I know, too, that another town in Midland has a pollution problem: I refer to Angaston, which has 32.4 tons of pollutants falling on it each month. His Worship the Mayor of Salisbury (Mr. Bowey) commented on this and claimed that this amount was possibly a little higher than it should be. I compliment the Salisbury City Council for the work it is doing to develop that city, of which it is justly proud.

Earlier this month it was my pleasure to attend the annual inspection of the Salisbury area with members of the Salisbury council. There is an ever-increasing expansion in this area. No doubt the council is concerned about this problem, but it is too vast for it to control. Perhaps the pollution emanates from as far away as Torrens Island or the Wingfield area, or perhaps a certain amount comes from the abattoirs or areas to the north. Because of this, I am pleased to see that the Government is taking steps to deal with the matter and that it has appointed a Minister for Conservation, who can deal with such matters. I urge the Government to take particular note of this problem and to do what it can to correct the situation facing the Salisbury and Angaston areas and other areas

that have a high level of contamination by pollutants.

All members must be justly proud of the development of cities such as Elizabeth and of the development that is taking place at Salisbury. Last Friday, it was my pleasure to attend a seminar of the Australian Institute of Valuers, at which I viewed a film entitled "Cosmopolis", which showed the sprawling expansion of various cities in the world: it dealt with Tokyo, with its population of 13,000,000 people, and with London, the population of which is 12,000,000. Both of these cities have to correct a problem that might have been avoided. The United Kingdom is creating towns (the planning of which, I understand, took place many years ago—even before the Second World War) and leaving a green belt around the city of London.

Persuasive control is being exercised, by agreement with industry, for it to move to areas where pollution will not affect the people living in a town. In England and Wales 23 such towns are being developed; five are being developed in Scotland; and four are being developed in Northern Ireland. South Australia has country towns that could and should capture the Government's interest so that they might be established and developed in the same manner as is happening in relation to towns in other countries such as England.

I suggest that light industry can be introduced into various areas. Indeed, in South Australia there are examples of this happening: I refer to Murray Bridge, Mount Gambier, Port Pirie and other northern towns, all of which are being considered in this respect. I realize that transport costs play a large part in centralization. However, I should like to mention what can be done because of initiative and experimentation by private industry. A flotation plant has been established at Wallaroo Mines by R.M.C. Minerals Proprietary Limited, the manager of which (Mr. Ian Haddow, who holds the degree of Bachelor of Engineering and received a Commonwealth industrial development grant for this project) has been responsible for the design and establishment of the plant at a cost of \$400,000.

In 1941, and again in the early 1950's, this system was rejected by experts, who thought it would be uneconomical. However, the local manager of this company has proved that such a plant can be established, as, by initiative and other means, this has happened. Power and a rail service were available for it, as were people in the area; indeed, the plant employs 15 people. The problem was water, and in this respect

I refer to His Excellency's Opening Speech, in which it was stated that during the coming financial year the Government will work on improving the State's water supplies. This organization needed 2,500,000gall. of water a month. It is now able to use underground water in its plant and it has reduced the quantity of mains water it uses monthly to less than 500,000gall. So, through a little ingenuity and, admittedly, in an area where the necessary raw material existed, this firm is profitably producing copper.

In the *Advertiser* of June 30 I was pleased to read that the Government would continue with the policy of standardizing the railway gauge from Crystal Brook to Snowtown in the Lower North and to Wallaroo on Yorke Peninsula. That project will greatly benefit the area through encouraging the establishment of industrial undertakings. Surely the time will come when the subsidy to transport will offset the cost of overcoming the ever-increasing problem of pollution. Because prevention is better than cure, I suggest that the Government, in its efforts to fight pollution, should consider decentralizing industries.

Paragraph 15 of His Excellency's Speech refers to the rural section of the community. Despite the fact that only 8.2 per cent of Australia's population is directly involved in rural industries, rural exports amount to 51 per cent of total exports from this country. Even though country people are in the minority, I am sure that they must be heard. Because I represent them in the Midland District, I speak for them. As has been said by other honourable members, country people are facing a most difficult era. They are faced with capital taxation measures such as succession duties and land tax, which they cannot afford to pay. It is well accepted that there is to be a new land tax assessment for rural properties. It was unfortunate that the previous assessment had to be made on sale values; there has been a steep decline in the value of such land and a falling market.

I ask the Minister of Agriculture to accept the representations of the United Farmers and Graziers of South Australia Incorporated concerning a statutory oat marketing authority for this State, but I suggest that free trading amongst producers should be retained. Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Cameron referred to the wool industry. The proposed payment of 36c a pound will subsidize the wool producer, who last year exported wool valued at between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000. Although we

have heard much about the expected subsidy for the woolgrower, we do not hear much about subsidies for secondary industries; actually, those subsidies amount to about \$2,000,000,000.

In connection with housing and cottage flats for the aged and others in necessitous circumstances, I point out that I have always taken a personal interest in the welfare of such people. I have gained much personal satisfaction and information through being a member of the Select Committee of this Council that is inquiring into this matter. In my district and in other districts there has been increased interest in this subject. I am very concerned about the people who need housing and can ill afford to pay high rentals.

It is becoming the rule for the Government to look to the Commonwealth Government for finance for everything. The Commonwealth Government has assisted in this field in many ways. In August, 1969, the Commonwealth Government made available finance, of which South Australia is receiving \$2,000,000 over five years free of interest, for the purpose of building houses. However, certain strings are attached to the provision of that finance. The houses must be for single women; it is difficult to find a term other than "single women", because the term applies to widows, divorcees, and deserted wives—women who are eligible for the rent subsidy of \$2 a week. This shows that the Commonwealth Government acknowledges its responsibility in this field. I am sure that in the future it will continue to make it possible for accommodation to be made available for those who are less fortunate than the average person.

The serious matter of water supplies for the Virginia area has been raised by many other honourable members. Many millions of gallons of water are flowing daily from the Bolivar Sewage Treatment Works into the sea. Provided that certain restrictions are imposed, I believe that that water can be used for some purposes. One organization has been able to harness some of the water that would otherwise flow to the sea and use it for restricted purposes. I realize that an investigation costing about \$100,000 is being made at present; that is a much better use of such a sum than using it for a Royal Commission on street demonstrations.

I urge the Government to bring down as quickly as possible the report on the use of the water, so that it can be used in the Virginia area. The main difficulty is connected with the gardener with a small property who cannot afford the expense of piping the water to his

property. So there is an urgent need for some plan for this water distribution. The water situation is becoming acute. In this area a large quantity of fresh vegetables is supplied to the metropolitan and other areas of the State; but this growth of vegetable and other commodities in this field is being greatly restricted. If adequate water cannot be obtained, some of these gardeners will find it necessary to go out of production. This will mean that vegetables will have to come from other areas (perhaps from other States) resulting in higher prices; at the same time, the Government will be denied certain taxes it receives.

Concluding his Speech, His Excellency mentioned that the Government would find it necessary to submit to Parliament further measures for securing additional revenues. Here again we consistently hear the cry that the Commonwealth Government is not accepting its responsibility, although increased amounts of money have been made available to the States, including this State. Whatever the expenditure somebody must pay. There are no "free rides". It has been said, "If a Government is big enough to give the people everything they want, it is big enough to take everything they have got." So we must strike a balance between taxation and expenditure. The Premier of South Australia returned from a finance conference in Canberra and said, "We will tax the wealthy"; but it is hard to determine whom one would call "wealthy".

It is interesting to refer to a publication called the *Commonwealth Finance Bulletin*, 1969-70, No. 8, in which one can examine the numbers of taxpayers in various groups and what they pay. Most taxpayers in this country fall into the \$3,000-\$6,000 annual salary range. The \$3,000-\$4,000 group comprises more than 1,000,000 taxpayers, contributing \$383,872,000 in taxation. In the \$4,000-\$6,000 group there are about 684,000 taxpayers in the Commonwealth, who contribute about \$452,000,000 in taxation. The number of taxpayers diminishes in the \$6,000-\$8,000 group, in which there are only 160,057 taxpayers, who contribute \$199,938,000; and in the \$8,000-\$10,000 group, 56,320 taxpayers contribute \$113,046,000.

In the \$10,000-\$20,000 group, there are 60,388 taxpayers, contributing \$239,877,000 in taxation. The \$20,000-\$30,000 group (which includes Ministers and Judges) in which there are 7,125 taxpayers, contributes \$70,193,000 in taxation. Only 1,700 residents

in the whole of Australia are in the \$30,000-\$40,000 income range, and they contribute \$27,494,000 in taxation. My point is that most of the taxation that comes into the Government coffers is from people in the medium income bracket.

I refer now to a recent statement about local government finance. The Minister of Local Government once again said that it was necessary that the Commonwealth Government make more funds available for local government. A review of the money made available by the State for local government grants shows that it has declined in the last year. This problem could be alleviated greatly if the Government or the Highways Department, under the directorship of the appropriate Minister, would make available to provincial councils more debit orders for road work. I stand to be corrected, but I understand that the Highways Department was established originally for the administration of the Highways Fund and not particularly for the work to be done by that department. I suggest that one way in which local government in our State and its finances can be assisted is by the provision of more road work and more grants to local government. I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply.

Motion carried.

The PRESIDENT: I have to inform honourable members that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to receive them at 3 p.m. tomorrow for the purpose of the presentation of the Address in Reply.

CARRICK HILL VESTING BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD (Chief Secretary):
I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

Its purpose is to give effect to an extremely generous benefaction to the State by Sir Edward and Lady Ursula Hayward. Sir Edward and Lady Ursula Hayward entered into a deed on June 12, 1970, whereby each undertook to execute testamentary instruments which would, upon the death of the last surviving spouse of the marriage (who will, in view of Lady Hayward's death on August 6 last year, be Sir Edward Hayward), vest the respective interests of each in the property known as Carrick Hill at Springfield in the Government of the State for certain specific purposes. The deed provided that Carrick Hill could be used as a home for the Governor,

as a museum, as an art gallery, or as botanical gardens. The Government was empowered to accept the gift for any of those purposes.

Carrick Hill consists of a beautiful stone residence set in grounds of approximately 96 acres. The home is exquisitely furnished. The grounds are planted with exotic and Australian species of vegetation. The property extends to the east with wooded slopes into the face of the Mount Lofty ranges. The Premier on behalf of the Government of this State gratefully accepted this benefaction which will, I am sure, be regarded with pride and gratitude by the people of the State. The Government would like to place on record the intense pleasure and gratitude it feels in accepting this magnificent gift.

The function of the Bill is to facilitate the transfer of Carrick Hill to the Crown upon the death of Sir Edward Hayward. The Bill provides as follows: Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 sets out a number of definitions necessary for the purposes of the Act. Clause 3 provides that, upon the death of Sir Edward Hayward, Carrick Hill shall vest in the Crown. The clause also provides that registration of the transfer shall not be effected until the Government's obligations in terms of the deed have been duly fulfilled. Clause 4 provides that Carrick Hill is to be held and maintained as a residence for the Governor. Clause 5 provides for the Treasurer, in terms of the deed and subsequent testamentary instruments, to reimburse the trustees of the estates of Sir Edward and Lady Ursula Hayward for any amounts of succession duty and Commonwealth estate duty for which they became liable in respect of Carrick Hill.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS (Leader of the Opposition): I support the second reading. I believe there is some urgency attached to the passing of this Bill, and I am certain members in this Chamber are only too willing to co-operate. I assume that the urgency is probably associated with some of the terms of the will of the late Lady Hayward.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: That is correct.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: The Bill gives effect to an extremely generous benefaction to the State by Sir Edward and the late Lady Hayward, a gift that I am certain is appreciated by all members of Parliament and indeed by all members of the South Australian community. As stated in the second reading explanation, Carrick Hill is a magnificent property, set in grounds of almost 100 acres, a property which could be used for a variety of purposes in the public interest. I draw attention to the second reading explanation, in which the Chief Secretary has said that the deed provides that Carrick Hill could be used as a home for the Governor, as a museum, an art gallery, or a botanic garden. Everyone will agree that there is a variety of purposes for which this magnificent property could be used in the interest of the State and yet clause 4 of the Bill provides:

Upon and after the day on which Carrick Hill is vested in the Crown, the Government of the State shall hold and maintain Carrick Hill as a residence for the Governor.

There is probably a very good reason why only this purpose is specified in the Bill, but as the deed mentions other purposes I think we are justified in asking why only one purpose is mentioned in the Bill. I assume the Government has decided that the one purpose is as a residence for His Excellency the Governor. Can the Chief Secretary give some explanation of this? Apart from that I support the Bill, and I would like to place on record my appreciation of this magnificent gesture by Sir Edward and the late Lady Hayward of the gift of this property to the State of South Australia.

The Hon. C. M. HILL secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT

At 3.25 p.m. the Council adjourned until Thursday, July 29, at 2.15 p.m.