

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

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

PETITION: HOTEL TRADING HOURS

Mr. MATHWIN presented a petition signed by 50 members of the Brighton Seventh Day Adventist Church, Brighton, expressing strong objections to the proposals to permit hotels to trade seven days a week, and suggesting that the tremendous increase in the consumption of liquor of all kinds was detrimental to public health, road safety, and family harmony. The petitioners prayed that the Government should not further liberalize the liquor laws in this State.

Petition received.

ENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

The SPEAKER laid on the table the report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence, on Enfield High School Library Complex.

Ordered that report be printed.

DEATH OF FORMER MEMBER

The SPEAKER: I have to report the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Patricia Dawes expressing appreciation to the House for the sympathy expressed recently on the death of her late husband, Mr. E. R. Dawes, C.M.G.

QUESTIONS

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

BUILDERS' LICENCES

In reply to Mr. SLATER (July 23).

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: During the period June 1, 1972, to July 22, 1974, the Builders Licensing Board considered 1 160 applications for a general builder's licence, and 589 candidates were granted the licence; 192 of the 571 persons whose applications were refused either held a restricted licence or were granted such a licence in lieu of their original application. The reasons for refusal covered a fairly broad compass, ranging from insufficient training and experience in building work generally to the applicant's bankruptcy. However, a significant number of applications were refused on the grounds that the candidate had not demonstrated the ability to organize, supervise, and control building work generally.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What was the total amount spent on renovations to Parliament House for the year ended June 30, 1974?
2. What is the estimated total cost of such renovations?
3. Has the original plan for these renovations been amended and, if so, to what extent?

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

1. \$1 013 845.
2. \$2 800 000.
3. Yes, by improvements to the Parliamentary Library, \$110 000, and various lesser alterations totalling \$122 750.

NOVAR GARDENS DRAIN

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. When will the Engineering and Water Supply Department cover the open drain situated between Morphett Road and Pine Avenue, Novar Gardens?
2. What is the estimated cost of this work?
3. Will the drain be strong enough for a road to be constructed over it between Old Drive and Windemere Avenue, Novar Gardens?

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

1. The Highways Department has let a contract to cover the open drain and it is expected that the work will be completed by November, 1974. This drainage reserve is under the control of the Highways Department.
2. \$250 000.
3. Yes.

FUEL RESERVES

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What are South Australia's present petrol and oil reserves?
2. Are they satisfactory?
3. Can these reserves be maintained?

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

1. The quantity of petrol and oil stored at the refinery and in bulk storages varies from day to day. Present stocks of processed product ready for use varies from between 17 and 52 days normal supply.
2. Yes.
3. Yes, while normal production continues.

SCHOOL DAMAGES

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What was the total cost of damage to school buildings and equipment caused by fire and vandalism for each of the past five financial years respectively?
2. Did any such damage occur to schools where teachers' residences are combined with schools?
3. On what days did such damage occur?
4. Have any costs been assessed and what are they, respectively, for the provision at schools of—
 - (a) sprinkler systems;
 - (b) burglar/fire alarms; and
 - (c) security patrols?

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

Year	EQUIPMENT		BUILDINGS	
	Loss through breaking and entering	Loss through fire	Fire	
1969-70	\$ 7 900	*	\$	
1970-71	8 100	*	*	
1971-72	22 900	34 700	*	
1972-73	28 600	34 100	*	
1973-74	21 100	45 800	233 400	

* Denotes amount not readily available.

2. If this question refers to damage at a school where a residence is attached to the school or within the same grounds as the school, the reply could not be given without long and tedious research. Data has not been kept in the past to enable this information to be provided readily. However, this housing situation only applies in country areas where vandalism and breaking and entering are of minimal concern compared to the metropolitan losses where there are no houses on campus.
3. A recent report from the Police Department has indicated that there is no pattern to offences that occur on any particular day of the week or time of the year.

4. (a) Sprinkler systems—sprinkler systems within solid-construction buildings have not been considered, because there is not a record of fire incidence in solid-construction buildings. Adequate fire extinguishers are provided within schools to cope with minor outbreaks. Losses as a result of fire have usually been associated with timber-construction buildings. In late 1972, a costing was taken that indicated the impracticability of installing a sprinkler system in timber classrooms. At that time, the building cost of a dual timber classroom was about \$9 000 in the metropolitan area and between \$10 000 and \$14 000 in country areas. The cost of a sprinkler system to such a building was estimated to be—

- (i) Mains water supply (minimum pressure 47 p.s.i.): \$5 200 (metropolitan area) and \$6 300 (country area).
- (ii) Mains water supply (pressure less than 47 p.s.i.), or bore water supply—\$9 800. The total cost of providing all timber-frame classrooms with a sprinkler-type fire protection was calculated at that time to be—
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Metropolitan area..... | \$2 700 000 |
| Country area..... | \$4 800 000 |
| <u>Total for State.....</u> | <u>\$7 500 000.</u> |

(b) Burglar/fire alarms of various kinds are still being investigated. Again, the cost of installing the system must be weighed against losses sustained. A sample quotation for one secondary school in late 1972 was \$8 355. Even this quotation was in connection with the main building only and did not provide any protection for the many other buildings in the schoolgrounds. Sample testing of systems will continue to take place in conjunction with similar trials by Education Departments in other States.

(c) Various security organizations have offered services from time to time. A sample quotation received in late 1972, which only covered 15 metropolitan schools, was for a total annual outlay of over \$44 000.

OVERSEA TEACHERS

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. How many primary and secondary school teachers have been engaged from overseas countries to teach in South Australian Government schools?
2. What was the total cost of fares and incidental expenses in bringing these teachers and their families to South Australia?
3. What housing arrangements have been made for these teachers, and are their rents subsidized by the Government?
4. What are their terms and conditions of employment?
5. Of these teachers, how many are married and how many are single?
6. Of the single teachers, how many are males and how many are females?
7. What specific categories of education will they be employed in?

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

1. Since July, 1973, the number of teachers recruited is 145.
2. The cost of fares, baggage, accommodation, and administration was \$70 000.
3. Some married teachers obtained houses from the South Australian Housing Trust. Houses are provided in country areas, as for local teachers. No special subsidy for rent is given. The trust is no longer able to guarantee housing for teachers. The Education Services Division assists with advice regarding accommodation.
4. Teachers are recruited on the normal basis for those applying for jobs from outside the South Australian teach-

ing service. Teachers from the United Kingdom are recruited under the assisted passage scheme, while American teachers have fares paid on the basis that they will complete two Australian scholastic years following the time of entry.

5. Not more than 20 per cent are married.
6. There are 60 per cent females and 40 per cent males.
7. Infants, primary, secondary, and special education schools.

RECREATION CENTRES

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What new areas were acquired in 1973-74 for sporting and recreation centres in South Australia?
2. What is the total cost of such acquisition?
3. Has consideration been given to the establishment of a sports academy in South Australia?

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

1. and 2. During the 1973-74 financial year, the State Planning Authority acquired 533 hectares for use for recreational purposes at a cost of \$502 000. In addition, land was reserved pursuant to the control of land subdivision provision of the Planning and Development Act. In the 1972-73 financial year, this amounted to 85 ha. The equivalent figure for the 1973-74 financial year could not be compiled in the time available but will appear in the 1973-74 Annual Report of the Director of Planning. Further substantial areas have been acquired under the Public Parks Act and by the National Parks and Wildlife Division of the Environment and Conservation Department.
3. No.

FISHERIES

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. Have any applications been received for the position of Director of Fisheries?
2. When will this appointment be announced?

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

1. Yes, nine applications were received in response to the last call for applications for the position of Director of Fisheries.

2. It is not possible to say at this stage.

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. Is the present office accommodation of the Fisheries Department satisfactory?

2. Has consideration been given to the establishment of new premises, incorporating laboratories, experimental tanks, etc., and, if so, where will these premises be situated?

3. If consideration has not been given to the establishment of new premises, why not?

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

1. No.
2. Yes. In 1971, plans were drawn up for new office, store and laboratory accommodation with the Agriculture Department complex at Northfield. Plans were deferred when it was announced that the Agriculture Department complex would not proceed on that site. Alternative areas for accommodation are being considered, but a final decision has not yet been made.
3. See 2.

DUTY RECKONER

Mr. GUNN (on notice): Is it intended that the State Succession Duties office prepare and publish a Succession Duty and Gift Duty Ready Reckoner similar to the Commonwealth Estate Duty and Gift Duty Ready Reckoner?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Succession Duty office does not intend to prepare and publish a Succession Duty and Gift Duty Ready Reckoner. In the assessment of succession duty, several factors are to be taken into account, and many and various combinations of figures resulting from rebates which are not constant amounts or percentages. It is therefore not practicable to prepare a general reckoner, and any attempt to do so could cause confusion and misunderstanding. Similarly, the basic gift duty assessment has to be adjusted because of rebates and deductions. The final assessments would not necessarily coincide with figures in a reckoner and, accordingly, misunderstanding might occur.

PREMIER'S VISITS

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. Who paid for the air travel and accommodation of the Premier during his visit to Sydney and Canberra on, during or about July 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1974?

2. What staff accompanied the Premier during this visit and to what places?

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

1. The visit of the Premier to Sydney during this period was to take part in the Coogee by-election, and the air travel and accommodation of the Premier were paid for by the Australian Labor Party. The Premier's attendance in Melbourne was for a Premiers' Conference, and in Canberra to see the Treasurer, the Prime Minister, and the Minister for Primary Industry on Government business. This was paid for by the State of South Australia.

2. The Premier was accompanied at all times by his Private Secretary and his Press Secretary.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): Did the Premier take part in a recent New South Wales State election campaign and, if so—

- (a) which campaign, and why;
- (b) at whose invitation, if any; and
- (c) at what expense to the South Australian Government?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The following information relates to the Premier's participation in the New South Wales election campaign in May:

- (a) State election campaign to help the Australian Labor Party.
- (b) Australian Labor Party.
- (c) The Premier's expenses were met fully by the A.L.P. As the Premier must always be accompanied by staff, their fares and accommodation were met by the South Australian Government.

HOUSING TRUST

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. How many applications does the Housing Trust have before it at present?

2. What proportions of the applications relate to the type of housing and purchase plans offered?

3. On average, based on the previous two months, how many applications are received weekly?

4. How many houses were completed by the Housing Trust during the first six months of 1974?

5. On average, based on the previous two months, how many applications are granted a week?

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

1. The task of estimating the number of current applications for housing at any particular time has always been extremely difficult, and the trust has therefore been reluctant to quote a figure because of the rapid changes that can occur in housing. The trust has found in recent months

that fewer applicants have cancelled their applications, and the vacancy rate from its existing houses has dropped considerably. This is seen as an indication that more and more families are unable to obtain accommodation at rents or with repayments that they can afford in the private sector. However, the trust estimates that it has 18 200 current applications now on its files.

2. These applications are made up as follows:

Rental.....	11 200	(61.5 per cent)
Rental/purchase.....	4 000	(22.0 per cent)
Bank finance	3 000	(16.5 per cent)
	18 200	

3. During the months of May and June, 1974, the trust received a weekly average of 205 rental applications and 138 sale applications.

4. During the first six months of 1974, the trust completed a total of 526 housing units as follows:

Single units.....	344
Double units.....	93
Attached houses.....	12
Flats.....	54
Cottage flats.....	23

In addition, the trust purchased about 240 existing houses under its special rental scheme. During this period most of these houses have been upgraded and are occupied by tenants.

5. During the months of May and June, 1974, the trust—

- (a) let an average of 72 rental dwellings each week; this figure excludes transfers of existing tenants;
- (b) sold an average of 18 houses each week to sales applicants.

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What is the number of new applications registered for Housing Trust rental accommodation for the year ended June 30, 1974?

2. What is the number of allocations made for this period?

3. How do these figures compare to previous years?

4. Under what categories of accommodation were the applications and allocations made?

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

1. A total of 10 126 new applications for Housing Trust rental accommodation was registered during the year ended June 30, 1974.

2. During the year ended June 30, 1974, a total of 4 018 dwellings was let (excluding transfers of existing tenants).

3. (a) The number of rental applications received (10 126) is 7.5 per cent higher than the total of 9 418 received during the previous financial year, but 22 fewer than the record number of applications received in one year of 10 148 in 1970-1971.

	Number of Rental Applications
1970-71	10 148
1971-72	9 295
1972-73	9 418
1973-74	10 126

(b) The number of allocations made (4 018) during the year ended June 30, 1974, was 486 (10.8 per cent) below the total of 4 504 for the previous financial year.

	Number of Rental Allocations
1970-71	4 487
1971-72	4 651
1972-73	4 504
1973-74	4 018

4. Categories of accommodation:

	1973-74	
	Rental Applications	Rental Allocations (est.)
Houses.....	7 991	3 408
Flats.....	1 477	443
Cottage flats.....	658	167
	10 126	4018

*excludes transfers

MONARTO

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. How many persons are now employed by the Monarto Development Commission?
2. How many persons in other Government departments are working full time or part time on the planning and development of Monarto?
3. How many persons are currently working for the Monarto Development Commission on a contractual basis?
4. What is the total cost of salaries for each person under the above three categories?

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

1. On July 29 there were 37 persons employed by the Monarto Development Commission.
2. The actual number is difficult to specify, as most of the services have been provided on a part-time basis and the staff in-put varies at different times.
3. Two consultants are now engaged by the commission on a contractual basis. The numbers employed are:
P. G. Pak-Poy and Associates: 8.
Kazanski and Associates: 7.
4. (a) Monarto Development Commission—the total annual salary commitment is about \$466 000.
(b) Other Government departments—see 2 above.
(c) Consultancies—P. G. Pak-Poy and Associates, \$210 000; Kazanski and Associates, \$270 000.

It is expected that the major part of the cost of these consultancies will be met by the Australian Government.

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. What is the expected annual expenditure by the South Australian Government for the next five years on the proposed city of Monarto and the Monarto Development Commission, respectively?
2. What part of these funds must be obtained as grants from the Australian Government?

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

1. The expected annual expenditure for the next five years on Monarto is at present subject to negotiation with the Australian Government.
2. As above.

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice): Has the "Social Planning for Monarto" Report been completed and, if so, when will the report be available for scrutiny by members?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The report of the Social Planning Committee was presented to the steering committee for Monarto and has since been made available by the Monarto Development Commission to a wide range of interested groups and individuals. It is available for any member who requires a copy. It should be noted, however, that since the report was received, much further work on social planning has been undertaken by the commission and the commission's planning consultants, using the Social Planning Report as a base study. This additional work will be reflected in the planning studies for Monarto that are expected to be available later this year.

FLINDERS HIGHWAY

Mr. GUNN (on notice):

1. Has there been a slow-down of work on the Talia to Streaky Bay section of the Flinders Highway and, if so, why?

2. When is it now expected that the road will be completed to Streaky Bay?

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

1. Work on the Talia to Streaky Bay section of the Flinders Highway has slowed down. Formations of hard rock have been encountered, and some blasting is necessary. The contractor is also experiencing liquidity problems.

2. Subject to the availability of funds, it is hoped to complete the project in 1976.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Mr. GUNN (on notice):

1. Is it intended to alter to the beginning of the school year in February the period in which daylight saving finishes?

2. Will a referendum be held on daylight saving at the time of the next State election?

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

1. No.
2. No.

SAVINGS BANK

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. Who owns and controls the Savings Bank of South Australia?

2. Does the Government intend to take over this bank and merge it with the State Bank of South Australia?

3. If so, under what legislative powers can such a merger be made?

4. Does the Government claim to have the right to tax the profits of the Savings Bank of South Australia and, in particular, income earned from school bank deposits?

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

1. In accordance with section 4a of the Savings Bank of South Australia Act the bank holds all real and personal property whatsoever which is at any time vested in it for and on account of the Crown as representing the State of South Australia. Pursuant to section 6 of the Act, the bank is managed by a board of trustees consisting of six persons appointed by the Governor.

2. The Government has appointed two members of the board of the Savings Bank of South Australia who are also members of the board of management of the State Bank of South Australia. In this way impetus may be given to the co-ordination of the policies of the two banks. It is not intended to merge the banks at this stage.

3. See No. 2.

4. The policy of the bank is to pay interest at rates determined from time to time on all deposits, including deposits made through the school banking system. The total investible funds of the bank are invested in accordance with policies determined by the trustees. The Government has announced that it intends to legislate to appropriate half of the profits of the bank for the benefit of general revenue. This follows similar action taken by the Liberal Government in Victoria in relation to State Savings Bank profits, and by the Commonwealth in relation to profits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

HONOURED CITIZENS AWARDS

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What is the outcome of discussions with the Commonwealth Government for the establishment of Honoured Citizens Awards?

2. Will these awards be introduced and, if so, when?
3. If they are not to be introduced, why not?

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

1. As a first step a committee of officers from each of the States and the Commonwealth will meet shortly to report to their respective Governments on the establishment of an Australian system of bravery and service awards for uniformed persons and bravery awards for civilians.

2. and 3. See reply to 1 above.

MONITORING SYSTEM

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. Has a media-monitoring system been installed in the Premier's Department, and is it operating?

2. If it is not operating, when will it begin?

3. If the system is in operation, what equipment has been installed, and have direct telephone cables, etc., been established with the radio stations and other media, and what is the total cost of this installation?

4. Who is employed in the media-monitoring system and what are their functions, hours of operation, and salaries and allowances?

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

1. No.

2. Installation of the monitoring system is expected to begin in four weeks.

3. Direct telephone cables, etc., have not been established with the radio stations and other media. Discussions are still being held with engineers as to the most efficient way in which this service can be introduced. This has been necessary because the tape recorders that were to have been an integral part of the service are no longer available.

4. The only person involved in the present planning and installation of the monitoring system is Mr. Kevin Crease, who also carries out the duties of Press Secretary to the Chief Secretary and Minister of Lands.

CREDIT CARDS

Mr. BECKER (on notice): Does the State Bank of South Australia intend to enter the credit card system, and, if so, when?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The State Bank has taken no firm decision to participate with other banks in the joint charge-card scheme when it is introduced in this State, but is now investigating the possibility of so doing.

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What are the details and costs of the alterations and additions to the offices of the Premier's Department in the State Administration Building since June 1, 1970?

2. Has knot-free radiata pine panelling been installed in the Premier's office, reception area, and corridor and, if so, why?

3. What was the previous panelling material and what has happened to it?

4. Are 30 executive-type chairs being made for the Premier's Department and, if so, what are they made of, what is the cost, and why are they required?

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

1. Alterations to partitioning, new surveillance of entry and security provisions, shifting of secretary's office, reforming of reception area, replacement of deteriorated panelling, shifting of kitchen area, replacement of worn drapes, stained carpeting and furniture which was literally falling to pieces, accommodation for extra staff, including the Builders Licensing Board and the Industrial Development Division: cost—\$86 932.

2. Yes. Timber veneers on the walls had so far deteriorated that they could not be repaired and were

very unsightly. As significant alterations had to be made both for administrative reasons and because previous security had proved gravely ineffective, the walls had to be considerably redone. The previous walling, wherever possible, was used as a basis for fixing new finishes not subject to the deterioration shown by veneers. The Premier requested that the new finish should demonstrate South Australian timber and craftsmanship, and selected radiata pine was successfully used.

3. There was no previous panelling. Finishes were glass tiling in certain areas of the corridor, duratex plastic finishes on solid walls and columns, and timber veneers on the demountable partitions. These finishes had deteriorated and were used as a base for fixing the radiata pine. Demountable partitions in particular have little salvage value, although any surplus panels are claimed for use elsewhere in the building.

4. The honourable member misunderstood his informer. There are 13, not 30, "executive-type revolving chairs with wooden arms" on order. They were ordered on September 23, 1973, are expected to be delivered shortly, and are for the use of middle-range and senior public servants in the area vacated by the Development Division. An account has not yet been received but they were originally quoted at \$47.97 each; 24 "matching chairs (non-revolving)" were ordered concurrently for the use of visitors to the department. They have been received and cost \$26.44 each.

VIOLENCE OFFENCES

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. How many reports have been made to the South Australian Police Department for the year ended June 30, 1974, for—

(a) robbery with violence; and

(b) bashings?

2. How many convictions have occurred for these offences?

3. How do these figures compare to the preceding 12 months?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows:
1. and 3.

1973-74	Offences Reported	Persons Charged	
		Male	Female
Robbery with violence . .	181	63	3
Robbery under arms . . .	3	1	—
<u>Robbery.....</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>
Assault and robbery . . .	63	12	7
	256	77	10
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.....	169	63	17
<u>Common assault.....</u>	<u>1 869</u>	<u>775</u>	<u>41</u>
Inflict grievous bodily harm.....	4	2	—
	<u>2 042</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>58</u>
1972-73			
Robbery with violence . .	115	54	3
Robbery under arms . . .	14	7	1
<u>Robbery.....</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>
Assault and robbery . . .	49	13	3
	184	75	7
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.....	133	55	3
<u>Common assault.....</u>	<u>1 524</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>27</u>
Inflict grievous bodily harm.....	8	6	1
	<u>1 665</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>31</u>

2. The information sought by the honourable member in this part of the question cannot be given, as many persons have been committed for trial, and for this reason the number of persons charged has been substituted.

CAMDEN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What is the total cost of establishing an oval, hard playing area, and landscaping for Camden Primary School, Penong Avenue, Camden Park?

2. What is the total cost of providing Demac classrooms and administration quarters for the new school?

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

1. The Public Buildings Department estimates the cost for moving existing relocatable buildings, preparing grassed playing fields, hard play areas and some landscaping at \$33 000.

2. The total costs of providing the additional accommodation in Demac and back-up facilities for the remainder of the school are difficult to estimate, because the precise costing for Demac has yet to be completed. However, it can be said that the cost will be substantially less than for solid construction.

ROAD SIGNS

Mr. BECKER (on notice): What was the total cost of materials, labour, installation, etc., of changing road signs throughout South Australia to metrics, and who pays for the changeover?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The metric conversion of road signs has not yet been completed, and the expenditure to date in respect of converting signs and traffic control devices on roads under the control of the Highways Department is \$215 000. The total costs are expected to be about \$300 000. This expenditure is being borne by the Highways Fund. The costs of conversion to councils on roads under their control are not known.

OIL SPILLAGE

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What was the outcome of investigations made into the recent oil spillage into the Patawalonga Lake?

2. What was the total cost of cleaning up the spillage, and who will meet the cost?

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

1. The oil spill was caused by a combination of errors, part of which were human and part by plant design and maintenance. The procedures and maintenance have been rectified.

2. Chrysler Australia Ltd. has admitted liability, and will meet the total cost, which is not yet known.

ABORTIONS

Mr. BECKER (on notice): How many abortions were performed in this State, during each quarter respectively, for the 12 months ended June 30, 1974?

The Hon. L. J. KING: In the quarter July-September, 1973, 748 abortions were notified, and in the quarter October-December, 1973, 733 abortions were notified. Computer processing of the figures for January-March, 1974, and April-June, 1974, is now taking place.

COAST PROTECTION

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What is the total cost of foreshore restoration and protection work from Glenelg North to West Beach?

2. Is this restoration work completed?

3. What maintenance action is intended in this area in the future?

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

1. Assuming the honourable member refers to the work that has been undertaken by the Engineering and Water Supply Department on behalf of the Coast Protection Board, the cost is \$320 000.

2. Almost.

3. As and when required.

RUNDLE STREET

Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. When was the sewer main laid in Rundle Street, Adelaide?

2. What is the condition of this main?

3. Will it have to be replaced before the Rundle Street mall is established and, if so, what is the estimated total cost of replacing this main?

4. In establishing the Rundle Street mall, will it be necessary to alter the water table and storm-water drainage system, and, if so, what is the estimated cost?

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

1. 1882.

2. The sewers are in reasonable condition.

3. Yes. The estimated cost of replacing the sewer in Rundle Street and adjacent streets affected is \$335 000.

4. Yes. Detailed costs are being prepared.

SCHOOL TRANSPORT

Dr. EASTICK (on notice):

1. Has the Education Department had any difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of tyres for its departmental school bus fleet?

2. If there has been any deficiency has the safety of school children been in jeopardy?

3. Has the department used regrooved tyres on any of its services?

4. If regrooved tyres have been used will the Minister give an unconditional guarantee that this reprehensible and dangerous practice will not be repeated?

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

1. Although tyres have been in short supply, the Education Department has obtained adequate supplies for its departmental bus fleet.

2. *Vide* 1.

3. The department has never used regrooved tyres on any of its buses. The use of such tyres would mean rejection of the bus by safety inspecting authorities.

4. *Vide* 3.

SPEED LIMITS

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Is it intended to take action to alter the speed limit for vehicles passing schools and, if so, what action and when?

2. If action is not to be taken, why not?

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

1. No.

2. The matter is being closely watched and will be reviewed after a reasonable period of operation.

EYRE PENINSULA SCHOOLS

Mr. GUNN (on notice): When will construction start on the new schools at Karcultaby and Miltaburra?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The proposals for new schools at Karcultaby and Miltaburra are due to go before the Public Works Committee in September. The commencement of construction is planned to proceed before the end of the year in line with the commitments that I made in the areas concerned on my visit last year. I am

very hopeful that the commencement dates will be adhered to. However, it will depend ultimately on the extent of any further rise in building costs between now and the end of the year.

PRESS STATEMENTS

Mr. GUNN (on notice): Will consideration be given to making available to all members press statements made by Ministers?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes.

MARGARINE

Mr. GUNN (on notice): Does this Government support the abolition of margarine quotas?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes.

EYRE HIGHWAY

Mr. GUNN (on notice):

1. When is it expected that the Eyre Highway will be completed to the West Australian border?

2. How much Commonwealth Government money is now available for this project?

3. Is the programme running to schedule?

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

1. Early in 1976.

2. Australian Government legislation has not yet been enacted. However, it is understood the Eyre Highway will be a national highway funded entirely by the Australian Government from July 1, 1974.

3. The programme is somewhat behind schedule because of difficulties being experienced by contractors.

TARCOOLA RAILWAY LINE

Mr. GUNN (on notice):

1. When is work expected to begin on the proposed Tarcoola to Alice Springs railway line?

2. How long is it expected to take to build the new line?

3. Will concrete railway sleepers be used?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The Australian Government is the constructing authority for this line, and any questions should be directed to that Government.

COUNCILS

Mr. GUNN (on notice): Is consideration being given to allowing councils to administer planning in their own areas on similar lines to the legislation that was set up in New South Wales this year?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: A substantial amount of power is already available to councils, for example—

- (1) Initiate variations to authorized development plans.
- (2) Initiate and administer planning regulations based on development plans.
- (3) The State Planning Authority can delegate interim development control powers to authorities and has done so except in strategic areas of the State; for example, the area between Adelaide and Monarto, and the area adjoining Red Cliff and Kangaroo Island.
- (4) Authorities administer the control of land subdivision in conjunction with the Director of Planning.

The Planning and Development Act in South Australia has always been based on the premise that councils administer a major part of planning within their own areas. It is understood many of the detailed day-to-day decisions previously taken by the New South Wales State Planning Authority are now to be handled by councils. It is believed that many of the new powers to be undertaken by councils in New South Wales are already available to councils in South Australia.

PLANNING LEGISLATION

Mr. GUNN (on notice): In view of the concern being expressed by primary producers at the policies of the State Planning Authority, has the Government plans to amend the Planning and Development Act to give primary producers membership on the authority?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: No.

CEDUNA SCHOOL

Mr. GUNN (on notice):

1. What stage has planning reached for the new Ceduna school?

2. What is the expected cost, and when will construction begin?

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

1. Schedules of requirements have been prepared by the Education Department and forwarded to the Public Buildings Department. An architect from the Public Buildings Department has visited Ceduna to assess the requirements of the site, etc., in planning the school. The Regional Director of Education (Mr. Cusack) and the Superintendent of Primary Education (Mr. B. J. Kearney) have also visited the school to discuss with the School Council, the local council, interested parents, and the community generally, the type of facilities that it is intended to incorporate in such a school. There is also considerable community interest in facilities that go beyond those which will be provided by the Education Department. At present a series of public meetings is being held to consider:

(a) the additional facilities that may be incorporated in the new school; and

(b) the methods by which these facilities may be financed.

If and when such information is communicated to the Education Department and the Public Buildings Department, every effort will be made to incorporate requests in the basic plan.

2. It is expected that sketches for the new school will begin shortly. It is hoped that construction can begin early in 1976. However, this is a tentative estimate, and the actual result will depend on the relationship between inflation of building costs and the growth of school building funds. It is expected that costs, to be met by the Education Department, at present day values will be about \$1 000 000.

WHEAT PICKLE

Mr. GUNN (on notice): In view of the widespread concern being expressed by farmers to the wheat pickle based on the chemical mancozeb, what action has the Agriculture Department taken to recommend a new type of pickle that is not so based?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Since the release of mancozeb-based grain pickles for the 1972 seeding the Agriculture Department has been increasingly concerned with the problems associated with this chemical. Medical problems have been discussed with the Health Department and growers advised through the press and by district agronomists of the safe handling procedures necessary when using the chemical. The flow rate of treated grain has been tested, and growers advised of the results of this work. Emergence tests of treated grain supplied by growers for testing before seeding has been an important part of the work of the plant pathology group for the past eight months.

Growers were advised through the press of the effect these pickles may have on seedling emergence, and by a special message to each individual wheatgrower from the Acting Director of Agriculture. The Agronomy Branch of the Agriculture Department has also been involved with

the industry in testing and developing alternative grain pickles. Two such chemicals should be available for the coming season. They are Le San Ell which should be in good supply and a vita vax formulation at a more competitive price.

PRICES

Dr. EASTICK (on notice):

1. What was the date of each application for a price increase for the beer, petrol, and bread increases announced on May 23, 1974?

2. On what date did the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs report on each of these increases?

3. On what date was each report presented to a Minister and to which Minister was each report submitted?

4. What applications are now before the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs, and what applications have been reported on by the Commissioner but not yet announced?

5. How many goods and services are now under the control of the Prices Act?

6. What goods and services are they?

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

1. Applications for price increases on beer, petrol and bread were received by the Commissioner as follows:

Retail liquor prices including beer (subject to prices justification but not price control)—April 17, 1974.

Petrol—

Industry application for wholesale price increase—February 7, 1974.

Resellers' application for increased margins—February 13, 1974.

Bread—(bread application subsequently amended on January 30 and March 26, 1974)—January 24, 1974.

2. Commissioner forwarded reports to the Minister on these applications as follows:

Liquor prices—April 26, 1974.

Petrol—

Industry application—Interim report April 29. Final report, May 9.

Resellers' margin—March 20, with a further report as required by the Government on May 1.

Bread—April 16, 1974.

3. Liquor prices—Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs—May 2, 1974.

Petrol—

Industry application—Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs—May 10, 1974.

Resellers' margins—Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs—March 25, 1974.

Resellers' margins further report—Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs—May 3, 1974.

Bread—Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs—April 18, 1974.

4. (i) Applications currently before the Commissioner:

(a) Items under price control:

Flour millers—Increase in price of flour.

Bread Manufacturers of S.A.—Increase in price of bread.

Cake Manufacturers of S.A.—Increase in price of pies and pasties.

Adelaide & Wallaroo Fertilizers Ltd.—Increase in price of fertilizer mixtures, home garden fertilizers, industrial sulphuric acid and cartage rates.

Colgate Palmolive Pty. Ltd.—Increase in price of toilet soap.

Lever & Kitchen Pty. Ltd.—Increase in price of toilet soap.

Preservene Pty. Ltd.—Increase in price of toilet soap.

D. & J. Fowler (Aust.) Ltd.—Increase in price of packet flour.

G. W. Robinson & Co. Pty. Ltd.—Increase in price of exercise books.

H. J. Heinz Co. (Aust.) Ltd.—Increase in price of baby foods.

White Wings Ltd.—Increase in price of breakfast foods.

Cooke & Wallis Pty. Ltd.—Increase in price of pies and pasties at special functions.

Wm. Charlick Co. Ltd.—Increase in price of stock and poultry feeds.

Loxton Milk Distributors—Increase in price of milk.

River Transporters Pty. Ltd.—Increase in price of cartage rates.

Northern Bricks Pty. Ltd.—Increase in price of bricks.

Electrical Contractors Assocn.—Increase in price of charge out rates.

S.A. Icecream Manufacturers Assocn.—Increase in price of ice cream.

(b) Items subject to prices justification:

Australian Hotels Assocn.—Increase in retail prices of liquor.

S.A. Brewing Co. Ltd.—Increase in price of beer.

Cooper & Sons Ltd.—Increase in price of beer.

Diverse Products Ltd.—Increase in price of aerated waters.

Mt. Gambier Limestone Sales Assocn.—Increase in price of building blocks.

(ii) Applications which have been reported on by the Commissioner:

Items under price control:

Oil Industry—Increase in some country prices of motor spirit, distillate and power kerosene.

Items subject to prices justification:

Australian Dental Association—Increase in dentists' fees.

5. Fifty-two items as per the schedule of declared goods and services dated September 20, 1948, as amended from time to time.

6. The most significant items on which maximum prices or margins are fixed are as follows:

Groceries—Foodstuffs: bread; flour; breakfast foods; infants and invalid foods; soap, toilet or laundry; country milk; meat pies and pasties.

Clothing: infants', boys', girls', youths' and maids' clothing and garments including school and college wear; men's working attire.

Footwear: children's, youths' and maids' school footwear; working boots.

Petroleum products: including petrol, lubricating oils, distillate, furnace oil, heating oil and kerosene.

School requisites: kitbags, satchels and cases; exercise books.

Miscellaneous: quarry products; superphosphate; sulphuric acid; gas; cartage; feed wheat, bran and pollard; some stock and poultry foods; funeral services.

Minimum prices are fixed for winegrapes.

Division 2—Groceries and Foodstuffs:

9 Bran and pollard and sharps, and stock foods containing bran, pollard or sharps.

10 Bread and bread rolls.

10a Breakfast foods.

27 Flour, wheaten, wheat meal and self raising.

34 Wheat.

37 Infants' and invalids' foods.

- 47 Milk.
- 50a Prepared stock and poultry foods.
- 56 Soap, toilet or laundry.
- 63 Wheat meal (for stock foods).

Division 5—Clothing:

- 99 Clothing, garments and apparel of all descriptions other than—
 - (a) Handkerchiefs;
 - (b) Bathing costumes, trunks and caps;
 - (c) Furs and articles of apparel made from furred skins;
 - (d) Garters, arm bands, braces, suspenders and belts;
 - (e) Hair nets;
 - (f) Millinery;
 - (g) Clothing, garments and apparel made, or principally made from alpaca, mohair, astrakhan, sealette, fabric imitating fur, imitation camel hair cloth, velvet, velveteen, plush, lame, tinsel, fabric including lame or tinsel, pure silk, chenille, linen, lace effect fabric, handpainted fabric, applique designed fabric, and nylon;
 - (h) Women's clothing, garments and apparel of all kinds and descriptions;
 - (i) Men's clothing, garments and apparel of all kinds and descriptions, other than working attire;
 - (j) Maids' gowns, dresses and frocks where designed for use as evening, dance or wedding wear, being ankle length or longer;
 - (k) Safari jackets, other than for college wear, jodhpurs and leather jackets;
 - (l) Surgical garments;
 - (m) Foundation garments, other than maids' or girls' brassieres;
 - (n) Scarves;
 - (o) Ties, other than school and college ties;
 - (p) Men's, youths' and boys' felt hats;
 - (q) Maids' and girls' socks, stockings and sockettes made from nylon, pure silk or wool.

100 Diapers.

101a Footwear.

101b Parts for the manufacture of footwear—soles, heels, boot and shoe uppers and all component parts, materials and aids to manufacture, partial manufacture or repair for use in the manufacture, partial manufacture or repair of footwear of all descriptions.

105 Nursery squares.

108 Infants' and babies' shawls.

Division 13—Hides, Leather and Rubber:

- 222 Leather.
- 223 Leather, imitation leather and fibre kitbags, attache cases, satchels and the like.
- 224 Rubber pads, soles and heels.
- 225 Slipper forms, and piecegoods for use in the manufacture of boots, shoes or slippers.
- 226 Tyres and tubes.
- 227a Articles manufactured wholly or partly from rubber other than rubber gloves, and rubber floor coverings.

Division 14—Paper and Stationery:

- 228 School requisites, namely—
 - (b) Coloured chalks;
 - (c) Coloured pencils;
 - (d) Compasses and dividers;

- (e) Drawing paper and pins;
- (f) Erasers;
- (g) Maps;
- (h) Notebooks;
- (i) Pasting books;
- (j) Pens, nibs, pencils, including drawing sets;
- (k) Protractors (celluloid);
- (l) Rulers;
- (m) Set squares;
- (n) "T" squares;
- (o) Drawing and sketching materials.

248 School exercise books and the like.

252 Text books, primary and secondary schools.

Division 15—Drugs and Chemicals:

257 Acid, sulphuric.

271 Manure and fertilizers, organic and inorganic, including—

- (a) blood and bone fertilizers,
- (b) sulphate of ammonia,
- (c) superphosphate.

Division 16—Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Adhesives and Plasters:

285 Kerosene.

289 Oils—mechanical and lubricating.

293 Petroleum and shale products, other than aviation gasoline.

Division 17—Packages and Containers:

304a All types and grades of bags, sacks (other than new bags and sacks) but including bags and sacks filled for the first time.

Division 18—Miscellaneous:

335 Sand and gravel.

339 Stone.

Division 19—Services, etc.:

354 Boot and shoe repairs.

355 Bricklaying and laying of cement and concrete masonry units and blocks.

357 Building repairs, alterations and renovations.

358 Carpentering.

359 Cartage, haulage and delivery rates excluding crane hire and fork lift truck charges.

361 Commissions on declared goods and services.

364 Electrical work and repairs.

364a Footwear manufacture—sole sewing, stuff cutting, upper sewing, shanking and all other services supplied in the manufacture or partial manufacture or repairs of footwear of all descriptions.

367 Funeral, cemetery and crematorium services.

368 Men's and boys' haircutting.

372 Meat pies and pasties.

373 Painting, paper hanging and glazing.

374 Plastering.

375 Plumbing and repairs, including installations of hot water services.

376 Public utilities—gas.

383 Tiling and floor laying.

384 Termite (white ant) treatment services.

Services supplied or rendered by or on behalf of any legally qualified medical practitioner in the practice of his profession.

Division 20—Non-intoxicating Drinks and Ice Cream:

387 Ice cream including ice cream whether coated or otherwise, served in containers or packages of all kinds and descriptions.

Prices Justification: Agreements exist with a number of industries that before prices are increased at least, 14 days' notice will be given to the Branch together with reasons and cost information in support of the proposed increases.

The main items involved are:

Aerated waters
Ice cream
Liquor
Cement
Clay bricks
Concrete bricks and blocks
Concrete roof tiles
Terra cotta roof tiles
Cement pipes
Earthenware pipes
Galvanized steel sheets
Galvanized piping
Glass
Paint
Timber
Electrical rates
Plumbing rates
Dental fees
Medical services
Men's and boys' haircutting

ROAD TAX

Mr. GUNN (on notice): When can it be expected that the Flint committee will make its recommendations on alternatives to road maintenance tax?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: In connection with its inquiry into the road maintenance tax, the Committee to Consider the Conditions of Operation of Commercial Road Transport (known as the Flint committee) has examined several possible alternatives. It has invited, has received submissions from numerous persons and transport organizations, and has held three public meetings in rural centres to facilitate the presentation of submissions by persons resident in those areas. The committee is now at the stage of formulating its recommendations. However, they impinge on certain aspects of Government policy on which the committee has sought clarification. This, in turn, has required consultation with other State Governments. It had been expected that the committee's report would be available to me about this time; however, the preparation of the report has been delayed pending the outcome of the consultations with the other States.

PIMBA ROAD

Mr. GUNN (on notice): What plans has the Highways Department to construct an all-weather road from Pimba to Andamooka?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The department has no plans at present to construct an all-weather road from Pimba to Andamooka. Maintenance will continue, as will a programme of up-grading the worst sections as funds permit.

REDCLIFF PROJECT

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Have environmental surveys concerning the Redcliff petro-chemical project been prepared?

2. If prepared, are such surveys to be made public and when and, if not, why not?

3. If no such surveys have been prepared, is it intended that they be prepared and, if so, will they be made public and when?

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

1. Yes.

2. Some surveys have been prepared, some have been made public, and the remainder will be made public, when ready.

3. See 1.

SPENCER GULF POLLUTION COMMITTEE

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): Is there a Spencer Gulf Waters Pollution Committee and, if so—

- (a) who are its members;
- (b) when was it formed;
- (c) what are its terms of reference;
- (d) has it prepared a report and, if not, is a report to be prepared; and
- (e) if a report has been, or is to be, prepared, does the Government intend to release such report and when?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Yes—correct name is Spencer Gulf Water Pollution Co-ordinating Committee:

- (a) Dr. W. G. Inglis (Director of Environment and Conservation), Chairman; Dr. J. A. T. Bye (Senior Lecturer in Earth Sciences, Flinders University); Dr. C. O. Fuller (Principal Medical Officer, Environmental Health, Department of Public Health); Mr. D. J. Martin (Senior Industries Services and Decentralization Officer, Industrial Development Division, Premier's Department); Mr. B. I. Moyses (Engineer for Planning and Development, Marine and Harbors Department); Mr. A. M. Olsen (Acting Director of Fisheries and Director of Fisheries Research); Mr. R. C. Williams (Engineer for Water and Sewage Treatment, Engineering and Water Supply Department); and Professor H. B. S. Womersley (Botany Department, University of Adelaide).

(b) August, 1973.

- (c) The co-ordinating committee was set up to examine the report on Spencer Gulf Water Pollution Studies—Reconnaissance Survey, and make recommendations regarding the priorities, programmes, machinery, and resources for implementation and co-ordination of:

1. The specific studies recommended by the reconnaissance survey, and
2. Such other studies as the committee may consider necessary for the short and long-term protection of Spencer Gulf.

(d) No—possibly.

(e) See (d).

TOURIST ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY (on notice): What Government grants were made available to country tourist associations in 1973-1974?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Grants paid were as follows:

	\$
Barossa Valley.....	1 000
Lyndoch	600
Berri.....	600
Loxton.....	600
Barmera.....	600
Waikerie.....	100
Renmark.....	2 000
Port Lincoln.....	1 500
Port Elliot.....	50
Port Pirie.....	100
Whyalla.....	1 000
Millicent.....	200
Bordertown.....	500*
	500*
Glenelg.....	500
South-East Regional Tourist Association	431
Eyre Peninsula Regional Tourist Association.....	84
	\$10 365

*two years

PENFOLD ESTATE SCHOOL

Mr. DEAN BROWN (on notice):

1. Does the Government intend to erect a public school on the Penfold estate adjacent to the Penfold Road, Rosslyn Park?

2. If a school is to be erected—

- (a) what area of land will be purchased;
- (b) when will the land be purchased; and
- (c) what type of school will be erected?

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

1. Yes—if and when vineyards in the area are subdivided.

2. (a) A standard primary school site of four hectares.

(b) As soon as possible subject to subdivision and availability of funds for purchase.

(c) The school provided would incorporate all the most desirable resources and facilities to create the best educational environment for the children attending the school.

STAFF

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): What staff is provided by the Government for the Leaders of the Opposition in both the House of Assembly and Legislative Council respectively, and at what annual cost?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The staff provided to the Leader of the Opposition is as follows:

Secretary, Leader of the Opposition) appointed under the Public Service Act.
Research Officer	
Press Secretary) Ministerial appointment
Steno-Secretary, Grade IV	
Office Assistant)

The Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council is provided with a Steno-Secretary, Grade II (Ministerial appointment). The total annual cost of salaries, including overtime allowances is now \$47 929 a year. In addition, the Government Reporting Department contributes towards contingencies including stationery, office machines and travelling expenses. An Electorate Secretary (Ministerial appointment) will shortly be provided for the Leader of the Opposition at an additional annual salary of \$6 908.

HALLETT COVE

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What action has been taken to preserve Hallett Cove and, if so, when?

2. Is the Government satisfied that the cove is to be preserved in its present condition and, if not, what action, if any, does it intend to take and when?

3. Does the Government own any part of Hallett Cove or the area immediately surrounding it and, if so, how much does it own?

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

1. The Government has purchased the site of scientific interest and a buffer zone to a total area of 46.9 hectares at a cost of \$368 000. Roads across that area are being closed, fences erected, and car parks constructed. This work is continuing.

2. By the action referred to above and the protection under the Coast Protection Act, the Government is satisfied that the areas of significance at Hallett Cove will be satisfactorily preserved.

3. See 1.

INSTITUTIONS' AMALGAMATION

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Has the amalgamation of the Salisbury College of Advanced Education and The Levels campus of the South

Australian Institute of Technology been considered and, if so, has any decision been made?

2. If a decision has been made, what is it and what are the reasons for it?

3. If no decision has been made, when is it expected that a decision will be made, and what will be the effect of that decision on—

(a) the staff of the two institutions; and

(b) student teachers from the Salisbury College of Advanced Education?

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

1. The possible amalgamation has not been considered by me, but I understand some discussions have taken place at the local level. No decision has been made.

2. *Vide* 1.

3. It is not possible to say whether a decision will be required or, if it is required, what it will be. Furthermore, the effects of a possible decision on the staff of the two institutions and/or on student teachers would be crucial factors in the making of the decision. For this reason no answer can be given at this stage to the honourable member's question.

ADELAIDE RAILWAY STATION

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What decision, if any, has been taken concerning the future of the Adelaide Railway Station?

2. If no decision has been taken, why not, and when is it expected that a decision will be taken?

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

1. The future of the Adelaide railway station is part of a proposal for redevelopment of railway property abutting North Terrace.

2. Cabinet has viewed an outline concept plan for the proposed redevelopment, and has decided that further detailed planning leading to firm proposals should be undertaken.

RAILWAYS INSTITUTE

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What decision, if any, has been made concerning the requirements of the South Australian Railways Institute?

2. If no decision has been taken, why not, and when is it expected that a decision will be made?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: It has been decided that the South Australian Railways Institute will occupy accommodation to be vacated by the Motor Vehicles Department when that department is transferred to a new building to be erected in Wakefield Street.

WRIGHT STREET LAND

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What action, if any, has been taken to ensure that the land on the north-west corner of Wright Street and King William Street is put to use?

2. To what use is the land to be put, and by whom and when?

3. If no such action has been taken on the use of this land, why not?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The replies are as follows:

1. The land in question is owned by the Australian Government.

2. The Attorney-General of Australia has indicated that it is intended to proceed with the erection of a Superior Court building on the site. It is understood that planning is proceeding towards the commencement of construction.

3. See above.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Premier say what action the Government intends taking to safeguard and protect the interests of the South Australian public from the present unprecedented wave of industrial disputes? I do not believe that my question needs elaboration with regard to the number of industrial disputes affecting the public. However, I know, and I express on their behalf, that this matter is one of major concern to the people of the State, and I suggest that it is surely time for the Government to change its attitude and to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act to allow for the introduction of secret ballots into union affairs.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Government's position in this matter is that it constantly uses the offices of the Minister of Labour and Industry, the public servants involved, and the members of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to try to settle disputes. This Government has a better record than has any other in Australia or than has any previous South Australian Government in that area.

Mr. Goldsworthy: You substantiate that statement!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have already given the figures to the House on many occasions, and they cannot be controverted.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Premier.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: For the Leader to suggest that the simple remedy to industrial disputes is an alteration that provides for secret ballots in relation to any strike (and I point out that that is administratively impracticable in many cases) shows his appalling and abysmal ignorance of what is in issue. I also point out that, with regard to one strike action at present contemplated, there has been a secret ballot, but that will not alter the result.

Mr. Gunn: Which one was that?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Australian Workers Union.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Premier.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Leader has constantly failed to suggest what should be done by the Government in order to settle industrial disputes and, in reply to my constant challenge to him to come up with some specific policy, instead of saying that the Government should do something, he does not know what should be done. The Leader has now proposed that the Government should amend the Industrial Code to provide for secret ballots. However, I suggest to him that, if he can point to members of the Transport Workers Union who would vote differently in a secret ballot from what they are doing otherwise—

Dr. Eastick: The rank and file would.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: If they would, frankly they would not be going out on strike.

Mr. Mathwin: Come on, Don, you know better than that!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I know perfectly well what the situation is in relation to this matter, and the honourable member must know it, too. It is time Opposition members faced realities and stopped trying to play politics.

Mr. WELLS: In view of the interest of members on this side of the House in the struggle of unions for comparative wage justice, I ask the Minister of Labour and Industry what information he has on the industrial disputes concerning the Transport Workers Union, the chemical workers, and possibly the Storemen and Packers Union.

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: Regarding the transport workers dispute, I am informed that the Transport Workers Union meeting, which is to take place at 9 a.m. tomorrow, will not mean a general strike: the union does not intend to call for a general strike. The meeting is expected to be called together to discuss wage claims with the members. Regarding the chemical workers dispute, this is now in the hands of the United Trades and Labor Council Disputes Committee, which met this morning at 9.30. Proposals from that meeting are being submitted to the company at a conference that started about 15 minutes ago.

The Secretary of the Storemen and Packers Union (Mr. Apap) informed me this morning that his union had claimed increased wages under the Storemen and Packers General Award, which is a Federal award applying in South Australia and Tasmania. However, he said that negotiations were still proceeding; in fact, the union was meeting representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry this morning. Mr. Apap said that there was no suggestion of any strike action in respect of this dispute, and that negotiations were proceeding.

Mr. MATHWIN: Can the Minister say what is the present position regarding the illegal strike and unlawful picketing on the wharf at Port Adelaide? I refer to the demarcation issue now taking place at Port Adelaide between two unions. Can the Minister say whether this dispute has yet been settled, or when it is expected to be settled? Has the assistance of the Commonwealth trouble-shooter and Mr. Fixit (Mr. Foster) been sought in this matter?

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: Unfortunately, the honourable member was sick last week. Had he been here, he would have heard the explanation of the Premier, who has been taking a close interest in the dispute. I can tell the honourable member that everything that can possibly be done is being done. Several meetings with the Deputy President of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (Mr. Justice Williams) have taken place. Although recommendations have been made, they have not yet been accepted by the Commonwealth Secretary of the Transport Workers Union (Mr. Harris). The stage has now been reached whereby I have received correspondence from the Commonwealth Minister for Labor and a telegram from the Deputy President, who suggests that he come here next week to meet the Premier, the Trades and Labor Council, the Transport Workers Union, the Waterside Workers Federation, and me. This meeting has been convened for next Monday. I have also been in touch with the Commonwealth Minister, who has suggested that we could meet on a personal basis the Commonwealth Secretaries of the Transport Workers Union and Waterside Workers Federation to see whether an arrangement can be reached on getting steel already held up at the port out of the terminal on to the wharf so that it can be sent out to the people who own it. As I have said, everything is being done that can be done. The honourable member must realize that this is a Commonwealth issue, as both unions come under Commonwealth awards. This is a difficult situation, and it is especially difficult for the State to handle. However, we are in constant touch with the Commonwealth Minister and the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

CHURCHILL ROAD CROSSING

Mr. JENNINGS: Will the Minister of Transport investigate the desirability of having established a pedestrian crossing across Churchill Road outside the main entrance

to the Islington railway workshop? Churchill Road is becoming busier and, as employees have to cross this road to get to their car park, it is increasingly difficult and dangerous for them to do so without protection.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The matter referred to by the honourable member has been the subject of extensive inspections and reports by the Railways Commissioner and the Road Traffic Board. No final decision has been made about what is required. One of the difficulties about establishing a pedestrian crossing at the location to which the honourable member refers is that, it will be used for only a short period on each working day. Assuming ordinary flashing pedestrian lights were installed, they would restrict traffic 24 hours a day when, in fact, their need as a safety requirement would be much less than one hour a day. However, the matter is still being investigated. At this stage, the Chairman of the Road Traffic Board is discussing with the Commissioner of Police the practicability of selecting railway staff members as special constables who could then act as (for want of a better title) traffic wardens. There is certainly a problem in this area, but regrettably the solution is not easy to find. As I have said, the matter is currently being examined. I undertake to keep the honourable member informed about this because, if my memory is correct, he raised the matter initially.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARIES

Mr. COUMBE: Can the Minister of Local Government say what action he intends to take to give legislative effect to the report of the Royal Commission into Local Government Areas, which was tabled in this House last week, and when he intends to take such action? Is the Minister aware that in many parts of the State numbers of councils have expressed grave concern at the findings of the Royal Commission in relation to altering boundaries, and that members are presently receiving a considerable number of communications from these councils? Moreover, is the Minister aware that numbers of councils have not yet had an opportunity to meet and discuss the report? Therefore, will the Minister defer introducing any legislation for some time so that members of this House and the Minister himself can receive the comments of the various councils affected by the report? I point out that many councils are extremely concerned about this matter.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I do not want to take issue with the honourable member on what he is saying except to correct one assertion he made. I am not aware that many councils or people from many parts of the State have taken issue with the report. I know that a few have raised the matter—a very small number.

Dr. Eastick: It's increasing day by day.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The number may be increasing but, if it is, the councils concerned are not communicating with me; they may possibly be communicating with the Leader of the Opposition. I appreciate that as yet some councils have not studied the report or made any determination about it. When I have previously been asked what procedure will be followed, I have said (and I repeat now) that the report will be laid on the table of the House for a sufficient time to enable members of this Parliament, members of councils, and other interested people to examine and formulate a view on the report. That undertaking was complied with last Tuesday when the report was laid on the table in both Houses. I cannot indicate at this stage when the required legislative action will be taken, because that will have to be determined initially by Cabinet. However, it is fair to say that all Cabinet members would hold the view (and I believe the same view would be held by most people) that, if the

report is to be adopted, it ought to be adopted as soon as possible: the longer the present situation is left in limbo the greater will be the degree of uncertainty. It is also in the interests of all concerned that the matter be dealt with soon. Unfortunately, I cannot give any further indication of the time necessary to implement the legislation but, in due course, I hope to give notice that a Bill will be introduced.

CLOVELLY PARK ZEBRA CROSSING

Mr. PAYNE: Will the Minister of Transport do all he can to have the work involved in converting the zebra-type pedestrian crossing on South Road, Clovelly Park, near Woolworth's store to a push-button traffic light crossing carried out soon? I have written to the Minister about this matter previously, and for some time now I have, on behalf of my constituents, endeavoured to have this crossing altered so as to reduce the present danger to pedestrians. Many accidents have occurred at this crossing, including a shocking fatality involving a woman who was struck by a vehicle when she was standing on a nearby footpath. Since then, further accidents have occurred, including, I understand, an accident last evening resulting in injury to a woman who was thrown into the air after a collision at this crossing. I realize the delay so far has been caused by the need to obtain an agreement between the Marion and Mitcham councils, because South Road is the boundary between the two councils. Also, I understand there has been a problem regarding the nearby St. Marys fire station, which has a different form of traffic control, and a synchronized traffic control system is therefore needed.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I assure the honourable member that I will continue to use my offices to the greatest degree possible to have these signals converted to pedestrian-actuated lights. Unfortunately, what appears to be an undue delay in the installation of lights of this type results from several factors. The first relates to the heavy demand placed on the staff of the rather small section of the Highways Department that is involved in drawing up plans and specifications for similar crossings: the section is working currently on preparing plans and specifications for no fewer than 23 locations. It will therefore be appreciated that the section has a heavy work load. Secondly, once the plans and specifications have been approved the work is done, unfortunately, by private contractors over whom we have little or no control. Thirdly, the supply of the basic material used in these crossings, such as control equipment, lights and so on, is in short supply. The net result of these factors is that the installation of traffic signals, whether the pedestrian-type signals to which we are referring or signals at normal intersections for traffic control, regrettably takes much more time than I would have hoped would be the case. This is a fact of life, but I assure the honourable member that certainly we, for our part, and equally the Highways Department will press to ensure that these lights are converted at the earliest possible opportunity.

TEACHER HOUSING

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Will the Minister of Education say whether the Government has a policy on the establishment of a teacher housing authority? The Minister is doubtless aware of the activities of the South Australian Teachers Institute and other people, and he is also aware of the general dissatisfaction with teacher housing in this State.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The matter is being considered at present and I hope to be able to make a firm announcement in the relatively near future.

RESERVE USE

Mrs. BYRNE: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation say whether further action has been taken to prevent unauthorized use of reserves generally, particularly reserve No. 13, at Anstey Hill? When speaking in the Public Purposes Loan Bill debate on August 21, 1973, I referred to the activities of people riding trail bikes on this land and to the need to patrol the area. I also said that repairing of fences would help prevent the entry of trail bikes to the reserve. On December 12, 1973, in a written reply to a question asked in this House on November 1, 1973, the Minister said that the State Planning Authority had previously authorized a patrol of the area and that repairing of the fences would be considered. The latest report I have received from a constituent whose property adjoins the reserve is that birds are being shot on the area, and this must not be allowed to continue.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I remember the honourable member asking me a question and I also remember my reply. I shall be pleased to have the matter examined to find out what additional safeguards can be provided to protect the reserve and I will let the honourable member know the result of that examination.

PORT ADELAIDE ODOUR

Mr. OLSON: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation obtain a report on the recent pungent smell in the Port Adelaide area attributed to the Electricity Trust power station on Torrens Island? Local residents complain that the smell is often in the area, but it was never as strong as that experienced on Wednesday, July 24, when a police patrol seeking the source of the smell had to seek oxygen from the St. John Ambulance Brigade and when elderly citizens in a Semaphore aged persons home had to receive medical treatment for a throat irritation.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I shall be happy to obtain the information for the honourable member. Having read the report of this incident, I accept the honourable member's question on this matter. I have asked my officers to examine the situation and provide me with as much information as possible.

WATER AND SEWERAGE RATES

Dr. TONKIN: Will the Premier take urgent action to extend the present concessions, made to certain pensioners in respect of water and sewerage rates, to all pensioners, superannuants and other people on fixed incomes equivalent to the present pension level? The present concessions, as the House well knows, are extended to eligible pensioners, namely, those who receive a card entitling them to medical benefits and social security benefits. In the local press the Premier is reported to have expressed concern at the high increases in water rates and the effect these will have on many people. The opportunity exists to extend this concession to people in the same position, although they are not entitled to receive a medical entitlement card, and this would be one way of doing something serious and positive about the situation—not just talking about it.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Some concessions apply to pensioners who have medical entitlement cards. Obviously, if the State Government is to try to supplement Commonwealth Government pension assistance, there must be some cut-off point under the means test, because otherwise the concessions the State Government makes will go to numbers of people who frankly do not need the concessions nearly as much as other underprivileged people need assistance of other kinds from the State Government.

We have often considered expanding concessions but, so far, we have found no satisfactory substitute for the use of the medical entitlement card. We have put it to the Commonwealth Government that, when the means test is phased out, there will have to be some way of identifying those in real need of concessions from the State Government. As a result of the honourable member's question I will ask the Policy Secretariat again to examine this matter. However, I point out that we have been unable to devise any other satisfactory test to ascertain who are those in real need, compared to numbers of others in the community who frankly are only a little better off than numbers of people who, although not on pensions, are the parents of small children and who are on low wage rates.

ELIZABETH TRANSPORT

Mr. DUNCAN: Can the Minister of Transport say what steps the Government intends to take to rationalize and co-ordinate its bus and rail services between Adelaide and Elizabeth? A constituent of mine has complained to me that the bus and rail services between Elizabeth and Adelaide are, as he describes them, similar to the two-airline policy: during peak periods they run at about the same time at intervals of up to 1½ hours. This practice has caused considerable inconvenience to my constituent and, no doubt, to others in my district. What I seek is to have bus and rail services co-ordinated so that those services would operate at different times, thus giving a better service to the people of the Elizabeth area.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The Director-General of Transport has been studying this matter for some time and I know that it is a subject of discussion by the State Transport Authority. As I do not have up-to-date information on this matter, I shall be happy to ascertain what progress has been made and let the honourable member know.

LAND ACQUISITION

Mr. CHAPMAN: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say whether his department intends to acquire the land between Cape Jervis and Waitpinga, on Fleurieu Peninsula, as set out in the outer metropolitan area development plan and, if it does, when this land acquisition is likely to commence? There are two reasons why I seek the information. The first is the result of considerable inquiry both by private landholders and local government authorities in the area regarding the future of rural producers in that community. The other reason concerns a matter which has come to my attention and which is referred to in the outer metropolitan area plan report published last year. At page 110, the report states:

The district between Cape Jervis and Waitpinga, on Fleurieu Peninsula which contains rugged coastal scenery, bushland and contrasting pasture country . . . Clearing has not always taken place to bring land into agricultural production. Some may have been carried out solely for purposes of tax deduction. It is often followed by soil erosion, the spread of undesirable weeds and constitutes agricultural and ecological malpractice.

At page 111 of the report, specific reference is made to the reason why steps should be taken (or should have been taken at the time the document was prepared) to acquire this land:

Steps should be taken to preserve as much of the remaining vegetation as possible. The Commonwealth Government should be made aware of the detrimental effect on bushland areas caused by taxation laws.

In the light of taxation concessions having been grossly amended and eroded by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1973 Budget, and, as that happened after the document

to which I have referred had been produced, does the Minister now intend to acquire such large areas of land as it was intended to acquire at that time?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The Government certainly intends to acquire land in this area. I appreciate the point the honourable member has made: the sooner people are informed that their land is required, the better it will be for them to be able to plan ahead. I will check what is contemplated with regard to a programme of purchasing land in this area, and let the honourable member know.

POSTAL VOTING

Mr. ALLEN: Will the Premier ask the Commonwealth Government to have postal voting facilities upgraded at Australia House, London? While in London recently, I was approached by several South Australians who complained about the inadequate facilities for postal voting at Australia House.

The SPEAKER: Order! Is the honourable member asking that the honourable Premier make arrangements for voting facilities at Australia House? So that I can make sure that this question comes within the honourable Premier's jurisdiction, will the honourable member ask the question again?

Mr. ALLEN: Will the Premier ask the Commonwealth Government to have postal voting facilities upgraded at Australia House, London? I understand that at the last election people had to wait for several hours in long queues to obtain a vote. In fact, several people went on their way without casting a vote at all. After people had obtained their postal vote forms, few facilities were available to help them cast their vote; in fact, young people made out their votes on the floor.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will take up the matter with the Commonwealth Government. I do not know whether the honourable member told anyone to go to South Australia House, as we had additional facilities there, and were able to help South Australians. Therefore, perhaps if people had taken a walk down The Strand they would not have been so badly off.

CALLAGHAN REPORT

Mr. DEAN BROWN: My question is to the Minister representing the Minister of Agriculture, who I believe is my friend the Minister of Education. In view of the low morale and other problems facing the Agriculture Department, can the Minister say whether the recommendations of the Callaghan report will be adopted and, if they are to be adopted, by what date the changes involved will be completed? I have at last obtained a copy of the Callaghan report and, on reading it, I noted some rather damaging judgments passed on the Agriculture Department. For instance, at page 14 the report states:

Evidence presented indicates serious lack of supporting staff and career opportunities.

At page 16 we read the following:

Unfortunately, morale is low and many have confessed to frustration and job dissatisfaction.

At page 22 the report states:

Advice on farm business management has been seriously neglected.

Those statements speak for themselves as to the present state of the Agriculture Department. However, I compliment Sir Allan Callaghan on his excellent report. Obviously it is the proposed move of the department to Monarto that is the main reason for low morale of officers and for the problems they are facing. I therefore ask whether the Government will adopt the recommendations of the report and, if it will, when?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will get the comments of the Minister of Agriculture, but I point out that at this stage criticisms can be made about any Government department, not only as to the situation existing at present but also as to the situation that has existed for some years. The honourable member should be a little more charitable in his approach to this matter. I realize that he was formerly a minor employee of the department on which he considers himself an expert, but I think he should listen. I should like to make clear that the recommendations of the Callaghan report on the future role and organization of the Agriculture Department make no reference to the re-location of the department at Monarto. In fact, the terms of reference given to Sir Allan Callaghan for his review were framed well before the Government's decisions on the transfer of departmental activities to Monarto were made known. Nevertheless, one of the principal recommendations made by Sir Allan is the re-organization of the department into five regional centres, and it is logical that one of these centres should be located at Monarto to serve the needs of the central area of the State. It is regretted that, in some background notes prepared and issued to the media prior to the Minister of Agriculture's announcement of Cabinet's general acceptance of the recommendations in the report, a reference was made to the re-location of the departmental headquarters which apparently gave the impression that Sir Allan had recommended *inter alia* its transfer to Monarto. I know that, when asking a question, the honourable member is not seeking information but merely trying to make a few rather snide political points. I believe that it would be appreciated by all members, therefore, if we could have the detailed comments of the Minister of Agriculture on this matter. Indeed, I believe that even the honourable member would appreciate having such comments.

NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. EVANS: Will the Minister of Environment and Conservation reconsider his department's decision not to acquire about 62 hectares of natural bushland situated in the hundred of Noarlunga, section 382, in the upper reaches of the Sturt River catchment area, which is presently owned by Acme Shoe Stores? When reconsidering the matter will the Minister see that the property is purchased by the Government? The property is adjacent to another property acquired by the Government for a sewage treatment works and is the last of the original natural bushland in the upper reaches of the Sturt River catchment area. It is still untouched by man's axe, and has been for the last 32 years. In addition, a rare orchid, known locally as the green hood orchid, is to be found in the area. Apart from Cherry Gardens in South Australia it is the only area in Australia, other than the upper reaches of a river in Tasmania, where the orchid is found. Animal life is still native, with bandicoots and other native animals and most of our Australian native bird-life to be found on the property. An application was made to subdivide the property, but this application was rejected because access to some of the blocks was considered to be unacceptable by the local council. However, when that deficiency is rectified there would be nothing to prevent the State Planning Authority and the council from granting an application to subdivide the land into 4 ha allotments, and once that occurred the land would be lost to the State. It is important to remember that it is the last piece of land in its natural state in that area, and it is within 2.4 km of Belair National Park. Last year I asked the Government to acquire this property, but my request was rejected. I now ask the Minister to reconsider this

matter urgently because the area has not been touched by bushfires since Black Sunday in the 1950's. I also ask that the area be preserved for the future and that the matter be dealt with urgently.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I will have the National Parks and Wildlife Service examine this area urgently, and I will ask it to take into account the matters raised.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Mr. LANGLEY: Will the Minister of Education ascertain whether it is intended to provide pre-school education at Unley Primary School or elsewhere in the Unley District? Unley Primary School, as well as housing the primary school, formerly housed Unley Central School for girls and boys, Unley Girls Technical High School, and then the Physical Education Department, which will soon vacate the school. The school building, which is in an ideal position, would need only minor alterations to cater for pre-school education. Such a centre would greatly help young New Australian children to learn the language and mix with other children at an early age, and thus would be of special benefit. A similar situation applies at Parkside Primary School where a building is also vacant.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I shall look into the matter and bring down a reply as soon as possible.

LAND VALUATION

Mr. RODDA: Can the Premier say whether the Valuation Department, when serving future notices on landholders for information as to valuation and the history of their properties, sends an accompanying memo stating the reason for the request? Recently the Tatiara council asked the Valuation Department to make an assessment on land within its boundaries, and my office has been plagued with inquiries as to the reason for the request. Each notice has been singularly notable for its lack of information as to the reason for requesting the information. It is well known that the Land and Valuation Act provides that the information can be sought, but it would help improve relations between landholders and the department if a memo accompanied each request.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I shall get a report from the Valuer-General.

SERVICE STATIONS

Mr. ARNOLD: Can the Premier say whether there is any requirement to maintain the present balance between metropolitan and country petrol outlets in complying with the Government's requirement for a 10 per cent reduction of outlets in South Australia, or is it a matter to be left entirely to the discretion of the fuel companies to determine which outlets will be closed? If the latter is the case, some small remote service stations or fuel outlets in the country will suffer and, consequently, the people in those remote areas will bear the brunt of this action.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The dis-investment scheme has been a voluntary scheme adopted by agreement amongst the oil companies and supervised by the joint committee of petrol resellers and the Prices and Consumer Affairs Branch. We have had several problems about the action of some companies in closing small rural outlets and then claiming that this was their contribution as part of the dis-investment scheme, and the result of that has been a reduction in service to people who need service. That matter has been taken up on the committee of wholesalers and, if the honourable member has a certain case in mind, I shall be pleased to put it to the committee.

PUBLIC TELEPHONES

Mr. BOUNDY: Will the Minister of Tourism make representations to the Postmaster-General to have public telephones installed, as a service to the tourist industry, at shack areas around the coastline of this State that are not already served? Many shack areas, particularly in my district, are remote from the local towns that have public telephone facilities, and tourists would appreciate the provision of this service in the shack areas. Further, many shack areas have recently been becoming the permanent place of residence of many people, and public telephone facilities are required in these areas particularly, as a forerunner to individual services later.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I think that the honourable member has given me a fairly difficult task. I doubt that it would be practicable to take up the matter with the Commonwealth Government as broadly as the honourable member has put it, because I visualize all sorts of difficulties and costs being involved in the considerations. I suggest to the honourable member that, if he has in mind a certain tourist area in his district and if he tells me of that, I shall be pleased to take up that matter rather than take up the general question, which perhaps is too wide.

SOUTH-EASTERN FREEWAY

Mr. McANANEY: Will the Minister of Transport say when it is expected that the next stage of the South-Eastern Freeway will be opened to Littlehampton? I understood that that section would be opened in October. However, I imagine that work on the bridges at Verdun and Mt. Barker is a long way behind schedule.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: As I have not a scheduled opening date, I will get it for the honourable member.

COUNCIL GRANTS

Mr. GUNN: My question is supplementary to one I asked the Minister of Local Government last Thursday about the provision of grants to councils. Does the Minister expect councils to have to finance the major proportion of their works programmes from council rate revenue? The Minister would be aware that one council on Eyre Peninsula was considering standing down 15 employees.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: Which council is that?

Mr. GUNN: The Franklin Harbor council. Other councils have employees on holidays and they have stood down private contractors. Because of this serious situation and the Minister's reply to my question, widespread concern has been expressed in that part of South Australia, and doubtless in other parts of the State, as to what action this Government intends to take to ensure that council employees' jobs are not put at risk. It seemed from the Minister's reply on Thursday that the only alternatives that councils will have is to increase their rates or to retrench staff. What action will the Minister take to correct this serious situation?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The first action that I will take is to put the record straight regarding what the honourable member has said now. The Franklin Harbor council is not about to dismiss men because it has no money. In fact, it has \$20 000 in unspent carry-over funds from last year, and it has been told so this morning.

Mr. Becker: Are they allowed to use that?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Of course they are allowed to use that. The council has been told that it has a carry-over of unspent money. I have arranged for the District Engineer to have discussions with the Franklin

Harbor council officers, and the scare story that the member for Eyre is trying to put in this House is just not true.

Mr. Gunn: That's incorrect, and you know it.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: If the honourable member checks with the Franklin Harbor council, he will find that what I am saying is correct, namely, that officers of my department had discussions with the council this morning and it was agreed that the council had sufficient carry-over funds to enable it to continue with its existing work force until about mid-August. I do not want to state a date as being the exact date: I think it was about August 16, but let us not get too carried away regarding the actual date. Certainly, carry-over funds from last year are sufficient for the council to continue. We have made abundantly clear that, if any council because of lack of funds is forced to retrench its staff and the facts are given to us, we will consider taking action immediately to relieve that situation until the road allocations for 1974-75 can be determined. At present it is not possible to finalize the allocations until the Commonwealth legislation has been determined, and I think the honourable member knows that that matter is still in the hands of the Commonwealth Parliament.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT

Mr. MILLHOUSE (Mitcham): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: My explanation concerns an incident in this House on March 6 this year (towards the end of the most recent session) during which the Attorney-General accused me of lying. In fact, he said:

I want merely to say that what the member for Mitcham has said to the House today is a tissue of lies.

The incident is reported in *Hansard* at pages 2324 to 2326 and, so that members may understand my explanation, I will refer briefly to what was said then. The Attorney-General had moved that the time for bringing up the report of the Select Committee on the Bill of Rights be postponed until Wednesday, April 24, 1974. As it was known by then (that is, March 6) that the session would end well before April 24, the effect of the motion was tantamount to killing the Bill for that session. In explaining and supporting his motion, the Attorney-General stated, in part:

The matter was discussed by the committee members, and at its last meeting, on November 24, 1973—

in fact, it was on November 21, 1973—

it was resolved that the committee adjourn and that the Chairman be authorized to fix the time and date of the next meeting, the thinking of the members being that the date could be fixed when the fate of the Human Rights Bill was known.

Speaking next after the Attorney-General, I said in part:

The Attorney-General has misled the House in what he has said . . . However, the reason the Attorney gave today is not the reason he gave in the committee on November 21, when he said, in effect, "We have much evidence before us and much reading to be done. It is no good our trying to meet before Christmas. We will meet again in the new year when we have had a chance to digest all the evidence that has been given and the references that have gone with it."

I concluded by saying:

I am surprised at his remarks and I condemn him for them. It is the first time I have known him outright to mislead the House as he has done today.

The member for Mitchell supported the Attorney in what he said and, in closing the debate, the Attorney said that what I said was a tissue of lies. He continued:

Let us be perfectly blunt about this: I described to this House exactly what took place in the committee—to which I interjected, "You didn't."—

and the honourable member now, for his own purposes, sees fit to deny that that occurred. That is the simple truth of the matter, and I am astonished at what I have heard from him today. There was indeed discussion about the volume of evidence taken by the committee and the need to consider it. The plainest statement was made at the time by me that it would be fruitless for the committee to continue with its deliberations before it knew the fate of the Human Rights Bill in the Commonwealth Parliament.

I ask members to note particularly that last sentence of the Attorney. I then attempted to make an explanation pursuant to Standing Order 141. I was so taken by surprise by what the Attorney had said that I completely forgot, and did not remember until well after the session had ended, that on November 29, 1973, just eight days after the committee meeting at which the matter had been discussed as variously described by the Attorney, the member for Mitchell and me, and when our recollection should have been much fresher than in March, the Attorney-General had moved an extension of time for reporting until March 6, the day of the incident, and that is reported on page 2102 of *Hansard*. On that occasion the Attorney said:

As this Select Committee is still engaged on its deliberations, it has not been able to bring up its report on the appointed day, namely today.

The SPEAKER: Order! The time has expired in which a member may give a personal explanation.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I seek leave for an extension of time.

Leave granted.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: That is what the Attorney-General said on November 29. He concluded by saying:

We hope and expect to be able to bring up the report on the day nominated in the motion.

Members will see therefore that what the Attorney said in this House eight days after the committee had met entirely conforms to what I said about the matter on March 6, which the Attorney described then as a tissue of lies, and just a completely contradicts what he himself said in this House on March 6. I give my personal explanation, therefore, first, so that members will understand, by reading *Hansard* (the written record of what went on in the House on November 29 and March 6), that I did not tell lies in the House on March 6, as I was accused of doing by the Attorney-General; secondly, so that members may judge for themselves whether the Attorney misled the House, or rather when he did so; thirdly, to give him an opportunity to explain the plain contradiction in his two explanations to the House (and, I hope, to apologize to me); and finally, so that I may express the hope that, when we eventually come to it, the House will unanimously support the motion, of which I gave notice today and which is on the Notice Paper as lapsed business today, to restore the Bill to the Notice Paper.

POLICE OFFENCES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

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

That Standing Orders be so far suspended as to enable the introduction forthwith and the passage through all stages without delay of the Police Offences Act Amendment Bill.

The SPEAKER: I have counted the House and, there being present an absolute majority of the whole number of members, I accept the motion for the suspension of Standing Orders. Is the motion seconded?

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Dr. EASTICK (Leader of the Opposition): I support the motion for the suspension of Standing Orders, the Minister having told the Opposition of the purpose of that suspension. The need to introduce this measure warrants such support.

Motion carried.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Local Government) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Police Offences Act, 1953-1973. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

I thank the House for the courtesy it has extended in suspending Standing Orders to enable me to introduce this Bill, and I believe that its urgency will become obvious from the second reading explanation. Incidentally, a complementary Bill seeks to amend the Road Traffic Act. This Bill is introduced as a matter of urgency to cover points arising in a recent judgment of the Full Court. In the case before the court (*Willing v. Watson*) questions were raised as to the legality of the procedures normally adopted by councils in relation to the expiation of offences. The court held that section 64 of the Police Offences Act requires that a report be laid before the council before action can be taken requiring or inviting the payment of an expiation fee.

Of course, the common practice, which has been adopted for many years, is for a council officer to leave a notice on a motor vehicle, alleged to have been involved in the commission of an offence, requiring or inviting payment of the relevant expiation fee. This procedure is administratively much simpler than the procedure that section 64 of the Police Offences Act requires. The purpose of the Bill, therefore, is to provide statutory authorization for the kind of procedure that has been adopted in the past, and to protect the council against claims that could arise by virtue of the irregular procedures.

The provisions of the Bill are as follows: clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 amends section 64 of the Police Offences Act. The amendment to subsection (2) is purely consequential. The existing subsection (4) is removed and new subsections are enacted. These new subsections provide that an authorized officer of the council may give notices inviting payment of the appropriate expiation fee where he believes or suspects that an offence to which the section applies has been committed. New subsection (4a) specifically authorizes the giving of reminder notices. New subsection (4b) deals with the manner in which the notice is to be given. In particular, provision is made for giving the notice by affixing it to a vehicle involved in the commission of the alleged offence.

New subsection (4c) deals with the time within which the expiation fee is to be paid, and it corresponds to an existing provision in the repealed subsection (4). The wording is however modified to enable a council to require payment "within a period" specified in the notice. It is normal practice for the expiation notice to require payment of the fee within a specified period after the date of the notice. The amendments to subsection (5) are purely consequential. New subsection (8) protects the council against actions that may arise from the irregular procedures, and new subsection (9) merely inserts a definition required for the purposes of the new provision.

Dr. EASTICK secured the adjournment of the debate.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Standing Orders having been suspended, the Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Transport) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Road Traffic Act, 1961-1974. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

I thank the House for its co-operation in dealing with this complementary Bill, which is introduced in view of the decision of the Full Court in the case of *Willing v. Watson*. Section 44 of the Road Traffic Act provides that a person shall not drive, use, or interfere with a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner. This provision was not involved in the case to which I have referred. However, the Government considers it desirable to amend the provision because it is possibly arguable that a council inspector, in affixing notices to vehicles, is interfering with the vehicle without the consent of the owner.

The purpose of the Bill is, therefore, to make it clear that a person acting in pursuance of statutory power or duty is not caught by the provisions of section 44 of the Road Traffic Act. The provisions of the Bill are as follows: clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides that the provisions of section 44 prohibiting a person from driving, using, or interfering with a motor vehicle do not apply to any person acting in the execution of any statutory power or duty.

Mr. BECKER secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.

(Continued from July 25. Page 106.)

Mr. MAX BROWN (Whyalla): Last Thursday, when discussing the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Local Government Areas and their effect on parts of my district, I referred to the serious anomaly concerning the city of Whyalla and the Steelworks Indenture Act in relation to the payment of rates to the council by Broken Hill Proprietary Company. I believe the Royal Commission correctly recognized that the planning area of Whyalla should be extended farther west than the townships of Iron Knob and Iron Baron. However, even if the recommendation of the Royal Commission was agreed to (and this may be the subject of some debate), we would have the situation in which half the township of Iron Knob would be controlled by the council and the other half by the company.

This is a stupid situation, to say the least. Iron Baron would be fully under the control of the company, because it is fully covered by the indenture. In Whyalla the company has no responsibility to the council to pay rates: this may be an isolated situation in Australia, because I know of no areas in which private enterprise (and particularly large companies that are expanding in a decentralized zone) does not face up to its responsibility of paying rates to councils. I believe that any major industry with a responsibility to a community in a decentralized zone has the responsibility to pay council rates in that area.

Mr. Becker: How is Whyalla missing out?

Mr. MAX BROWN: I cannot reply to that question, because I do not have details of the value of the works and other information, but last year in the council's budget of \$1 000 000 the company paid \$8 000 in rates and that is a ridiculous situation. Since becoming a member, I have referred to this indenture, particularly as it relates to pollution. I recall that the member for Victoria once interjected and asked me what I would do about it. At the time I said that, legally, little could be

done, but that I would not stop trying to rectify what I believed was a serious wrong. We know that about four years ago many fish died in the area, and since then the fishing situation in northern Spencer Gulf has deteriorated. The company said it was not responsible for such a catastrophe as occurred there involving cyanide, even though a cyanide store was found beside the B.H.P. works which could have killed all the fish in Australian waters, let alone the fish in the north of Spencer Gulf. After investigating the situation myself, I decided that the fish had committed suicide! Also, fish died in the shipyard basin as a result of the discharging of hot water and chemicals from the boilers of the *Clutha Capricorn*. The water had been used to test the boilers of the ship. The company said it was not its responsibility, and, finding that the area of the shipyard basin was covered by the indenture Act, I suggested that on this occasion the fish were trespassing! However, this all relates to our environment, which is not a joking matter.

On June 5, a heading in the local press stated, "Major Pollution Curbs: Government Sets Time Limit on B.H.P.". The company said it would spend \$10 500 000 to rectify the pollution from its works and gave the impression to the people of Whyalla that it would do this out of the goodness of its heart. However, on June 7 it was stated in the press that the company had been told to spend \$10 500 000 as a result of an investigation by the Public Health Department. Unfortunately, under the terms of the Act, the company cannot be forced to do anything about pollution. I do not know the answer to this but it seems to me that, if ever an Act is outdated and unrealistic, this Act certainly is.

Dr. Wilson (Assistant Director-General of Public Health) has said that neither B.H.P. Company nor any other company could dictate the time it would take to comply. He said the most serious air pollution problems were from the blast furnace and pelletizing plant complexes, from the basic oxygen steel-making plant and from the coke ovens. He said also that the company had acted "quite responsibly" on the question of pollution control and that, despite technical exemption under the indenture Act, it had co-operated with the department's requirements and had never "waved the indenture Act under our faces." This may be true, but we still have to go cap in hand to the company telling it about its responsibility to curb pollution as much as possible, and we must wait to see whether it accepts that responsibility. I quote now from the editorial in the local press of June 5, 1974, under the heading "An Act of the Past", as follows:

... While it is recognized that Whyalla is cleaner than many industrial cities, it must also be conceded that a pollution problem exists here. The smoke and red dust are familiar to anyone. And Dr. Keith Wilson, Assistant Director-General of Public Health, says there are many other sources of pollution which are less obvious but still serious. For B.H.P. alone, a huge programme of pollution control is necessary, and it has to be well on the way to complete functioning within little more than a year ... The B.H.P. Steelworks Indenture Act of 1958 has been described by State and local government leaders as "an amazing document".

An officer of the company once described the Act to me as a package deal, to which I replied, "Some package!" The leading article continues:

Their main objections are to councils which place the B.H.P. plant outside local government boundaries, rendering it exempt from tax, and to another which allows it to pollute the environment unchecked ... Government representatives who deal with B.H.P. stress that the company's executives do have a very highly developed sense of social responsibility. The company is spending many

millions of dollars in paying rates for which it is not technically liable and in meeting pollution regulations with which it does not technically have to comply.

I do not know where the millions come from. The leader continues:

Those measures of the indenture Act have become a dead letter, but many people in and out of government still find them objectionable and vaguely threatening.

I certainly agree with that. The leader concludes:

B.H.P. itself has chosen to disregard them and live up to its social responsibilities. Because they have become a dead letter, they have no place on the Statute Book. They should go.

I do not disagree with those sentiments; indeed, I believe the present indenture Act has no place in our society at all. Finally, since I have been a politician—

Mr. Rodda: I thought you were a Parliamentarian!

Mr. MAX BROWN: Perhaps the member for Victoria may be kind to me; I do not know. However, I do know that, as the representative of an industrial city in a decentralized zone such as Whyalla, I have discovered a problem that I did not know existed, namely, the appalling situation there of broken marriages. This problem in Whyalla causes me great concern. Once there is a broken marriage one becomes involved with the legalities and technicalities of separation and divorce. However, the major problem involves the children who unfortunately have no say and no understanding of what has gone wrong between the parents. I have investigated the situation concerning children attending a child-minding centre known as "Rosslyn's" and have discovered a percentage of the children being minded there during the day come from homes which the mother has left.

Mr. Evans: Are you saying we should start to strengthen the institution of marriage?

Mr. MAX BROWN: I do not know; I am not prepared to answer that question at this stage.

Mr. Evans: It's a State-wide problem: it exists not only in your district.

Mr. MAX BROWN: In any event, it creates a tremendous problem in the community and also financially. The Government's responsibility in this field is financially greater than one might expect.

Mr. Goldsworthy: Do you think that the so-called permissive society has anything to do with it?

Mr. MAX BROWN: Yes. One of the major reasons for this problem in my district is that Whyalla is a highly industrialized centre comprising people who have come from all over the world and involving between 55 and 60 different nationalities, and that is a problem in itself.

Mr. Evans: Would the marriage break-down rate be higher than one in four?

Mr. MAX BROWN: I did not know that this was Question Time! I am pointing out that this is a problem, and other members no doubt have similar problems in their districts. Four years ago, prior to becoming a member, I did not realize that Whyalla had such a bad record in this regard. It is only since becoming a member and coming in contact with these problems that I have realized that they will need close attention during the next few years; and, unfortunately, it will cost money. I am pleased to say that the Whyalla Consultative Council, from within the Community Welfare Department, is now conducting a feasibility study into how serious this problem is in Whyalla.

I emphasize the need to provide suitable housing for the unmarried mother and the mother who is separated from her husband. Frankly, I do not know what is the solution

to the problem. Even if we agitated for a housing scheme to house mothers in this situation, some people in the community might say, "We know what kind of housing that is." Such comment would create a further serious problem in the community. I support the motion.

Mr. COUMBE (Torrens): In supporting the motion, I, like other members, voice my usual expressions of loyalty, compassion, regret and congratulations. We have heard a maiden speech in this debate, and that is somewhat unusual in the third session of Parliament. I congratulate the new member for Goyder on the speech he has made and I welcome him, for however long his stay here may be. I noted that, in reading his maiden speech, he referred to the Party of which he is a member and I wondered how he felt, because as he was speaking I heard the report of a comment made from Canberra by Senator Hall, a member of his Party, who was speaking at a Canberra Press Club luncheon just before the honourable member spoke. When Senator Hall was asked what he saw regarding the Movement's achievement in the long term, he is reported as saying that he did not see the Liberal Movement as a long-term venture, but saw himself being returned to the Liberal Party, albeit with conditions.

Mr. Goldsworthy: What has he in mind for the member for Goyder?

Mr. COUMBE: I do not know.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: What about the member for Mitcham?

Mr. Chapman: He's out electioneering now. He got the message, too.

Mr. COUMBE: The Speech with which His Excellency opened this Parliament is, in my opinion, a glorified public relations exercise; that is about all I can say for it. It is a complete whitewash for the Government's actions or its lack of action. One has only to read it paragraph by paragraph to see what it states, and I will consider it in more detail later. What concerns me is that we are now entering the third session of this Parliament at a time of complete and utter industrial upheaval of a magnitude that no honourable member can ever recall occurring in this State previously, and it is widespread through almost every facet of industry. Yet, the Speech contains no reference to any action the Government contemplates to correct this position. Further, we have received absolutely nothing by way of replies to questions from the Minister of Labour and Industry (and this was exemplified again today) to suggest that the Government can act in this matter.

It is apparent that the whole situation is slipping completely out of the Government's hands. Members of the public are extremely concerned at the situation today and are becoming completely fed up with the position regarding not only this Government but also the Minister's colleagues in Canberra. To emphasize this point, as I did the other day, I point out that the number of man-hours lost through industrial disputes in South Australia for the first four months of this year exceeded the man-hours lost for the whole of 1973. The Minister cannot be very proud of that fact. These cold, hard facts are contained in the latest bulletin of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. They are available for anyone to read in the Library.

Residents of North Adelaide, in the Torrens District, are extremely worried because they are facing real health hazards: their household refuse has not been collected for almost two weeks. All that is needed is an infestation of rats, and one can see the health hazards that would be created. This matter is referred to in today's newspaper. North Adelaide residents are faced with a ludicrous situa-

tion: the only way they could solve the problem of mounting refuse in the streets and houses was by the Town Clerk's opening the council depot at Gillman so that people could take their refuse there. What I fear will happen is a real health hazard arising in the North Adelaide section of the Torrens District and extending even into the city.

Mr. Gunn: Do you think that it will affect the district of the member for Spence?

Mr. COUMBE: It could because, once this kind of problem occurs, it could spread. His Excellency's Opening Speech is a hopeless document, little more than a public relations exercise. It refers to a conglomeration of Bills. The Government must have gone right through the Statute Book to see what legislation it could introduce; had it included legislation dealing with xylophones and the Zoological Gardens, it would have had legislation under almost every letter of the alphabet. We will get stuck into this daunting programme, as the Government introduces the legislation.

When members from both Houses gathered in the Upper House to hear His Excellency deliver the Speech, the gallery was full of the usual V.I.P.'s and visitors: a colourful spectacle indeed. These people expected to hear a programme of works and undertakings to be proposed by the Government for the next financial year. Although I do not reflect on His Excellency, I noticed that, after making the usual references to condolences, he had to start off with an announcement about dairy spread. That announcement just about set the tone for the whole Speech. With all due respect to my friends in this industry and to consumers of the product, this was a strange way to start off announcements of a legislative programme. Unfortunately, an audible snigger went through the public gallery. It must have been an embarrassing moment for the Governor.

Mr. McAnaney: It was different at the end.

Mr. COUMBE: When the list of Bills was read out at the end, there were amazed looks on the faces of those gathered, and they began almost to giggle. What a way to start a session! Then we heard references to planning and still more planning. Even the Hackney redevelopment scheme was dredged up again.

Mr. Mathwin: That's a hardy annual.

Mr. COUMBE: Yes. How long has that been going on?

Dr. Tonkin: I remember it was around in 1968.

Mr. COUMBE: Yes. Then His Excellency referred to gas fields. We all realize the importance to South Australia and its economy of the natural gas discoveries. No reference was made in the Speech to delays caused to the petro-chemical project by the Commonwealth Minister for Minerals and Energy (Mr. Connor). The Governor then referred to planning of a new uranium enrichment plant and to the Redcliff petro-chemical project, both projects affecting Spencer Gulf. These are most interesting ventures. On both matters, the Government was noticeably silent about the whole question of pollution of the environment. Not one word was said about this in the Speech. Environmentalists in South Australia have been properly concerned about the impact of pollution in this area. They are also concerned about housing facilities in the local towns.

The Opposition is also extremely concerned about several disturbing factors relating to pollution control in Spencer Gulf. Those who are keenly interested in this topic, including students, have raised some cogent points about the effect these industries will have on the waters of upper Spencer Gulf where the gulf narrows. No reference is made in the Speech to this aspect, although His Excellency

did refer to another committee: the State Energy Committee. I should have expected some statement about a committee's being set up to look at the environmental impact of these industries. Although I know that some work has been done in this field, I should like to hear more about it.

His Excellency then referred to the Housing Trust. I commend the trust on the interesting experiment in rehabilitating some houses in the city of Adelaide. Unfortunately, this will provide no additional housing, but it is a worthwhile exercise. The trust will also build 49 terrace houses in Carrington Street. This is part of a move to get people back into the centre of the metropolis of Adelaide. I am not sure how many extra houses will really be able to be built from the additional \$5 000 000 available to the trust, as the effect of inflation is not known. Having suggested the increase some time ago, the Opposition supports the rise to \$15 000 in the maximum housing loan. The Speech then deals with matters affecting the Labour and Industry Department. Last year, the Minister's department issued a worthwhile report on worker participation in industry. Members who have read the report will appreciate some of the points made.

Mr. Mathwin: There's not much guts in it.

Mr. COUMBE: Although I agree that some fairly specious points are made in the report, I think it is a worthwhile starting point. The Opposition supports wholeheartedly as a matter of policy the concept of worker participation in industry. We were pained (as I am sure the Minister was dismayed) by some disparaging remarks made by one or two leading trade union members about the work of the committee set up in this field in the Minister's department. In fact, the people who made these comments seemed to be setting out to rubbish and destroy this valuable aspect of employer-employee relationships.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: They haven't done so, though.

Mr. COUMBE: I hope not. I am sure that those remarks are not supported by members on this side. When I saw them, I was a little surprised. However, in looking for the real import of the matter, I took the trouble to see what other people had said about the subject. The Minister would know Mr. Forrester (Secretary of the Central and Southern Queensland Branch of the Federal Clerks Union of Australia). Mr. Forrester said:

Concerning the question of worker participation, this union is fully in favour of a system whereby workers participate in both the management and fruits of their labour. We believe there is a distinct difference between effective participation by rank and file workers, which is a democratic process, and the activities of the Communists and extreme left wing inspired worker control organizations. They are his words, not mine. I, perhaps, would not have used some of the phrases he has used because, by definition, there is a difference between our views on this subject. Mr. Forrester was there supporting the concept of worker participation. I would go a bit further than that. Members in this House, particularly the Minister, would know Mr. Jack Egerton (President of the Trades and Labor Council in Queensland). He was virulent and lashed out at some of the people rubbishing worker participation which, as I said, we support. He said:

Over the past few years we have had a rash of organizations all proclaiming their love of democracy and all professing to be much more democratic than existing trade union and worker organizations. Lies and misrepresentations are their stock-in-trade. They sneer at trade union organizations, union constitutions and rules, libel union organizations, defame trade union officials, and pretend themselves to be rebels and pure revolutionaries.

Mr. Egerton went on to say:

For the most part this group has no industrial experience, no regular occupation, no recognized organization or headquarters. The whole of the labor movement, industrially and politically, is generally smeared by these people. Unfortunately, a few union officials tend to regard these people as misguided young revolutionaries who, with experience and lessons of life, will finally support our trade union movement. This is completely at variance with the lessons of history. The majority of them will be union haters all their life. None of them will achieve a single act of benefit to *bona fide* trade unionists.

Mr. Egerton's comments are much to the point and I hope that those people in this State who are knocking the efforts of this committee and the organizations within the Minister's department, which are trying to foster better relations between employers and employees in worker participation and job enrichment and the like, will fail. It is the policy of our Party that we support this type of process.

The next paragraph of His Excellency's Speech deals with the Highways Department, and states that we are going to have a somewhat reduced expenditure on roads in the metropolitan area. What a polite way of putting it, a nice way of coating the pill with sugar. It is apparent that we are going to spend much less on local roads, and here I do not mean roads in the metropolitan area, but those right across the State. The Speech goes on to say that this would be the predominating feature of the Highways Department's programme of work in the immediate future. We read into that that there will be a markedly reduced programme of roadworks financed by State and Commonwealth funds under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act agreement. National highways are mentioned, too, but my point is that we must face up to this matter clearly. Replies given by the Minister of Transport this afternoon to a question from this side, and also on Thursday afternoon to the member for Eyre who raised this important matter, show vividly that South Australia's share of finance for roadworks is to be reduced drastically. Mr. Acting Deputy Speaker, your councils, my councils and every other member's councils will find that their roadmaking programme will be reduced drastically. In many country areas the debit order system will be even more curtailed than it was last year with the result that some council employees will be laid off.

The member for Eyre and the member for Frome indicated that councils in their districts had already experienced such a problem. Unfortunately, the same thing could happen in the metropolitan area, too. The programme initiated for the upgrading of some of our roads could fall behind schedule. I therefore pose the question: why is it that South Australia's allocation of funds under the Act will be drastically reduced? So far the question has not been answered. I am aware that the Minister of Transport attended the recent Darwin conference of Ministers of Transport, attended by the Commonwealth Minister (Mr. Jones). From reports we have heard about that conference, from statements made since, and from replies to questions, we are finding out that less money will be spent on main and local roads in South Australia. That important paragraph of the Speech was glossed over fairly neatly.

I agree, and welcome the statement, that the agreement provides for a major contribution by the Australian Government towards the cost of urban transport in South Australia. I assume that here we are talking about the provision of buses and of the upgrading of the Christie Downs rail link. The next paragraph of the Speech deals with the Royal Commission into Local Government Areas, which was the subject of a question this afternoon. Many councils have

written, sent telegrams or telephoned members regarding this matter because they are disturbed at the proposed alterations to their boundaries and the future administrations within their areas. The number of letters will grow, because it is only a week since the report was tabled, and many councils have not yet met to discuss it. However, when people in the areas concerned realize what is happening I am sure they will complain bitterly and contact members, including members opposite.

So far in this debate little reference has been made to finance and the financial position of this State. His Excellency's Speech contains several disturbing features relating to the future financial position of South Australia. Although, as stated, there has been an increase of about \$8 000 000 above Estimates in the financial assistance grant to enable the expected revenue deficit to be reduced, I warn the House that such action might not be repeated by the Australian Government to the same degree. In fact, I consider that statements by the Treasurer make a repetition most unlikely.

The Speech (on pages 7 and 8) refers specifically to the fact that inflation may result in a slow-down in the State's economy and that we in South Australia may suffer more severely than people in other States. The Treasurer of this State has given a warning about what may happen financially in South Australia, and we could suffer most in matters covered by the Loan Account and capital works.

On page 6 the Speech states that the rapid escalation in building costs has reduced the increased expenditure on school buildings from Australian Schools Commission funds. I suggest that this matter is serious when we are considering the provision of school buildings in our districts. All members want expenditure on the erection or expansion of school buildings, and we all face this problem; but Australian Schools Commission funds made available in the past year have done nothing more than offset some effects of inflation.

It is also stated on page 6 of the Speech that the Australian Government has refused to support a Loan programme growth rate of more than 10 per cent above last year, and that is a pitifully small increase. According to this document, we have already started the year with a deficit in Loan Account of \$4 000 000, and this raises the question whether there have been transfers between Loan Account and Revenue Account. The important thing to realize is that the future of the capital works programme this year, whether in schools, hospitals, or something else, does not seem to be bright, especially as the Government apparently has eaten up past Loan Fund surpluses.

I admit that at this stage we have not the financial documents before us, but members will recall that last year it was estimated that the surplus in Loan Account would be \$2 900 000 and that this amount, with the Loan surpluses of earlier years, would reduce the prospective revenue deficit. However, it seems that those surpluses from earlier years have been eaten up. Because of the Treasurer's statement in His Excellency's Speech, that seems to be so, because we have started with a deficit of \$4 000 000 and that amount, taken with the Loan Account position, means that there is a deficit of \$7 000 000 at this stage.

The Australian Government also has refused to provide additional revenue grants beyond the formula provisions. Most members will know, from the Auditor-General's Report or the Grants Commission reports, that the formula is calculated on the basis of the average level of wages at a certain date and the population of the State. I

consider that we need an alteration in the formula so that there is, in addition, a fixed recognition for the States, based on income tax. This system would assist us materially. Of course, I am well aware that, generally, the Eastern States have a higher income pro rata than we have, but other States make up for that position.

We in this State do not know what action the Grants Commission will take this year, and we must remember that in 1973 the Grants Commission Act was amended to include councils for the first time. Whether councils will receive grants from the Grants Commission in this financial year is yet to be determined but, if they do, I hope that the State's general grants will not suffer as a result. Councils need and must have additional grants to continue their functions, because at present most of them provide services that they cannot support merely from income from rate revenue.

The Australian Government's decision to restrict additional revenue assistance grants to the States means either a substantial curtailment of State Government spending or the raising of additional revenue by the States, because State Governments provide the bulk of essential services in our community, and there will be a severe impact on the provision of public utilities and services. The Treasurer of this State has announced extremely savage increases in State taxes. Unfortunately, most of these will affect everyone and all of them will generate further inflation. We will have additional imposts on liquor. The Commonwealth Treasurer (Mr. Crean), in his micro Budget (I do not refer to it as a mini Budget: it is one of the biggest farces in budgetary work that I have known), has imposed a severe liquor impost that will have a substantial effect on the brandy-producing areas of this State.

Mr. Evans: It will have an adverse effect.

Mr. CUMBE: Yes. Further, increased hospital charges have been announced, and an increase of 18.8 per cent in the price of gas was announced last week.

Mr. Evans: Will the sick suffer more?

Mr. CUMBE: They could well suffer more. This Government and the Government in Canberra are supposed to care for the little people in the community, but they are loading those people up with all these imposts. Mr. Crean has also announced increased duty on cigarettes and tobacco, and the increase in hospital fees in this State of between \$7 and \$15 a week is a solid slug. The increase in water rates, as well as the effect of increased valuations, will affect everyone in the community. What is to happen with motor vehicle registration and driving licence fees? The Treasurer's comment, "Sorry I had to do it", almost-brought tears to my eyes! Immediately after he had said that, the Treasurer trotted off to another State to assist in a by-election campaign: before this he had told us to vote for the Whitlam Government, the people's Government. However, none of the extra charges that were announced in June, one month after the Commonwealth election, were hinted at during the Commonwealth election campaign. This action showed the hypocrisy of the present State Government, as well as of the Australian Government in taking action to force States to introduce these imposts, because State Governments provide most of the essential community services.

I am deeply concerned about the future prospects of the South Australian economy, not only because of the imposts that have been announced but also because of the effect of inflation. I am particularly concerned about the future of the metal manufacturing industry segment in this State and about the effect of recent policy decisions announced in Canberra. The impact of these decisions

will be much greater in South Australia because of our reliance on these important industries, compared to the impact in the Eastern States. The Commonwealth Government announced a revaluation and a 25 per cent tariff reduction, and perhaps other action will be taken in the September Budget that may cause further problems in the metal manufacturing and textile industries. Also, the Johnson Brothers tannery at Mount Barker is having many problems.

Mr. Evans: It left that industry naked.

Mr. CUMBE: Of course. I quote what Dr. Cairns said about the 25 per cent tariff cut. Now the Deputy Prime Minister and maybe Prime Minister before long, he holds an important and responsible position in the Parliamentary life of Australia. He said:

The chief reason for the inability of Australian manufacturers to compete generally with imported goods is the high standard of living we enjoy in this country that follows from our hours of work, rates of pay, holiday, sick leave, and other fringe benefits of various kinds, all prescribed by law.

Last month, in relation to inflation, Dr. Cairns said:

The demand side of inflation is no longer pulling prices up. Wages and salary increases in 1974 will be large.

However, a report in yesterday's newspaper suggests that a cost-pull effect is causing inflation. What will be the effect on industry, on our Budget, and on the outcome of the State Loan Account? I have no doubt that inflation, rapid wage escalation, spiralling costs, inability to obtain supplies, lowering of tariffs, and the upsurge of imports are occurring when all indications point to a flattening out of demand and increasing unemployment. That is exactly what Dr. Cairns said a few days ago, concerning problems of articles imported from countries with a lower standard of living than we enjoy in Australia. The latest statistics about imports since the Australian Government decided to reduce tariffs by 25 per cent are for the 11 months to May, 1974, and show that imports into Australia totalled \$3 722 000 000 for 1973, but for 1974 the total was \$5 505 000 000, an increase of \$1 782 000 000 or 47.9 per cent.

I remind members that the import flow into Australia is estimated to be growing at an annual rate of about 80 per cent: that is almost unbelievable, but it has been indicated by the Commonwealth Statistician. Let us consider one example in the metal industry group, which plays a large part in South Australia's economy. We know that many refrigerators are made in South Australia and exported to other States. In respect of refrigerators there was an increase of imports during the 11 months to May, 1974, of 125 per cent. What effect will that have on our industries? Imports of motor vehicles, radios, electrical and electronic imports in May hit an all-time record, and I believe that the full effects of this upsurge have yet to be felt. I mention these things to highlight the likely effects on South Australian industries with a high labour content. I am worried for the families supported by such industries and the likely effect upon them if this flood of imports continues unchecked.

I believe that some of the recommendations of the Industries Assistance Commission are extremely disturbing to South Australia. The report states that in the next decade a fall of employment of 15 000 jobs is expected, mainly in the automotive industry. The report states that it is hoped to create new jobs in other industries to take up some of the people displaced. The retraining scheme mentioned by the Commonwealth Minister for Labor and Immigration (Mr. Cameron) is still some time away and

problems are likely to arise in South Australia before that scheme is started. I hope it works, but how will it operate? Will retrained workers from the affected textile industry be able to find employment in the metal industry, when that industry itself is being reconstructed and contained and when its own displaced workers are being retrained? A vicious circle could be created here.

What about tradesmen's rights that were talked about so much in the immediate post-war years? I can see real problems occurring, and I find it extremely difficult to reconcile this with the report that the Australian Government is conducting international negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to lower international tariff barriers. We all know about the many imports of Japanese cars and motor cycles into this country. I watched with some interest last evening a programme on the Australian Broadcasting Commission which touched on this matter and in which the Federal Secretary of the Vehicle Builders Union criticized sections of the I.A.C. report, and rightly so.

Mr. Gunn: And Mr. Cameron, too, for sending the workers to the brick yards.

Mr. CUMBE: That comment was made. I believe this report will have a far-reaching effect on the people of not only Australia generally but more especially South Australia, and I know the member for Albert Park through his former associations, realizes what the effects may be. Critical comments on this matter were made during the programme last evening. During the first 11 months of the previous financial year total imports increased in Australia by 47.9 per cent but the real significance is that in the metal and engineering industries, in which we are to the forefront in South Australia, the imports increased by 42.5 per cent. Those are really staggering figures and it is the effect on the metal industry that emphasizes the expected impact on the future of South Australia's economy. This must surely concern the Treasurer of this State, especially when he has announced the introduction of extra imposts. It was interesting and unusual to hear the Commonwealth Minister for Labor and Immigration (Mr. Clyde Cameron) say publicly that wages should be tied to productivity. So they should be, and it was a brave statement for Mr. Cameron to make. It is fundamental that wages should be tied to productivity, but are they? Not on your life! So what hope is there? Wages must be tied to productivity in some way if we are ever going to solve the problem of inflation.

Mr. Cameron had a lot to say about wage indexation and he has made further remarks about it today. I have doubts about the merits of this suggestion. Wage indexation in the form of quarterly wage adjustments, based on the consumer price index, will in itself transmit unusual movements in certain prices to the remainder of the economy and thus feed inflation directly and unnecessarily. Mr. Cameron expressed the rather pious hope in his submission to Cabinet and to the press today that certain things would occur if he went ahead with wage indexation. What will happen if this gets out of hand? I believe a great deal hangs on the outcome of the industrial meetings to be held next month under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Moore, as well as on the outcome of the next Premiers' meeting. I hope that at this industrial conference all parties will bear foremost in mind the national importance of making an arrangement that will balance wage justice with economic reality. I wish that conference well. I am not sure what will be achieved, but that is one of the hopes we have, and I trust that this conference will set a standard for or mark the

beginning of a new approach to solving the problem of relationships in industry and of the relationship as between wages and costs.

Having said that, I want to refer to one or two small matters concerning my own district. The city of Adelaide planning survey by Urban Systems was recently issued. This is one of the most fully documented studies of its type that I have seen in a long time. It affects not only the square mile of Adelaide but also the North Adelaide part of my district. I believe that, after this report has been examined (as the Lord Mayor says it will be) for about six months, and after all the representations of the various intended parties have been received, with some modifications a proper blueprint will be available for the development of the city of Adelaide. One or two problems regarding the transport system will have to be solved however, as most of the traffic coming to Adelaide from the north goes through North Adelaide. Some of that traffic must be diverted, because not all of it is destined for Adelaide, some of it going to the south, east or west, and surely that traffic should be diverted around North Adelaide.

The Government has refused an application by the Memorial Hospital Board of Trustees to allow it to expand and up-date that hospital, and this is not the first time that I have raised this matter. The three major church hospitals in the city of Adelaide (St. Andrew's Presbyterian Hospital, Calvary Hospital and Memorial Hospital Incorporated) applied to the Government for increased funds, and both Calvary and St. Andrew's Hospitals received theirs and went ahead with their projects. Memorial Hospital was asked to defer its project until the Bright report had been issued. But what action has been taken regarding that report? None at all! The Methodist Church, having done the right thing, submitted its report after the Bright report had been issued. However, it was told, "No dice. Come back with an amended scheme." Although the trustees then did that, the Hospitals Department, through the Minister of Health, said, "You cannot proceed." They have therefore missed out, and why? They missed out because they did the right thing.

Memorial Hospital fulfils an important function in this State's medical and nursing care field, and it is a complete disgrace and a scandal that it has been singled out for discrimination in this way. Most members would know of the valuable work that it does. All this hospital can do is either close down or continue, as it is now trying to do, under difficult conditions. It makes me wonder whether the Government has this attitude in order deliberately to close down some of these private hospitals so that it can take over all health services in this State. The way in which this hospital has been victimized leads me strongly to suspect that this could well be the Government's overriding policy. I support the motion.

Mr. OLSON (Semaphore): First, I take the opportunity to congratulate you, Sir, on your election as Acting Chairman of Committees. I know that as a result of your experience you will be able to perform your duties with distinction. I join with my Government colleagues in welcoming the member for Goyder into the Parliament and congratulate him on his maiden speech. I wish him well in his Parliamentary career. To listen to the member for Torrens, one would think that every increase in prices and in services that the people of Australia have been forced to pay has been caused by the Australian Labor Party.

Mr. Jennings: You'd think it would be confined to South Australia, too.

Mr. OLSON: That is so. But what about the increases that were imposed during the 23 years in office of the Commonwealth Liberal Government? Last December, the people of Australia had every opportunity to correct rising prices by supporting the prices referendum. However, they did nothing about it. Had it not been for the action of the then Prime Minister (Sir Robert Menzies) in 1954 of curtailing quarterly cost of living adjustments on the pretext that the Australian economy could no longer afford to pay them, we would not find ourselves in the inflationary position that we are experiencing today.

Dr. Tonkin: Bunkum!

Mr. OLSON: It is only because the unions fell so far behind a just living wage that they have been forced to take the action they are now taking. I consider it timely to warn Opposition members that the trade union movement will continue to press for wage increases until it receives an equitable share of the profits that are being made. One is heartened by the Government's intention to introduce legislation regarding secondhand motor vehicles. Although I have not yet seen the Bill, I sincerely trust it will provide protection to persons who purchase privately. Although a degree of protection exists for people who purchase from secondhand dealers vehicles costing more than \$500, there is absolutely no protection under the existing legislation for persons who purchase vehicles privately.

A case in point concerns a person aged 18 years who agreed to exchange a Holden sedan for a 1971 model Cooper "S" for a valued cost of \$1 600. One week after the purchase it was discovered that the gear-box was faulty and, when the vehicle was taken to a service station for repair, it was revealed that improvised parts that did not conform to the manufacturer's specifications had at some time been installed in the gear-box. In other words, the results were those of a mechanic's hobby or a backyard job which required a complete change of gear-box at a cost of \$300. With the replacement of other worn parts, it cost the purchaser over \$300 to make the vehicle road-worthy, and this was within the first few kilometres of ownership.

In this area people need assistance from prevalent unfair and sometimes dishonest practices. Because some buyers are unable to assess the mechanical condition of vehicles and have little knowledge of the relative merits, unscrupulous people are able to take advantage of them. It is therefore hoped that the Government will remedy the present situation.

In his Speech His Excellency referred to legislation regarding insurance being contained within the Government's legislative programme. The Government's wisdom in establishing the State Government Insurance Commission provided the motor vehicle owners of this State with a means of security when private insurance companies, with one exception, deserted them. I refer to compulsory third party insurance. At present it is possible to obtain such insurance only from Edward Lumley and Sons (S.A.) Proprietary Limited and the State Government Insurance Commission. I understand that the former will also soon be vacating this field.

Mr. Becker: Has it been asked to?

Mr. OLSON: I do not know, but a strong rumour is circulating that it intends to vacate the field. If this is so, it will indicate that the private insurance companies have once more taken advantage of a situation and are leaning on the commission for support in this field. I do not know how many private insurance companies are

refusing to accept comprehensive insurance policies. However, it is pleasing to learn that members of the South Australian public, recognizing the service that is being provided by the commission, are transferring their comprehensive policies to the commission. I say to critics of the commission's establishment that this is only the beginning. It will mean that greater protection will now be given the public. An article in the *Sunday Mail* of July 28, 1974, under the heading "Your car may not be insured", states:

Between 300 and 400 people are driving around Adelaide thinking they have comprehensive insurance cover . . . but they have not. They have policies with General Mutual Insurance Company Limited, formerly of King William Street, Adelaide. The company is in liquidation. It was ordered to wind up its affairs in the Victorian Supreme Court on May 24 this year . . . The Registrar of Companies in South Australia, Mr. H. G. Harris, said the company had been registered in 1969. His office should have been notified of the company's liquidation a month after it occurred, but no notification had been received up until Thursday.

In the circumstances, some people are under a false sense of security regarding their comprehensive insurance policies.

The Government's intention to pursue noise control and pollution control is most commendable to the residents of LeFevre Peninsula who will continue to be plagued by the actions of industry. Recently, a petition containing over 400 signatures was presented to the Minister of Environment and Conservation protesting against chemical fall-out. Although the design of some chimney stacks is being modified to suppress fumes from entering the atmosphere (thus safeguarding health), personal losses caused to property (include housing, motor vehicles, laundries and plant life) should be recoverable from companies held to be responsible. The Act should be amended to enable such a provision to be included. The recent escape of chemical used in the detection of natural gas at the Electricity Trust power station, on Torrens Island, caused discomfort to many nearby residents for over two hours. A police patrol, seeking to trace the source of the escaped gas, had to receive oxygen so that it could proceed with its duties. In addition, it was necessary for some people to receive attention from the St. John Ambulance Brigade and for others in a private hospital to receive medical treatment.

The operation of the domiciliary care services both in metropolitan and country areas is being enthusiastically received, because it enables patients who are chronically ill and who otherwise would have to spend prolonged periods in hospital to be cared for by relatives at home, if it can be demonstrated that they are capable of administering the necessary treatment. Not only does this practice materially assist in rehabilitating the patients: it also reduces hospital expenses. At present, an anomaly exists whereby many people devoted to assisting the chronically ill are being denied Commonwealth Government domiciliary nursing care benefits because of the age barrier of 65 years. It seems unfair that, because a seriously ill person, particularly a pensioner requiring continuous medical attention and wishing to be treated in his own home, is not entitled to benefit simply because he has not reached the age of 65 years.

If an invalid pensioner becomes chronically ill, a thorough investigation should be made and, if it is proved that he needs assistance, it should be given. I suggest that the Minister of Health in another place ask the Minister for Social Security to alter the criteria, framed by the previous Liberal Government, to permit an extension of this benefit.

A Bill in relation to building societies is referred to in the Speech. One cannot but be concerned by the long delay in obtaining finance from lending institutions because of a decrease in available funds for house building.

Mr. McAnaney: Who caused that?

Mr. OLSON: The member for Heysen cannot blame the Labor Party. Apart from the increased interest charges, which, in many cases, will create hardship with respect to the housing commitments of many young couples, I draw attention to the changed conditions applicable to people who seek loans from building societies and I quote the conditions recently amended by the Hindmarsh Building Society. In June, 1973, provided a \$2 000 deposit was lodged with the society, it was possible to obtain up to a 95 per cent valuation of a house and land within three months. Now, the waiting time for a \$13 000 property is two years. Previously, repayment of a loan over a 35-year term was about \$1.60 a week for each \$1 000 borrowed. This has now been increased to \$9.80 a month, or \$2.40 a week for each \$1 000 borrowed. Previously, a \$14 000 loan cost about \$22.40 a week. Now, a \$14 000 loan costs \$34 a week to repay. Previously, a breadwinner earning \$90 a week gross could borrow up to \$14 000.

Now, it is necessary for a person to earn \$100 a week gross to borrow up to \$10 000. Previously, a person could borrow up to three times his gross salary, provided that the valuation of the property was adequate. Now, a person can borrow only up to twice his gross salary. With a waiting period of about five months for settlement of loan approvals, and with escalating costs over that period, it is doubtful whether many members of building societies will be eligible for loans unless they act dishonestly by overstating their gross annual income. Purchasers who have obtained bridging finance pending the approval of a loan could be required to pay \$116 a month in interest charges. It is to be hoped that the foreshadowed legislation may assist in removing such anomalies.

I wish to refer now to the LeFevre Community Hospital, at Semaphore, and the difficulty encountered in having this 42-bed hospital fully occupied. Although the hospital is delightfully appointed, overlooking St. Vincent Gulf, there appears to be a reluctance on the part of members of the local community to avail themselves of the facilities at their disposal, in spite of the tariff being lower than that of any other community hospital in South Australia. My recent inspection of the hospital, in company with the member for Port Adelaide and members of the hospital board, established that the building was in excellent condition with additional land for future development. However, it was noted that the operating theatre required upgrading to conform to modern hospital design. The estimated expenditure to carry out necessary improvements would be \$300 000. With the urban development plan for West Lakes and North Haven in the immediate future, the demands on the medical facilities at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, where the waiting time for surgical cases is now two years, will be extended further. It is therefore important that the Government, in co-operation with the Commonwealth Minister for Social Security, should make finance available for this important project to proceed.

Although reference has been made to legislation to provide for a small claims court, it is disappointing to find that measures are not to be taken to ensure the return of bond money to tenants. One can readily appreciate that a property owner is justified in protecting his property from damage and from the failure of tenants to face up to financial commitments for the payment of rent. However,

I have records on file of cases where the payment of bond money is being used merely as a means of rent extortion. This applies especially to flat owners who use the flimsiest excuses to withhold the return of bond money to tenants. These unscrupulous owners appear to be taking advantage of the housing shortage as a means of exploiting potential flat dwellers.

Money paid by tenants for bond purposes should be subject to deposit in trust accounts with provision for Government inspection in cases of disputes between the two parties before the bond money is forfeited. I agree entirely with the member for Gilles that every effort must be made to help alleviate the housing shortage. The Housing Trust is to be commended for its endeavours to house the ever-growing number of applicants. Unfortunately, however, that is of little help to people who have been waiting up to four years for accommodation, living under congested and substandard conditions. Families in the lower-income bracket are not in a position to accept housing far from their places of employment, as they have no means of private transport; this adds to the waiting period for allocation of accommodation.

Some elderly citizens who have rented properties for many years have discovered suddenly that they are to be displaced when the property is sold over their heads, and they are being forced to live in caravans or in single-room accommodation. The recent increase in age pensions granted by the Australian Government has in some cases had little or no effect, because greedy landlords have immediately imposed large increases in rental charges. I know of a case where a lady, 80 years of age and too active to enter a home for the aged even if such accommodation was available, is awaiting eviction after having been a tenant in the one house for six years. She has no hope of finding alternative accommodation, although she has walked the district for six weeks and every avenue of alternative accommodation has been investigated. What chance have pensioners of paying \$20 a week for a single room when relying entirely on their pensions? The latest figures from the Housing Trust reveal a weekly allocation of 30 pensioner flats, but in that period 300 applications are received for this type of accommodation. These figures indicate the urgency for the Government to make available greater sums if aged persons are to remain in the community. I have much pleasure in supporting the motion.

Mr. RODDA (Victoria): In joining with other members in supporting the motion, I, too, express my regret at the passing of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, remembered as a former Governor-General of Australia. As a member of the Royal family, his term of office helped strengthen the ties of the Commonwealth. I have previously referred to the death of former members of this Chamber, Mr. Dawes and Mr. Edwards. I did that as a mark of respect to these former members, joining with other speakers who paid tributes to both gentlemen.

My colleague the Deputy Leader dealt at some length with the state of the economy. We find ourselves in rather straitened financial circumstances, and it is up to the Government, including the honourable member who has just resumed his seat, to pay heed to the situation. It is up to members opposite to support their Ministers in their administration of affairs of the State. We on this side, while being constructive, reserve the right to criticize. I hope my remarks will be constructive. Like other members, I welcome the new member for Goyder.

Mr. Keneally: How would you like a few more L.M. members?

Mr. RODDA: In a practical way, the honourable member helped the member for Goyder to be elected, and I will say something more about that later. I am sure the member for Goyder will find Parliament an interesting place. I am sorry to say that he has undergone the forces of splintering. Although he seemed positive about the vehicle he used to come into this place, I believe it is regrettable that a member of such an old and distinguished Yorke Peninsula family should have become involved in what the member for Eyre has properly described as a minority Party. The honourable member disagreed with the tab placed on his Party by the member for Eyre, saying that his was the growth Party. Some of my more wayward and daring colleagues would call it a city Party. From a rural point of view, the member for Goyder made some good points in his maiden speech. However, bearing in mind his position in a city Party, I am sure that the gravamen of his remarks about the man on the land will get extremely short shrift from the executive of the Liberal Movement. This is especially underlined by the great emphasis placed by that Party on the principle of one vote one value.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: You've changed the name of your Party; you're now a city-based Tory Party.

Mr. RODDA: That phrase rolls off the Minister's lips like a white ball along a billiard table.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: There's still the establishment in the Adelaide Club.

Mr. RODDA: I do not think I have much chance of getting into the Adelaide Club. I think it will do the new member for Goyder some good to heed what the Leader of his Party has said about one vote one value, because this principle will ultimately exterminate the district he represents. The member for Goyder will get cold comfort from the fact that Senator Hall will vote with the Commonwealth Labor Government to clear out country representation. Goaded by the member for Stuart, I will now say something about the Goyder campaign. Candidates were selected by three Parties, while yet another Party was rather distinguished by its absence. Mr. Gardner was the Liberal and Country League (as it then was) candidate; Mr. McIntyre stood for the Country Party; and Mr. Boundy stood successfully for the Liberal Movement. I think each of these candidates was worthy of his candidature. All three are recognized in the district as men of stature. They are good farmers who also are somewhat influential in civic affairs.

Members of my Party found the exercise in Goyder most interesting. The campaign attracted attention throughout Australia. It was interesting to be in the main street of Maitland during the campaign and to see some of the strange aspects involved. Noticeably, some hot-blooded women gave their support to the member for Goyder. Woe betide anyone who dared suggest to these women that Mr. Boundy should not be elected. Anyone campaigning against Mr. Boundy ran into much trouble from the heaving bosoms of women who were obviously captivated by the erotica of the now famous Senator Steele Hall. Whether we call it charisma or sex appeal, it was built up most successfully throughout the campaign, with these females taking up the cudgels for the Liberal Movement. If the member for Stuart wants to do himself some good, he will take some lessons in erotica of the Steele Hall type, although even Steele Hall can make mistakes. I suggest that the L.M. received most of the female support, although some women supported what is dubbed the conservative element. However, hero worship played a part in the campaign. In castigating the member for Eyre

(and undoubtedly inspired by the member for Mitcham), in this debate the member for Goyder said:

The member for Eyre yesterday referred to us as one of the minority Parties in this House, but figures in the recent Goyder by-election are illuminating because over 46 per cent of the primary votes and 66 per cent after preferences were distributed were received by me. That is a most convincing minority! We are not a minority Party: we are the growth Party in this State.

According to the Premier, about 2 600 Labor voters live in the Goyder District. Some of these people are good friends of mine. At Point Giles, I put the case of my Party to some of them as nicely as I could (and I do not think I am bad at putting things nicely), but I ran into a brick wall. They told me that they would support Mr. Boundy. As one of my old friends (the member for Adelaide) jokingly said to me when he heard I was going up there, "You boys have been doing this to us for years; you can't blame us for giving them a leg up." I do not blame the Labor Party for giving the Liberal Movement a leg up. I think we made a miscalculation and—

Mr. Millhouse: Only one?

Mr. RODDA: I will mention more soon.

Mr. Keneally: Did the member for Mitcham take part in the campaign?

Mr. RODDA: He was there, distinguishing the fields of Yorke Peninsula by his presence. I told Labor Party people to whom I spoke that I understood that they had been asked to support the Liberal Movement candidate, and they said, "We have been directed to support him."

Mr. Keneally: Directed by whom?

Mr. RODDA: I would not imagine that they had been directed by the Country Party. I think it is self-evident who had directed them. I think the miscalculation that we made was about the number of informal votes in that election. There were only about 230 of them, proving that the people in the District of Goyder are intelligent people. It was apparent that this strong Labor bloc (and I do not blame them) had got behind the present member for Goyder.

We also had discussions with Country Party people, and they made no bones about the fact that their candidate would be so far in front on the Saturday night that it would not be funny. Perhaps in sober moments they thought our candidate would be in front, but the Country Party saw itself as feeding off the dying carcass, expecting the Liberal Movement candidate to come last. However, we cannot blame them: if they set traps against the wind, it was too bad, and obviously they had not read the breeze.

I have never been in such an interesting campaign previously, nor have I met people so far removed from the representation in Parliament. I refer now to election posters. Early in the first week of the campaign we saw people erecting posters with much enthusiasm, and this was not confined to the Liberal Movement. The Country Party was in the area and, almost overnight, posters sprang up from Corny Point to Salisbury.

Mr. Mill house: We were well organized.

Mr. RODDA: As the honourable member will find out soon, his Party was extremely well organized. As one journalist put it, gazing down upon us from every tree was the furrowed brow of David Boundy. It was a dog's paradise: the only thing wrong was that the posters were too high. The only people who objected to the posters were the conservationists. What it did was give the place an election air. Things went along smoothly in that week. However, on the night of Sunday, June 1, something happened and, when people like me and others went

back on the Monday, there was not a Gardner's sign to be seen. That distinguished grazier in his roll-neck jumper was removed from the scene.

Mr. Millhouse: That was only a taste of what was to come on the following Saturday, wasn't it?

Mr. RODDA: Well, the honourable member admits to what went on. Many of Mr. McIntyre's signs, too, were torn down.

Mr. Keneally: Whose signs weren't torn down?

Mr. RODDA: The only signs that remained depicted the furrowed brow of David Boundy. Indeed, it was significant that they remained. I refer to an interesting sidelight that occurred north of Arthurlton, when some sleuths returned to see whether their signs had gone. There had been heavy rain and it was evident that one vehicle had backed against a high tree up which a long-legged parasite had shinned to drag down a poster. As one cannot see in the dark, obviously those involved were resourceful bushmen. Although they got their vehicle out of the mud, it was not without much trouble. Obviously this took place at night, because evidence was left behind: we have in our possession a series of envelopes with rather interesting names on them. We will keep these near our hot little breasts until one of the distinguished people involved chooses to write his memoirs. Nevertheless, we are curious about who tore down Gardner's signs.

I recall meeting a keen Liberal supporter from Mount Gambier who had been to Goyder during the week preceding the election and who said, "No wonder you lost the election. You didn't even have enough drive to put up any signs. The only signs we saw from Salisbury to Corny Point showed the furrowed brow of David Boundy gazing down on everyone." This was just as it was described so well in the press. The lesson is that if someone whips down a sign it must be put up again the next day.

I cannot subscribe to the utterance in the *Advertiser* that families were fighting amongst themselves after the election. One honourable member referred to homeless waifs: I thought that people on Yorke Peninsula were generous at heart. Nevertheless, they have made their selection and we accept him here in this place to represent his constituents. He has the job to do. I thought the *Advertiser* journalist stretched the truth a bit far, and I now refer to the things that this rather distinguished Australian newspaper, which has a reputation across this land, extending even beyond its shores, has written about members on this side, to whom it referred as conservatives. I now refer to an article published on May 30, 1974, by political reporter Ian Steele. It appeared in the *Advertiser* during the election campaign referring to an utterance from the lips of Senator Steele Hall. Senator Hall, among other things, castigated the Liberal and Country League Opposition (probably he was all pent up over that female support). Indeed, I should refer to the angry hot-blooded woman from Urania who gave me a send-up. The report states:

Mr. Hall said the Liberal and Country League Opposition was totally inadequate for the job and had not successfully challenged Labor in South Australia. There was no doubt that the Labor Government was cultivating a "tame L.C.L. Opposition." The Labor front bench had been careful not to unleash its capacity and put itself in a position of "political overkill." Mr. Hall said that for Goyder to elect a member "cast in the mould of the existing 18 politically identical L.C.L. do-nothings" would be simply to confirm non-Labor in Opposition in South Australia.

The new member for Goyder comes to this place charged with a supreme and high duty: to see to it that he removes the Minister and his colleagues from Government. Indeed,

that is the task that has been set for the member for Goyder. Concerning the *Advertiser*, not all is lost. One still gets some gratification. I refer to the article written by our old friend Eric Franklin in last Saturday's edition. He was awarding leather medals, but not without giving some members a swift kick in the backside at the same time. Mr. Franklin's article was read, I am sure, by all members with great gusto. It is as follows:

The Liberal Opposition seemed invigorated after the recess and inclined to be high-spirited and noisy.

Mr. Franklin paid a tribute to the member for Davenport. I think he awarded him a leather medal for doggedness in the face of counter-attack. He described it as the highlight of the Opposition performance. However, he spoilt his article by saying that it was the member for Mitcham who had come to the rescue of the member for Davenport when he was being attacked by the Acting Minister of Works, who refused to withdraw some unparliamentary remarks. Even now, members on this side are not sure how they go with the press.

About 12 months ago a young man working in the media got me into more trouble than he would think possible, and I think I should let him know about it now. On August 18, 1973, I was minding my own business, looking after the good people of whom the Minister of Transport spoke a moment ago, when I was confronted by a most angry constituent who wanted to know what in the name of blazes I was doing defecting to the Country Party. I found out what he was talking about after I read the *Advertiser*, which stated:

The Country Party had approached Mr. Nankivell, M.P. (Mallee), Mr. Rodda, M.P. (Victoria), and Mr. Gunn, M.P. (Eyre).

That was the first I had learned of this. In all fairness to the young man concerned, I believe he had been ringing my home that night to obtain my whereabouts to check on the authenticity of that report. However, the job had to go on, and members on this side took their fair measure of wallop. We have survived 12 months of it. I do not seem to have suffered anything from that adverse publicity. Sometimes I wonder, however, why we on this side come in for a certain amount of blasting.

Mr. Langley: Did they approach you? You haven't cleared that up.

Mr. RODDA: The honourable member never gives up. That is probably why he was so good at the things he used to do in the past. However, I am dealing with the Governor's Speech. It is a distinguished document which has been described in many ways and which will be described in many more before this debate is over. It is the Government's blueprint for this session's legislation. It consists of 20 paragraphs and it seems obvious that members will be here for some time.

Mr. Keneally: Some of us will be here longer than others.

Mr. RODDA: I would not be too sure of that. In paragraph 4 of his Speech, His Excellency referred to the excellent opening of the agricultural season but then suggested there might be doubts about its future. Something will have to be done to assist farmers. The attention of the Coast Protection Board is being directed towards retaining the shape of Australia as we know it, and no doubt legislation on this matter will receive Parliament's support. Paragraph 7 of the Speech states:

A new feature of the work of the South Australian Housing Trust relates to activity within the city of Adelaide. In and near the city the trust is engaged in the purchase of older houses and rehabilitating them. So far over 500 dwellings have been acquired under this programme. Since developments of this nature must be balanced between

rehabilitation and new works, the trust has also begun the building of 49 terrace houses in Carrington Street, and has plans to extend its operations in this field.

Housing causes everyone concern, because unless the community is properly housed there will be many problems, and I was pleased to hear the member for Kavel speaking on behalf of teachers and their accommodation needs. It will be the responsibility of the Housing Trust to house our people, but the present situation of high costs and builders becoming bankrupt underlines the inability of the Labor Government to manage the affairs of this State. This is a worrying time for house seekers. I am pleased to see that the Government is taking an interest in people and trying to improve communications between management and workers in industry. We applaud any move that will introduce agreement between management and workers. I have said many times that I hate the word "worker": people are people, and putting brands on them divides them.

A greater priority for national highways and a somewhat reduced rate of spending on metropolitan roads are matters that will be debated when the legislation is introduced. By legislation introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament this State will receive only \$45 000 000 for its road grant, a sum that is less than that being made available to Western Australia, and even to Tasmania on a pro rata basis. I understand a story has been circulated that our Minister had a row with the Commonwealth Minister at Darwin: perhaps he had good reason, but it did not seem to bear much fruit if we consider the Bill introduced by Mr. Jones last week in Canberra. His Excellency indicated that the Government would consider the operation of domiciliary care services, and I hope that these services will be extended into many areas in addition to Port Augusta, Millicent, Victor Harbor, Mannum, and the Barossa Valley, which were referred to by His Excellency.

A Water Resources Branch has been established in the Engineering and Water Supply Department. According to a press release from the Minister to South-East newspapers, there will be a new look in water conservation not only in the city but throughout country areas, and we will be interested to hear what the Minister has to say on his return from his overseas tour. The *Border Watch* and *Millicent Times* referred to top-level conferences in the United Kingdom and in Europe concerning this matter. The highlight of the Governor's Speech was the alphabet set out in paragraph 17 and, as the Deputy Leader said, if a Bill about zoology had been included, the list would have been complete. The introduction of the Country Fire Services Bill will be applauded, because such legislation has been awaited for a long time. I attended a joint fire-control competition between the Districts of Victoria and Millicent at the weekend, and there was public acclaim for this proposed legislation. Legislation dealing with friendly societies is to be introduced, and I believe that arguments are now developing between people interested in this matter concerning the board and directors. Close attention will be paid to this legislation when it is introduced.

Legislation concerning the meat industry is to be introduced, and I appreciated what the member for Goyder said last week about the South Australian Meat Corporation, as this organization is causing much concern in country areas. His Excellency referred in paragraph 4 to rural activities, and underlined the importance of primary industry to the State. The most recent statistics show that \$312 000 000 was earned last year by this State from planted crops and wool proceeds, excluding any

earnings from beef production. This contribution to the State coffers, coupled with the secondary industry contribution, is important for the well-being of this State. The Liberal philosophy is that we not only consider rural activities but also look across the board to other industries.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Why did you take "Country" out of Liberal and Country League?

Mr. RODDA: For very good reason. Recently, one of the Minister's constituents said to me, "Why in the name of blazes are you entitled to include the word 'Country' when I can't have 'City'? Why isn't it the Liberal and City League?"

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Why don't you include "City"?

Mr. RODDA: That would make it C squared. I am only a poor farmer, but a decision has been made, and we continue. In last week's no-confidence motion debate fears were expressed on behalf of the man on the land about the recommendations made by the Coombs Task Force and the actions that had been taken by the Whitlam Government, acting on that report. Those actions will remove some of the incentives that farmers have enjoyed. This is striking fear into the hearts of the people. Last weekend a prominent and successful farmer in my district came to me and told me that, in view of the cost factor that he was facing, he would cut his production in half. He said he would reduce his merino flock and organize himself so that his family could do much of the work themselves, and they would be able to pay their way. This is a bad thing for South Australians generally.

That person has done his homework and has worked it out that he can pay his way, because he is established and is a third generation farmer on his own land, with a freehold title and money in the bank; but, when we apply this formula of reduced output to someone who has recently started up and bought a property on mortgage, or to a family that has inherited a property and is beset by heavy succession duties, that kind of action cannot be taken. That situation emphasizes the problem facing the country now. It calls for a study and development of policies that will reach out into the market places and stimulate the production that this country needs in terms of a financial policy that will match it. In the wisdom he has acquired, I am sure the Minister must appreciate that.

I shall now say something about the policy that we put to the people at the time of the election of May 18. When we deal with rural matters, we must look beyond the boundaries of the State to the broader spectrum of Australia. Amongst other things, we find in the policy statement of the Liberal and Country Party the following:

With this in mind the Liberal and Country Parties have decided that there should be an institution of combined trading banks and other lenders in the rural sector to provide rural credit, and that this new institution would also finance plant, stock and equipment on a medium term loans basis at bank interest rates, rather than through hire purchase firms. The bank would finance machinery, stock and land purchases, lend for farm development projects, or expanding existing projects; refinance existing short-term rural debts. The terms of lending would be appropriate for the purpose of the loan: for example, 5 to 10 year loans for plant, equipment and breeding stock, and 15 to 30 years for the purchase of land. It is envisaged that the bank would function either by direct lending or relending through existing financial institutions . . . Australia is one of the most drought-prone countries in the world with wide seasonal variations and consequent difficulties and uncertainties for primary producers. The Liberal and Country Parties believe opportunities should be available to cut down the effects of these fluctuations. We support the

income tax averaging provision for primary producers. However, these provisions have limitations. The income tax averaging provisions, whilst of great assistance during a period of rising incomes, are not necessarily advantageous when income is falling. For instance, during a long drought period the tax averaging provisions would not provide any income security for the farm family. Therefore a Liberal and Country Party Government would set up a Farm Income Reserve Fund. This proposal is a self-help scheme, and no Government contribution is involved.

We did not intend coming to that C section, the city denoted by the double C, and touching it for some help for the farmers. The statement continues:

The fund could be subscribed to by primary producers in any taxation year. Interest payable on capital subscribed could be at the same rate as for short-term Government securities. Subscriptions to the fund would not be taxable in the year of deposit unless withdrawn in the same year. Withdrawals could not be made for a minimum period (6-12 months) from the date of deposit, except in the case of some unforeseen disaster (fire and flood, etc.) Apart from the restrictions mentioned, withdrawals could be made at any time. They would form part of the taxable income in that financial year. Primary producers may choose to use the income tax averaging provisions or become subscribers to the Farm Income Reserve Fund, but could not use both. The fund would provide additional flexibility to primary producers in assisting them to overcome fluctuations and reduce uncertainty.

As regards wool processing, the Liberal and Country Party had this to say to the wool processors of this country:

A Liberal and Country Party Government would encourage greater local participation in wool processing to save transport costs, increase the value of the raw product, and assist decentralization. New developments in treating wool-scouring effluent promise benefits through reduced pollution, and make it attractive for processors to set up in country areas where there is plenty of space and where the treated effluent can be a positive asset when "recycled" as irrigation. The wool processing industry should remain under Australian control.

Because of the way things are going now, the Minister and his colleagues in the Commonwealth Parliament will surely have to look benevolently at the problems facing some of our rural people in relation to rural reconstruction. I am sure the Minister has diligently studied the green paper that Senator Wriedt laid on the table of the House in Canberra a few weeks ago. The policy document states:

A Liberal and Country Party Government will continue the rural reconstruction scheme to assist (a) through debt consolidation those producers who could operate profitably but who, through the force of circumstances such as prolonged drought and/or probate duties, have become saddled with a high level of short-term debt; (b) through finance for farm build-up, those whose scale of operations is insufficient to maintain an economic enterprise. It also will assist those who, because of increasing costs and lack of resources, have to leave the rural industries.

Research and extension are relevant to the Callaghan report, which was laid on the table of this House. The member for Davenport rightly points out some of the shortcomings in this field, and I am sure he will develop that when he speaks. I do not want to encroach on that field but I give him full credit for commenting in a producers' weekly publication so relevantly on that report. The policy states:

The Liberal and Country Parties believe that there should be the closest liaison between those responsible for agricultural research and extension. Close links and exchange of information between fundamental and applied research workers in the States, universities and Commonwealth agencies should be pursued. Extension workers should have the opportunity of aiding the directions of research efforts. To achieve these ends, we will review with the States the basis by which research and extension activities can be better co-ordinated and fostered.

On the question of alternative land use, which has a bearing on the need for adequate market research, the policy statement continues:

Changes in market demand leading to new forms of land arid marine resources use, such as crayfish farming and soya bean products, are seen as important elements in future primary industry policy.

It was also stressed that liaison is encouraged between the State sphere and the Commonwealth sphere. The policy statement continues:

We will discuss with State Governments and research institutes ways by which new forms of economic resource allocation can be developed or existing industries invigorated to maximize and diversify productivity without harm to the environment.

In that document is a blueprint of what I have referred to. It would put primary industry on its feet and keep it on its feet, producing the commodities that the world needs. The member for Kavel referred to teachers, whom Governments and Parliamentarians can sometimes take for granted. I shall be rather one-eyed and speak about teachers who spend the major part of their careers in country schools. All country people should be eternally grateful to teachers who go out to the back-blocks and put up with many privations for the sake of educating young people.

I believe that the Education Department should immediately institute an assessment of the housing needs of teachers throughout the State. The houses provided for headmasters and deputy headmasters should be in keeping with the positions they hold. Further, a study should be provided where the headmaster or deputy headmaster can interview people about official matters without interfering with family activities. At present, a headmaster's family must vacate the living room if someone wishes to see him in his official capacity; this is not good enough. I have spoken to the member for Kavel, the Opposition's spokesman on education, about this matter, and he is sympathetic in this connection.

The assessment of teachers' housing needs should cover the whole spectrum of country accommodation for teachers. It should be a long-term assessment which should not neglect single teachers' needs. At Naracoorte 21 teacher flats are being constructed. It had been promised that they would be completed by the beginning of the 1974 school year, but at present plumbing and deep drainage work are being done under difficult conditions. Of course, the wet weather is hampering progress. There is an ever-increasing need for young teachers to occupy these flats. To their great credit, several young teachers have put up with much personal inconvenience while awaiting the completion of the flats. When they took their appointments, the teachers were told that the accommodation would be available; members can therefore see that it is urgently needed and that it will improve the efficiency of the teachers.

I am not raising this matter to chide the Minister of Education, because I have found him helpful and co-operative whenever I have brought a problem to his attention. Only four weeks ago he visited the northern part of my district, where we had discussions with teachers, councils, and people interested in the schools there. I know that the Minister, a former teacher himself, appreciates what is involved in these matters.

A fund should be set up to provide for teachers who have spent most of their career in the country and who wish to return to the city in the latter part of their career or for retirement and buy a house. Some such teachers wish to return to the city when their children are ready for secondary or tertiary education, and those teachers are then faced with the problem of buying a house. For this purpose they must have access to long-term loans at a reasonable rate of interest. It is impossible for a family man to save a sum sufficient to buy a house when he

returns to the city. I draw the Minister's attention to this matter.

At present a new building at Naracoorte Primary School is being completed at a cost of more than \$1 000 000. Further, the two-storey solid construction block at Naracoorte High School is well under way. These two major projects have been long-awaited, and I am grateful to the Minister for the progress made. Lucindale school is the only major school in the Victoria District still awaiting a solid-construction building. When I visited the area last week I found that much money had been spent on upgrading the existing timber-frame buildings and on laying carpets. The buildings have been made very comfortable, but I hope that this is not an indication that a new solid-construction building will not be built for a very long time.

I hope the Minister will soon be able to give the green light for a new building at that school. Such a building would be the imprimatur of a modern teaching centre; it would set the seal on the educational set-up in my district. For the small school at Mundulla, at which many distinguished people have been educated, many improvements are needed, an art centre being particularly necessary. The following is the preamble of *Australia, a land of things to do*, published in 1974 by the Australian Tourist Commission:

The object of this book is to encourage and, hopefully, help to satisfy this growing interest in discovering Australia. The Australian Government, for the first time, has made funds available for a national campaign to encourage Australians to see for themselves what their country has to offer . . . This book has been produced by the Australian Tourist Commission in co-operation with the travel industry body, the Australian National Travel Association, and State and Territory Government Tourist Bureaux for the Department of Tourism and Recreation.

When I went through this book I saw that the Jenolan Caves rated only a sketchy mention. I wonder how this grabs the Australian traveller. I then looked at the part dealing with Naracoorte and the discovery of the fossil caves, which, I learned from discussions with them in London, travel people regarded as the finest in the world. However, they did not even rate a mention in this book.

I hope that the Australian Tourist Commission, if it is going to spend large sums encouraging people to see their own country first, will expand on and do something better than what is contained in this book. I am sure that the Premier must be disappointed, because I visited Naracoorte with him last year, when we had long discussions with tourist organizations about expanding the local tourist industry, with the caves as the focal point. Despite this, when the Australian Government produced this book, it did not even refer to the fossil caves, although it did refer to the old mill and museum at Naracoorte. If we are to sell our country, which has its own saga and many stories to tell, we must, as I learned when I was overseas recently, take advantage of our natural attractions. I have much pleasure in supporting the motion.

Mr. ARNOLD (Chaffey): I join with His Excellency and members in expressing my regret at the passing of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, as well as at the passing of Mr. Edgar Dawes and Mr. Ern Edwards. Although Mr. Dawes was a member of this House before I was born, Mr. Edwards and I entered this Parliament on the same day in 1968. Indeed, I had the privilege of sitting next to him in this Chamber and of sharing an office with him. It is with much regret that I express my condolences to the families of Mr. Dawes and Mr. Edwards.

We in South Australia are at present faced with a financial situation which has never been more disastrous

and which has never deteriorated so quickly in the history of this State or this country. Only recently, following the presentation, of the Commonwealth Treasurer's mini Budget, the Premier said:

The Federal Government's new measures were not enough on their own to counter inflation in Australia, but they were a step in the right direction and could be followed by further measures in the September Budget.

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

Mr. ARNOLD: Asked about the likely effect on South Australia of Mr. Crean's mini Budget, the Premier said that, on present indications, it did not present any special problem in this State. In view of comments made by wine industry leaders, I do not believe that the Premier's remarks would be welcomed in the River districts, where industry leaders have said that the increased duty on potable spirits would have a disastrous effect on the brandy and grapegrowing industries. Obviously, the resulting price increase will further reduce the demand for brandy, sales of which had already declined as a result of measures imposed by the Whitlam Government in 1973. The 1973 Budget impost of \$1 a bottle on brandy resulted in a decline in wholesale figures of brandy of about 50 per cent. It is interesting to study some of the comments that have been made by brandy producers in Australia.

Mr. Coumbe: Is the Government killing the industry?

Mr. ARNOLD: Yes, it is the same old story: it is being choked to death.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: Do you support the industry?

Mr. ARNOLD: Yes, and I am part of it.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: Do you buy brandy?

Mr. ARNOLD: Yes. An extract from the *Advertiser* of July 26 reports the Managing Director of Angove's Proprietary Limited (Mr. T. W. C. Angove) as saying:

The degree of apparent malice in this imposition is exceeded only by the muddle of the Government ineptitude.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: Who said that?

Mr. ARNOLD: One of this State's leading brandy producers. He continued:

Such savage treatment levelled at brandy can only be constructed to severely cripple the industry, grapegrowers, producers and distributors. The Government is now taking more than \$1 000 a tonne for grapes grown and processed for brandy. The claim that this is a measure to control inflation is fatuous, if not downright untruthful.

Just what does the Government hope to achieve by this type of impost? Obviously, it will not have any effect on inflation. All it will do is force some grapegrowers off their properties.

Mr. Nankivell: And result in the importing of cheap French brandy.

Mr. ARNOLD: That is right. I am convinced that the Government is not in the least worried about whether brandy is produced in Australia or whether the market is flooded with an imitation product from France or elsewhere.

Mr. Nankivell: Mr. Cameron says we don't count.

Mr. ARNOLD: That is right. It is interesting to see what Mr. Cameron, the Commonwealth Minister for Labor and Immigration, had to say about Australian primary producers. He said that, if primary producers could not produce food without Government assistance, he would import food from overseas.

Mr. Nankivell: He believes in cheap French brandy, and to hell with the local industry!

Mr. ARNOLD: That is right.

Mr. Simmons: Should they get Government assistance?

Mr. ARNOLD: That is a good point. Mr. Cameron said, I believe, that it was a crime for the Australian taxpayer to have to subsidize primary production or to assist in primary production by means of a superphosphate bounty or anything else.

Mr. Nankivell: Why can't I buy a car without tariff protection?

Mr. ARNOLD: That is precisely the answer. Mr. Cameron was careful not to mention the enormous tariff protection that keeps everyone in Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney in a job in secondary industry. If the tariff protection were removed, how many Australians would be left with a job? If it were not for tariff protection, the cost structure would not be what it is today. As most primary products are sold on world markets, farming, fruitgrowing and all other forms of primary production would be so far out in front that they would not need Government assistance.

Mr. Simmons: We'll remember that.

Mr. ARNOLD: You do that; take off the tariff, and the fruitgrower and farmer would not have a worry in the world.

Mr. Mathwin: Look at the textile industry now.

Mr. ARNOLD: The only country I know of that has tackled the problem of tariffs in a realistic manner is probably the United States of America, which has a compensating fund into which a certain percentage of money collected by means of tariff automatically goes to compensate exporting primary industry, which is automatically put at a greater disadvantage every time tariff protection is raised on secondary industry in order to keep people employed in factories and in other forms of secondary industry.

Mr. Jennings: That's why they have no inflation over there!

Mr. ARNOLD: Yes, but it is not as high as the Australian rate.

Mr. Jennings: Oh, no!

Mr. ARNOLD: Obviously the honourable member has not read the latest figures.

Mr. Jennings: I've been there, and couldn't get enough to eat.

Mr. ARNOLD: Obviously, the honourable member did not find out what was going on. On the latest figures, Japan has the highest inflation rate, and Australia the second highest. The U.S.A.'s inflation rate is considerably lower than Australia's.

Mr. Jennings: I beg your pardon!

Mr. ARNOLD: It is considerably lower than Australia's. If the honourable member studies the figures, he will find that that is so. Coming back to the wine industry, it is a pity that the Minister of Education is not present in the Chamber, because I would like him to hear what I have to say. I quote from a report in the *Advertiser* of July 26, under the heading "River wines successful". I recall a few years ago having with the Minister a discussion on dry area wines as opposed to grapes grown by irrigation for wine production. The report states:

Berri—38 medals were won by Riverland wineries at the recent Brisbane wine show. An industry spokesman said yesterday that many were in the dry red classes which put paid to suggestions that quality red wine could not be produced from grapes grown under irrigation.

The Minister said that such classes could be produced only in the Barossa or at Coonawarra.

Mr. Nankivell: Loxton won gold medals for port.

Mr. ARNOLD: Yes. The article continues:

The Berri Co-operative Winery and Distillery, the largest in the Southern Hemisphere, was the most successful, gaining three gold medals, nine silver and one bronze. They also won the Karl Weidenhofer Trophy for the most successful competitor in the dry red section.

The point I am trying to make is that the wine industry in South Australia was far in front of that in any other State. However, the effect of continual imposts by the Commonwealth Government on brandy is that this section of the industry has virtually been crippled.

Mr. Keneally: Were prizes won for brandy?

Mr. ARNOLD: I hate to disappoint the honourable member but, as South Australia produces 80 per cent or 90 per cent of Australia's brandy, we take out prizes for brandy, too. As I have said, in the last 18 months, in an industry in which South Australia has led the field, taxation has had a crippling effect. When the previous Liberal and Country Party Government in Canberra imposed a wine tax, many representations were made by representatives of the wine industry and fruitgrowers.

Mr. Nankivell: And the Commonwealth member for Angas.

Mr. ARNOLD: No-One made a greater effort to have the wine tax removed than did the Commonwealth member for Angas (Mr. Giles), who was successful in having 50 per cent of the tax removed. As an election gimmick, the present Commonwealth Government agreed to remove the remaining 50 per cent. If my memory is correct, the Commonwealth member for Angas said at a public meeting at Berri that he would vote with the then Commonwealth Labor Opposition if it would give him an undertaking that, if it were elected to Government, it would not impose any tax on the wine industry. However, he was not given such an undertaking. Immediately on coming to office, in its first Budget, the Commonwealth Labor Government imposed a tax of \$1 a bottle on brandy. At that time, our Premier said that this was a far more drastic tax on the wine industry than had been imposed by the previous L.C.P. Government in Canberra.

That was only the first cut of the cake. The Commonwealth Labor Government has now imposed a tax of another 3c a nip or 78c a bottle on brandy, without sales tax. When this is carried through, it amounts to another \$1 a bottle. We must be realistic. The wine industry employs many South Australians. Many people in the industry are now unable to rehabilitate their properties, because their financial return is insufficient. The Commonwealth Government now receives more than \$1 000 a tonne on brandy grapes, whereas on last year's prices a grower received \$69 a tonne. Some growers are being forced off their properties because they cannot meet their commitments. If this is the way the Commonwealth Government intends to operate and if this is its attitude towards primary industry, there is little future for those engaged in this field.

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Crimes): Order! There is far too much audible conversation.

Mr. ARNOLD: It is interesting to note that, although the present Commonwealth Government is not very interested in primary production, about 56 per cent of Australia's overseas earnings comes from this industry. Members opposite and their Commonwealth colleagues apparently subscribe to the idea that the country sector does not really count, as not enough people live in the country to matter anyhow. That statement was made on a television programme by the Minister for Labor and Immigration (Mr. Cameron).

Mr. Payne: How many bottles of brandy come from a tonne of grapes?

Mr. ARNOLD: The yield varies considerably depending on the Baume (sugar content) level of the grape. This level determines the alcoholic content of the wine produced from the fruit. From that content is determined the yield of the spirit. As this varies all the time, an exact figure cannot be given of the quantity.

Mr. Keneally: Then your figure of \$1 000 a tonne would vary too.

Mr. ARNOLD: That sum of \$1 000 is an average figure. I take it that, as Mr. Cameron is a senior member of the Commonwealth Cabinet, he reflects the attitude of his colleagues towards country people and primary production. The present Commonwealth Government has the first Cabinet since Federation in which there is not a farmer.

Mr. Keneally: And it's about time.

Mr. ARNOLD: The honourable member says it is about time, yet 56 per cent of Australia's overseas income is raised by primary producers.

Mr. Keneally: Senator Wriedt is as good a Minister for Primary Industry as you could have, and the industry accepts that.

Mr. Nankivell: He's always ready with excuses.

Mr. ARNOLD: What sort of a go does he receive from the other Cabinet Ministers? I do not have any complaint about Senator Wriedt as an individual.

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member should address the Chair and not engage in debate across the Chamber.

Mr. ARNOLD: Yes, Sir. Interjections are out of order and should be ignored. I refer to another point made by His Excellency. South Australia is almost dependent entirely on water from the Murray River, and any further expansion of the State's water supply will come largely from that source. His Excellency stated:

A Water Resources Branch has been established in the Engineering and Water Supply Department.

I hope that means we will at long last get some action from the Minister of Works, who has been making excuses for a long time to account for the fact that nothing has happened. The Gutteridge, Haskins and Davey report on salinity control has been available for some time, yet little has happened. It is freely acknowledged that the Disher Creek evaporation basin at Renmark contributes anything up to 300 tonnes of salt a day into the Murray River when that basin is at full capacity. I have asked the Minister of Works on several occasions when his department will find a suitable site, well outside the Murray basin area, where saline drainage water can be disposed of so that there is no chance of its returning to the river system. His reply has always been that the matter is still under investigation. These investigations have been continuing ever since the Government came into office in 1970. That is a long time in view of the amount of action that has been taken. Virtually no progress has been made in removing the effect of the existing evaporation basin on the Murray basin, other than the establishment of further evaporation basins on the banks of the Murray.

There is a current demand in South Australia for an increase in the entitlement of water from the Murray system. In the 1968-70 period the Liberal and Country League Government negotiated an increase from 1 537 500 megalitres to 1 845 000 ML. When the Minister of Works has been questioned about the availability of additional water from the Murray River for irrigation, his

comment is that South Australia is already over-committed and that the likelihood of additional water being available for irrigation purposes is slight. The sooner the Government gets on with the job and negotiates a further increase in South Australia's allocation, if this State is already over-committed, with the additional water to be supplied from Dartmouth, the better it will be, especially in view of the continued expansion of irrigation in the Eastern States. The *Area News*, published in Griffith (New South Wales), on Friday, June 14, 1974, states:

Increased area of wine grapes on the Murray Irrigation Area approved. The area under wine grapes on the Murrumbidgee irrigation area will be increased by about 4 000 acres during the next three years.

There is that much development there, yet there is absolutely no room for expansion in South Australia, according to the Minister. Currently, much of the peach production in the Goulburn Valley has been destroyed by floods.

Mr. Keneally: Who would want to expand at \$69 a tonne?

Mr. ARNOLD: Those growers could exist if the Government would let them, but it is strangling their activities. Here is a product from which the Government can reap in excess of \$1 000 a tonne, leaving a meagre \$79 for the grower. Yet all the grower seeks is a reasonable return on his capital investment. In these circumstances he would be happy having a viable unit and not being dependent on the State in any way. This industry can exist without any trouble, as long as it is not strangled by the Government and the sooner the Government wakes up to that, the better. I was referring to the unfortunate position of peach growers in the Goulburn Valley, where a large acreage has been destroyed through flooding.

South Australia is ideally suited to make up this loss. Most people with a knowledge of agriculture readily agree that South Australia has an environment well suited to peach production. We have the necessary processing factories, which have the capacity to handle any additional production. However, as Government policy stands, water is not available for the expansion of this industry, despite this being a golden opportunity for this State to enter the field. Moreover, people in the Goulburn Valley will be hesitant to replant orchards in low-lying areas that have just been flooded out. Unless the fruit is produced elsewhere in Australia, it will have to be imported for a considerable time.

South Australia has the land, but it does not have the water or the go-ahead from the State Government to grow this fruit. Greater use could be made of South Australia's water supplies. Anyone who has made a study of the Murray River system will know that no other river system in the world has as great a variation in the rate of flow as has this system. It has varied from a minimum flow of about 615 000 Ml in a dry year to 55 350 000 Ml in the 1956 flood year. No other river system on which I have obtained figures has a comparable variation in flow rates.

Obviously, permanent development can be tied only to the guaranteed minimum quantity. Currently that is 1 537 500 Ml, which we hope will soon be increased to 1 845 000 Ml, when Dartmouth dam is operating. Liberal Party policy is to make far greater use of our water than is being made today. Instead of tying the divertee's operations to a given quantity of water, they would be tied to the quantity available in the period of restricted flow. In other words, the quantity of water allocated to the grower or divertee in accordance with his licence would be divided on the same basis as South Australia's allocation is divided in the 12 months of the year, from a low in the winter months to a high in the summer months, the period of

greatest use. In periods of free flow the divertee would not be tied to his monthly allocation of water, as this would occur only in months of restricted water availability. By this means additional crops can be produced, such as peas and tomatoes, which can be grown and used for canning. In this way canneries will be able to work for more than three or four months a year.

At present large canneries and processing plants, with enormous capital investment, work for a short period of the year, but if we make greater use of free-flow water these plants could be worked for seven or eight months of the year, thus considerably reducing the net cost of each can. Since this Government has been in office it has not made much progress with water quality. Every week we hear from the media a continuing call by the South Australian Dried Fruitgrowers Association, the Murray Development League, the Renmark Irrigation Trust, and private irrigators for improved water quality, but little action is taking place. Although water quality is one of the most important aspects, it has to be organized in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia if we are to have proper control, but we must put our own house in order first before condemning Victoria and New South Wales.

I refer to two areas in my district: first, the Ral Ral Division of the Lands Department irrigation area and, secondly, the Cadell irrigation area. Both have similar problems, and members may recall that last week I presented a petition from fruitgrowers in the Chaffey area (which is the Ral Ral Irrigation Division) in which the fruitgrowers pleaded for leniency in regard to water rates, because of the floods earlier this year followed by downy mildew and other diseases that virtually wiped out their crops. They made representations to the Minister about the \$5 a hectare rebate that had been eliminated. This rebate had existed for 50 years, but was removed at this critical time. The petitioners suggested that the department was neglecting the situation in part of the district that needed water for special irrigations, and referred to the rehabilitation of the irrigation distribution system for which the Government had set out a programme in the Chaffey area. However, after two-thirds of it had been completed, the Government decided that the remainder could wait for several years.

Until the system is completed it cannot work effectively to provide water continuously to the fruitgrower. Members will recall that the Renmark Irrigation Trust distribution system was recently installed, and part of it is now operating. It provides water on a continuous basis: a grower can telephone the office of the trust, order the quantity of water he wants, and be supplied with it within 48 hours. Until the Chaffey distribution system is completed, this sort of supply cannot be available to people in that area. It is obvious that if a project is started it must be finished, even if it means taking longer to begin another section in a different area. It would be cheaper in the long run, and we have seen too much of this piecemeal and makeshift type of work used supposedly to satisfy everyone, but satisfying no-one.

This type of construction results in much of the work having to be done a second time. I appeal to the Government that, when entering into a project like the rehabilitation of irrigation systems in the Riverland, it should complete the job. The Cadell irrigation area has had a real drainage problem since 1931. Last year I introduced to the Minister a deputation from the Cadell Irrigation Area Growers Drainage Association, which asked for assistance to construct internal drainage within properties in the Cadell area. The Government has installed a modern and comprehensive drainage scheme but, unfortunately, unless

growers are given assistance, they will be unable to install internal drains and be able to use the comprehensive system provided by the Government. I cannot see how the Government can justify spending money on this drainage scheme unless it ensures that the scheme is effectively used.

Unless assistance is given, similar to that given to war service land settlers by the Commonwealth Government by which drains were constructed on properties, there can be no justification for the enormous expenditure on this drainage system. Over 120 hectares in the Cadell irrigation area has now been excised from the rates, purely because of seepage. An inspection of that area will reveal that the surface water now is greater than ever before. This has been brought about partly because the new comprehensive drainage system is sealed, so it does not provide for any natural surface drainage. The old system was an open channel system that took away much of the surface water, but today in some parts of Cadell the roads are impassable and completely under water, which is all drainage water.

The drainage association has invited senior officers of the Lands Department and the Minister to go there and make a decision. We have been trying to get a decision from the Minister on this matter for some 12 months but unfortunately, so far, we still do not know what the Government's decision will be. Unless Government assistance is given to that area, it will continue to regress. Further areas will become seeped through, which will reduce the rate revenue collected by the Lands Department. So, unless assistance is given, the district will continue to slip back and there is absolutely no justification for allowing that to continue, because the money that has already been spent there must now be put to profitable use and the district must be rehabilitated.

Finally, I comment briefly on the tourist industry in this State, and perhaps the National Parks and Wildlife Service. In many of our industries today, competent advisory councils or boards are set up to advise the various Ministers on tourism, national parks, wildlife, agriculture—in fact, a wide range of matters. Unfortunately, much of the work done by these advisory bodies never sees the light of day. They report to the Minister and the Director. If the Minister does not like the recommendations of an advisory body, that is all there is to it; but, most of the advisory bodies in existence today in this State are comprised of a good cross-section of practical and academic people, the best available in the State. It is depressing for a group of people like this, who do much valuable work in advising in these various fields, to have very little notice taken of their work. I should like to see most of these advisory bodies made into statutory bodies that not only advise the Minister and the department but also present an annual report to Parliament so that their work for the year is made available for use. It will be tabled in this House and far greater use can be made of the recommendations of those bodies.

It is only right and proper that this should be done. For many competent people to be giving up their time sitting on these councils and boards and then for little notice to be taken of their work or findings is a great waste of their time and effort. I trust the Government will consider making them statutory bodies which, as I say, will report to Parliament annually so that most of their work and recommendations will be available to this House and the public and so will be of far greater value to the State than it has been in the past.

Mr. BLACKER (Flinders): I support the motion so ably moved by the member for Gilles and seconded by the

member for Salisbury. I, too, express my regret at the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester and my sympathy to the families of the late Mr. Dawes and the late Mr. Ern Edwards. Although I did not know Mr. Dawes, I did know Mr. Edwards. I had many an association with him, both for and against him, and was a colleague of his once in an election to a grain industry committee. I am, however, disappointed with the contents of the Governor's Speech. It is a document prepared to present high ideals and some optimism on behalf of the Government, but it lacks the practicality so necessary with today's problems. But, before I come to deal with that, I congratulate the member for Goyder on his election. I hope he gets the support and co-operation from other members of the House that I have received. I am pleased with the co-operation I have received from all sections of the House. One disturbing feature of the Speech is the fourth paragraph, which deals with rural policy.

Mr. McAnaney: They do not mention it, do they?

Mr. BLACKER: Yes; it is mentioned in paragraph 4, which comprises 11 lines, seven of which deal with the weather and the prevention of rust and the last four of which deal with "dairy spread". Unfortunately, being on the front page of the Speech, that tends to indicate its whole calibre but the importance given to primary industry has been placed on this new product called "dairy spread". I am not knocking that; it is a worthwhile product but, if that is the only thing about the rural industries in South Australia to be mentioned in the Speech, we should take another look. However, this points to the selling out of the rural industry by the Labor Party. The importance of the rural industries has been lost, and Labor Party members make no secret of the fact that they have wiped their hands of the rural industry, on the ground that it does not play an important part in the life of South Australia.

Mr. Keneally: We like to eat, just as you do.

Mr. BLACKER: The member for Stuart has raised an important matter, which every South Australian should take to heart: he does like to eat the type of food he likes to eat. We cannot contemplate synthetic meat, tinned cows or anything like that: it is not a feasible proposition. So, we must realize that it is necessary for primary industry to be an effective part of this State's economy. One section of the community cannot do without the other: the metropolitan area is the market for primary industry, and in many ways the rural areas provide a market for secondary industry.

Unfortunately, we could not learn from His Excellency's Speech very much about the Labor Party's rural policy. Primary producers are often sold short not only by Government spokesmen but also in the press. I do not wish to denigrate the press; it only reports what happens and what is said by others. It has been supposed that the taxpayers have been subsidizing the wheat industry and that the taxpayers were to pay \$1.20 instead of \$1.10. I point out that the 10c difference is the wheatgrowers' money; they are not being subsidized by the taxpayers. It simply means that they will get 10c extra payment for their grain in the first instance, rather than waiting. So, the wheatgrowers are not getting a grant from the taxpayers. If we put wheat on the Australian market at the world parity price, the home consumption price of the raw product would double, and the price of bread would double. Who is subsidizing whom? The primary producers are putting wheat in the hands of Australian manufacturers at a subsidized rate.

The Hon. D. H. McKee: They are getting guaranteed payment, though.

Mr. BLACKER: That is right. On the other hand, who is taking the risk? The Government is guaranteeing certain amounts, but it refused to guarantee sales to Egypt. If there was a cash market, it should have been accepted. The price of meat to the producer has been halved in the last few months, but meat is not much cheaper in the shops. What has been portrayed to the public about the wool industry? I have been in that industry for between 10 years and 15 years, and never once have I sold wool on a clean kilo basis; it has always been sold in the greasy wool stage, and the price has been in terms of so many cents for each kilo greasy. This matter is confusing when it is portrayed to the press; metropolitan people often say that the producer is getting, say, 300c for each clean kilo. That sum sounds to be big money—300c for a handful of wool. However, if we change that back to cents for each pound greasy, we find that we are getting 81c for each pound greasy.

Mr. Keneally: Was that a good price?

Mr. BLACKER: It was considered good in 1952, but it is very nearly the same nowadays. However, our costs have increased a little since 1952! It has been asked, "Why should one section of the community have to bear the cost?" All the costs are handed down to the primary producers. They have to bear the extra costs, but their returns remain stationary. A recent editorial on the wool marketing system levelled criticism at the Australian Wool Corporation, about which many doubtful insinuations have been made. Who are the people who criticize the corporation? All it is doing is trying to stabilize the price of wool at a figure no more than what it was 20 years ago. Let us remember that some sections of the community go on strike to boost their returns. We hear insinuations that there is artificial manipulation, but all the insinuations are the very things that give buyers the ammunition to manipulate the market. I do not think anyone can criticize the industry for trying to maintain the base price at a level that applied 20 years ago.

Mr. Keneally: There are other people in South Australia besides farmers.

Mr. BLACKER: For the benefit of the honourable member, I point out that I have already stressed that it is necessary for all sections of the community to work together. Comparisons have been made between the viability of the wool industry and that of the synthetics industry, and it has been implied that wool is a lost cause. What is the base product of synthetics? The source of petroleum base, however, is very limited. I guarantee that wool will be with us for longer than petroleum will be, because sheep can be farmed and managed.

Mr. Duncan: Why doesn't the wool industry get rid of the auction system and sell wool overseas on a sample basis?

Mr. BLACKER: I do not deny that various marketing systems may have potential. We must support the industry which has helped to build Australia and which will be with us for many years to come. The most recent *Quarterly Review of Census and Statistics* shows that every person in Australia paid to Commonwealth revenue \$496.22 in direct or indirect taxation. Also, every person in South Australia paid \$110.39 to State revenue. That means that a total of \$606 is paid each quarter in either direct or indirect taxation. A man with a wife and two children will therefore be paying about \$2 424 a year in this way, for which every family man will be responsible to the State. One must agree, therefore, that per capita a considerably greater sum is emanating from the rural industry than from other industries in this regard.

Mr. Keneally: I wouldn't mind being the highest taxpayer in this country, because it would mean that I was the highest income earner.

Mr. BLACKER: Unfortunately, some are sluggish more than others. In paragraph 6 of his Speech, His Excellency deals with natural resources, some aspects of which have raised considerable doubt. The Speech refers to natural gas and the need for rationalization of presently known reserves. Although we have hardly got a start on gas reserves, we are told that we must rationalize. The development of a petro-chemical industry at Redcliff Point was also referred to as an important aspect of this State's resources, yet we are talking about rationalization. Although I do not suggest that we should have open slather, I ask whether we are proceeding along the correct lines.

Speculation regarding the establishment of a uranium enrichment plant in the Spencer Gulf area makes one wonder about a serious pollution problem. I understand that the potential hazards of this plant are greater than those concerning the petro-chemical consortium at Red Cliff Point. The latter issue has already been brought to light. As members know, I have had a considerable interest in the Redcliff project, mainly because many of my constituents have been vitally concerned about what could happen as a result of its operation. Certainly, not enough evidence has been placed before the South Australian public on which it could make any decisions. Although we have been assured many times that there will be no pollution, that is all we have been told: no document or evidence has been presented to us. Although the South Australian Environment and Conservation Department issued a publication in May, 1974, it is only an "if, but and maybe" document, because it contains no definite plans or information.

An interesting factor that is raised in this document is that no-one has been to see whether any marine growth has occurred on the submarine pipeline from Mambray Creek. One can only assume, if this aspect has not been considered, that practically nothing has been done regarding the project. Despite this, we are told that the indenture is to be signed. The member for Whyalla condemned many of the aspects of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited indenture and referred to the protection of the environment in and near Whyalla. If this is the value that we place on an indenture, what guarantee have we got regarding protection of the upper reaches of the gulf?

Pollution can be controlled, but at a price. It must be remembered that there is a limit regarding the economic viability of any complex, and somewhere we must decide to allow a certain amount of pollution for which the State must pay. Members would like to know where that demarcation line lies and how much pollution the Government will allow to contaminate the upper reaches of the gulf, because there will be contamination. No-one can say that there will not be.

Mr. Coumbe: Is it in a narrow part of the gulf?

Mr. BLACKER: It is, and a swinging basin for ships will have to be dredged. It has been suggested that ships with capacities of 100 000 tonnes will go there. However, although this has been denied, this figure is still suggested in print. We are given so many different views. After a debate in this House, a letter was sent to me by the Minister of Development and Mines, whom I thank for his consideration. However, his letter suggested a different figure, stating that ships of up to 70 000 t would go there and that the water would be 15 metres deep. The next letter I received stated that the ships of up to

100 000 t capacity would be involved and that the water would be 20 m deep. Although there is 20 m of water within 5 kilometres of Red Cliff Point, it is in a hole, and what good is 20 m of water if it is in a hole and we cannot get the ships out? We were assured previously that no dredging would occur. So the facts do not add up.

Mr. Evans: Will the tide help?

Mr. BLACKER: Perhaps exceptionally high tides, but I do not know. This causes problems. To suggest that there will be absolutely no pollution in the gulf is the wildest of dreams. We will have pollution because of the ethylene dichloride which is to be produced there and which is heavier than water. If it is split, it goes straight to the sea-bed and there is no known means of removing it. Only one spillage needs to occur, and that will be it. We cannot afford to take risks of this nature. One could probably ask hundreds of questions on this matter. As this will be a closed causeway, will we have another Patawalonga boat haven sand problem? There are indeed many problems. I should like to know all these things, and I certainly cannot support this scheme as members have not been provided with sufficient information.

Mr. Coumbe: How far will it be from the berth to the other side of the gulf?

Mr. BLACKER: I cannot say.

Mr. Coumbe: Is it fairly narrow?

Mr. BLACKER: The shipping lane is fairly narrow. Although I am not sure, I think the distance would be about 5 km. If the large ships are to use this berth, they will have to be steered up with tugs on each side of them, because there will be insufficient water for them to manoeuvre under their own steam.

Mr. Evans: How large do you think the ships will be?

Mr. BLACKER: The report suggests ships of up to 100 000 t. Although that has been denied by two Ministers, it has been put into print by another Minister. I wish someone would tell me what is planned. I know that in negotiations various events take place, but we are going from one to another, and back again. All I ask is that someone tell me. The member for Whyalla referred to the B.H.P. Company indenture at Whyalla. His speech was enlightening, and it is one that we should all note. An indenture has been signed at Whyalla, and we are living on the company's gracious conduct to contain pollution. I do not think that South Australia has the slightest avenue of redress against the company if it pollutes unnecessarily, because the company could say, "You can go. We are covered. We are under no obligation."

Mr. Payne: This Government would negotiate a somewhat different indenture.

Mr. BLACKER: I hope so.

The Hon. D. J. Hopgood: We might put you on the Select Committee that investigates the legislation.

Mr. BLACKER: Such a position was offered to me previously by the Premier. I thought the Government had forgotten about it. I thank the Minister for his consideration. This is a most important matter, about which I would like to express the views of the people as I see them. The member for Semaphore raised the issue of pollution stemming from chimney stacks. Port Augusta residents are already complaining about chimney-stack pollution. Pollution exists at Port Pirie, where about 1 000 tonnes of zinc is poured into the water every year, and nothing is done about it. What protection have we?

Mr. Keneally: Most of the pollution going into the gulf comes from Port Lincoln.

Mr. BLACKER: Most of that pollution is organic, apart from the detergents that go down the drain. I was disappointed that little reference to education and health are made in the Speech. Regarding education, I think that we are seeing a backlash in the community, which has not accepted the new method of education as being effective in producing the right types of graduate. Many employers have come to me and criticized the standard and ability of students on leaving school and taking their place in the community. They have not been able to fit in, and many of them do not even know their tables effectively.

Although I know that tables have been dropped from the curriculum, they are important. Although seemingly old fashioned, not many people can bid at auctions successfully unless they know their tables well. If the education system is not adapting itself to fit into the community, we must ask why. Regarding health, at a conference on Monday, July 15, it was reported that the Health Department would need a 30 per cent increase in its finances just to break even. We may rest assured that there will not be a 30 per cent increase in health expenditure; so, we must expect that the programme of services we have been led to expect will decline.

Community health centres are referred to in the Speech, and I wish to raise a query about two of such centres. The main one, at Port Lincoln, in my district will probably have a great practical application in the community. No doubt the Ceduna centre will also have a great effect. However, I doubt whether the Cummins and Tumby Bay centres will be of much use and benefit and whether people will use them, because the communities are too small. As the centres will handle such matters as family planning, and as there are so many inquisitive people in the communities, I doubt that they will operate successfully. I question the advisability of establishing those two centres.

Once again the spectre of inflation was brought up. The part about it which annoyed me and which has been going on and on is that a challenge was issued to the Opposition to offer a solution to the problem. The man with the immediate answer to the problem would indeed be a great man not only for Australia but also for the rest of the world. The Opposition did not create inflation. The Government accepted office, telling the people how much it could do and how it would go about it, and portraying a system of philosophy that was a change. The Government was to be "the" thing, but the people did not accept the changes, philosophies and obligations necessary with this type of Government. Inflation has grown under this Socialist Government. I am not suggesting that the inflation rate would have remained at 4 per cent, as it was when the Government came to office. However, this Government's policies have promoted Socialism to such an extent that I heard on television the other evening that the rate could be up to 40 per cent, but I hope that that never comes about.

It is not the Opposition's responsibility to offer solutions. For a Government to say "What shall we do?" is the greatest admission of defeat I know. The Government has said, in effect, "We have got you into this mess and do not know how to go about getting you out of it." That is the extent to which it has gone. The Government should tighten its reins, get down to tin tacks and say, "We have to cut expenses somewhere." It is for the Government to make the necessary moves. The main cause of the current high inflation rate is the deficit Budget, and one thing has led to another. The Government has been living beyond

its means; this has gradually caught up with it, and it is the very thing for which someone must answer.

Also, the Government has been hiding behind the fact that South Australia's inflation rate is not as high as that in other countries. Is that something to be proud of? Possibly; but I do not know. However, it certainly is not an excuse, and we should not be looking for excuses. It appears to me that inflation is the legacy of Socialism. We find throughout Labor philosophy that it was originally portrayed to the people that the gap between high and low incomes would be narrowed: all men were equal. We had to raise the lower-income bracket and go steady on the higher-income bracket, and bring the two together. Nevertheless, the gap is wider now than it has ever been. The gap has grown wider and wider, and is getting to the stage where something must burst. I would not like to forecast what might happen.

The scheme dealing with local government is also mentioned in the Speech. This matter will be debated later when the Bill is introduced by the Minister of Local Government. I find certain recommendations a little difficult to understand. Some councils with rate revenues between \$150 000 and \$160 000 will be amalgamated, whereas some with rate revenues as low as \$55 000 will remain as they are. There is just no logic in an explanation on that basis. Communities are also concerned that they will lose their council staff. In some cases, the secretary of the hospital will go, and officers dealing with other community affairs will be affected. More than simple council affairs will be involved. Last Tuesday, in reply to my question, the Minister of Local Government said that all orders regarding plant for councils would be acted on if the need were still there, so there will be no change in that area. The Minister also said on television that there would be no change in staff. If there will be no alteration in relation to plant or staff, what is the point of the plan? As I have said, considering that amalgamation will mean a rate revenue in some cases of \$300 000, while in other cases the revenue will be only \$50 000, on this basis there seems no obvious reason why amalgamation should take place. Although there may be reasons, the present picture is confusing.

Earlier today, we heard a speech by the member for Victoria. I am not sure exactly what he was getting at. For 35 minutes he spoke about the Goyder by-election, and he then read the rest of his speech from the Commonwealth policies of the Liberal Party of Australia and the Australian Country Party. A great hope of a different attitude towards the philosophy of coalition is contained in the recent name change of the Liberal and Country League to the Liberal Party of Australia (South Australian Branch). Until now, there has been not necessarily antagonism but certainly a lack of co-operation on Party matters.

Mr. Rodda: Every man for himself.

Mr. BLACKER: Not necessarily. The Country Party was most disturbed when the hierarchy of the Liberal and Country League flatly refused to allow Doug Anthony and Bill Snedden to appear together in South Australia in connection with the prices and incomes referendums. Although they had agreed to run a joint campaign, appearing on some television programmes and doing some advertisements together, South Australia, Victoria, and one other State flatly refused to allow them to work together. I was greatly disappointed about this, and I do not think it was in line with the thinking of most L.C.L. members. Similarly, the Country Party wanted a joint Senate ticket, but this was flatly denied. Following that, there was a grossly misleading advertisement that could only be described

as antagonistic. Incidentally, the Commonwealth member for Boothby (Mr. John McLeay) completely refuted that advertisement.

Instances such as this have created certain animosity. However, the philosophy of my Party has been one of coalition with any non-Socialist Party to form an effective Opposition or, hopefully, Government. I hope that the Liberal Party of Australia (South Australian Branch) has now changed its attitude in this way. At present, a document by the Hon. R. C. DeGaris concerning the new voting system for the Legislative Council is circulating widely. I do not see much to criticize in it, as it contains facts and figures almost identical to those I presented in this place 12 months ago. On that occasion, I made my position clear. My Party wishes to work with the non-Socialist forces, and we only hope that we can get co-operation all around.

Mr. Russack: A happy threesome.

Mr. BLACKER: Well, did I not hear the former member for Goyder (Senator Hall) say on television that he would be happy to work with the Liberal Party? Although he made a few reservations, he indicated that co-operation was possible. That is the greatest ray of hope for some time for the non-Socialist forces. I hope we can continue along those lines; ultimately, we might get somewhere. Reference has been made to the many Bills to be placed before us. Of great importance to my district and similar districts will be legislation dealing with fisheries, country fire services, road and railway transport, secondhand vehicles, and wheat delivery quotas. I have pleasure in supporting the motion.

Mr. CRIMES (Spence): I, too, support the motion. I remind honourable members that I speak primarily as a representative of the trade union movement. I congratulate the mover (the member for Gilles) and seconder (the member for Salisbury) of the motion on their speeches. My long acquaintance, Reg Groth, was with me for so many years in the Australian Workers Union. I extend my condolences with respect to the unfortunate deaths of the former member for Eyre (Mr. Ernest Edwards) and the former member for Sturt (Mr. Edgar Dawes). I well remember Mr. Edgar Dawes, although I doubt very much whether any other members recall him in his heyday in the trade union movement. I have gracious memories of him at such times.

He was extremely well educated (a self-educated man), and always commanded respect when he spoke at conferences and monthly council meetings of the Australian Labor Party. I believe that, had he stayed in the political field, he would have gone far. He was the kind of man who would be an asset in any political Party. I especially remember a statement he once made at a council meeting of the A.L.P. Although what Mr. Dawes suggested at that time could never really come about, it was a striking statement to the effect that the best propaganda for Socialism would be the complete handing over of the government and the enterprises of the country to private enterprise for a few years. I have always accepted that as a pearl of wisdom from a man I greatly admired. It was not to be that Edgar Dawes would continue his service in the political side of the Australian Labor movement. As most members know, his talents were used in other areas, where they were fruitfully utilized by the whole community.

I congratulate the Government on its comprehensive programme for the third session of this Parliament. I approve especially of the references in the Governor's Speech to the Government's intention of further amending the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. I am pleased at the Government's intention to amend that Act

to provide for industrial disputes to be dealt with by industrial tribunals, and to provide that civil suits for damages will not be allowed in connection with industrial disputes. Doubtless, vigorous debate will be involved on this matter—

Mr. Gunn: It will be debated.

Mr. CRIMES: —especially from the member for Eyre. I hope that, on this occasion, wiser counsel will prevail in another place when the measure is considered there.

Mr. Coumbe: How do you know it will get there?

Mr. CRIMES: I am sure it will get there. It is with great pleasure that I welcome back the Attorney-General. Already through publicity on television we have been given an indication of the legislation he will be presenting containing refreshing reforms concerning consumer protection and penal provisions in criminal law. I believe the Attorney-General's time spent overseas has been well worth while and will subsequently prove to be of great value to the South Australian community.

Members opposite have often referred to different philosophies of separate political Parties. I think it is proper that we should hear something about these philosophies, because they are fundamental to the attitudes expressed by representatives of the Parties represented here. Additionally, we must consider the methods utilized by some of those Parties. It has been accepted generally that the conservative Parties in Australia approach electors on the basis of trying to frighten them away from the Australian Labor Party. I refer to the situation applying many years ago; doubtless, the terms to which I will refer were used in this House long before I first came here. Then we were told about the frightening Socialist tiger, which was depicted in cartoons with blood dripping from its fangs, the Socialist who was out to take over and destroy the property of the upper classes.

After a time that boggy lost effect, so it was allowed to die and fade from the propaganda of our conservative opponents. Not long after that we got the Bolshevik label thrown at us, with exactly the same purpose as applied regarding the Socialist tiger. The aim was to represent members of the Labor Party as being villainous, scoundrelly, grasping people who were out to take over all this nation's resources, and wield power over the people for the benefit of the power hungry trade union dictators. From Bolshevism we moved to Communism. In time the same thing happened to that boggy. Now, to a great extent, the wheel has turned full circle. We are back again to references to Socialism, the current boggy that is supposed to frighten the electors so that at the next election they will vote against Labor Party candidates. However, one boggy better than all those to which I have referred, and one which is dwelt on heavily for sinister purposes by the Leader of the Opposition, is that word which springs so easily to his lips whenever it is suggested that central Government in Australia should be given sufficient powers to deal with the problems that come before it from time to time. I hardly need state it, but that word is "centralism". That word is expected to change electors' minds at the next election to vote against the interests of A.L.P. candidates.

Dr. Eastick: What did they do in the referendum?

Mr. CRIMES: They did what they did in the majority of States and with a majority of votes because, on that occasion, the propaganda of members opposite worked. That the propaganda worked did not mean that there was any depth or value in it: it merely meant that it was widespread and frightening to the electors, but it worked,

and it resulted in a majority of the Australian people voting against their own interests.

I believe that now, only a short time since the referendum, if the questions were put to the people again they would realize their mistake and vote with a resounding "Yes" to both of those questions. Why is it that our opponents want to see the Government of this country and of every Western country as fragmented as possible?

Mr. Jennings: Divide and rule!

Mr. CRIMES: The member for Ross Smith is right. At the same time as members opposite stress the need for fragmentation and for refusing to give powers to the Australian Government, they raise no objection to amalgamations, take-overs and monopolization in commercial areas. These things, added together, strengthen multi-national corporations.

Dr. Eastick: Who is talking about bogies?

Mr. CRIMES: This is not a boggy: it is an incontrovertible fact of economic life.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Why do members opposite resist the educational process so much?

Mr. CRIMES: Because the only thing that gains them power in the Parliaments of this land is the spread not of education but of ignorance. That is why we have reached the pretty pass in this country that we are suffering today. It is no use members opposite saying that what is happening today is the fruit of an election of an Australian Labor Government: it is the fruit of what has happened in the many years before the election of that Government. I believe that our opponents want complete fragmentation of public influence and favour the monopoly organization of business power in this country. Concerning philosophies, I refer to William I. Spencer, who may have earned, or will earn, the respect of our opponents.

Mr. Rodda: Does he read the *Herald*?

Mr. CRIMES: I always expect silly interjections from our opponents and sarcastic smiles from the member for Bragg. This always happens when someone on this side talks solid and good economic sense.

Members interjecting:

Mr. CRIMES: Let Opposition members smile and giggle, because what they are doing is legitimizing what I have said about them. No doubt members are wondering who Mr. William I. Spencer is: he is a most important person and President of the Ninety Nation First National City Corporation in New York, United States of America. Concerning the desire of our opponents to fragment and weaken Government, Opposition members should listen to what that gentleman had to say and work out why it is that the conservative elements in western countries want that weakening and fragmentation in Government, because he said:

The political boundaries of nation States are too narrow and constricted to define the scope and sweep of modern business.

That statement is proof of the desires of opponents, of the A.L.P. in this country and of opponents of Labor and Socialist philosophies in every western country: that is, to weaken Government and damp down organizations that represent the public interest, so that the multi-national companies and great combinations in business and finance can wreak their evil will on the common peoples of the world. That may sound melodramatic, and I may earn a response from the Opposition when I use such words, but it is true. If only our opponents would visit the magnificent library in this place and select volumes such as—

Mr. Rodda: The *Herald*!

Mr. CRIMES: I thank the interjector, but I was referring to that informative and educational volume *Sovereign State, the Secret History of the I.T.T.* I am sure I need not elaborate on the meaning of I.T.T.: it is referred to in special articles in the *Advertiser* from time to time, and from those articles members will realize it is an organization with much influence in building corruption in places in which Governments are attempting to implement progressive socialistic policies. What arises from what Mr. William I. Spencer said about the inability of nation States to deal with the sweep and scope of modern business comes—

Mr. Gunn: Do you favour the extension of Marxist policies?

Mr. CRIMES: In that interjection I smell not a rat but a League of Rights, because whenever we hear, "You are espousing Marxist policies", we think of the dreadfully naive and melodramatic pamphlets issued by the League of Rights.

Mr. Gunn: Do you read them?

Mr. CRIMES: I do, and gain much entertainment from them. Sometimes I try to see myself as the evil and scoundrelly individual referred to in those pamphlets but, when I look at myself in the mirror (apart from my usual shock), I cannot contemplate myself as being as dastardly as I am supposed to be, according to those pamphlets. Referring to inflation, which is a horrible problem, I quote another person who occupies a position that I believe would earn him much respect from conservative people in the community and certainly from Opposition members and members of other Parties opposite. I refer to Mr. James O'Leary, who is an economist and Vice-Chairman of the United States Trust Company, New York.

Mr. Slater: Is he a mate of Nixon's?

Mr. CRIMES: I would not be surprised, because these people are engaged in questionable activities, and do not do much good for the communities in which they live. Let us listen to a statement by Mr. O'Leary, who has great stature in the business world and who lives in what is now the nerve centre of world private enterprise (if such a thing still exists), or should I say private monopoly.

Mr. Gunn: Explain what you mean by "private monopoly".

Mr. CRIMES: If the honourable member would read the pamphlets of the League of Rights, he would be able to obtain its interpretation of those words, but I suggest he accept that the real meaning would be exactly the opposite. Let us not dwell on the question of private monopoly at the moment but, if the member for Eyre subsequently would like to sit down comfortably with me in the lounge, possibly over a drop of refreshment, I should be overjoyed to attempt (and I emphasize "attempt") to inculcate into his mind an understanding of the meaning of "private monopoly", which troubles him so much.

Members interjecting:

Mr. CRIMES: I have been giving a tremendous build-up to Mr. James O'Leary but we are getting right away from that gentleman. It is almost as though our opponents do not want to hear what he had to say, because there may be a niggling suspicion that, although this gentleman would be on their side in politics, he did not say something that they would relish. However, at last I shall read what Mr. O'Leary said.

Mr. Becker: Hooray!

Mr. CRIMES: I am grateful for the enthusiasm shown by the member for Hanson. Mr. O'Leary's words were as follows:

We had better figure on rates of inflation staying quite high for the next couple of years. Because of the mess we're in, there just isn't any way for us to avoid it.

That is a telling quotation, but to whom was he referring when he said: "Because of the mess we're in"? Certainly not people representing opinions such as those espoused by members on this side. I am sure Mr. O'Leary would not share the Labor or Socialist philosophy, so he must mean, when he says "Because of the mess we're in" (and, remember, he was speaking in a country where there is no Labor Party)—

Mr. Gunn: How fortunate they are!

Mr. CRIMES: I am greatly intrigued by the honourable member's interjection. That again would indicate his ignorance and lack of ability to read the horrifying stories of what occurs in the United States of America, the declared home of free enterprise, a country whose President is in dire trouble, something that should be very worrying to members opposite, as he is a man who shares their free enterprise philosophy.

We on this side have been lectured *ad infinitum* about our lack of ability to deal with inflation and, of course, we have had weighty criticism of the Australian Labor Party because of its alleged lack of attention to this problem. It has been said (and I believe it was stated by the member for Flinders) that it is not the job of the opponents of the Socialist Parties to present means of overcoming the problem of inflation. If they have not an answer, if there is nothing constructive in their philosophy that they can put forward to deal with inflation, have they any moral right to be critical of the Australian Labor Government or the South Australian Labor Government?

If, on the other hand, the truth is that they are keeping dark some answer to the problem of inflation and are not prepared to reveal that answer until, hopefully, they become the Government in both the Commonwealth and the State spheres, then I suggest they are being completely unfair to their fellow conservatives in other western nations, who are waiting eagerly for someone to tell them how to overcome inflation.

Mr. Gunn: It is part of the socialist philosophy to create inflation; you know that as well as I do.

Mr. CRIMES: Perhaps some clue to the mess that the western world is now in, which was referred to eloquently by the earlier mentioned Mr. James O'Leary, is to be found in the philosophy espoused by the founder of that great multi-national corporation to which I have already referred, the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, with headquarters in the United State of America. I quote the philosophy of the founder of that corporation, which philosophy, I believe, was taken up deliberately by that corporation and has been followed by other great commercial organizations and undertakings. I quote Mr. Sosthenes Behn, who, when addressing his confreres at the time of the formation of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, said:

For at least another hundred years we must pretend to ourselves and everyone that fair is foul and foul is fair; for foul is useful and fair is not.

He went on to say the following:

Avarice and usury and precaution must be our gods for a little longer still.

That is a perfect example of the kind of materialistic philosophy (not Marxism, I assure the member for Eyre) that has been adopted by the founder of one of the weightiest and most influential international business organizations in the world today.

Mr. McAnaney: But that is the present policy of the Labor Party. Everything you are doing emphasizes the point he was making: greed.

Mr. CRIMES: That is a perfect example of twisting the facts and trying to make them mean exactly the opposite of what everyone with a logical and clear-thinking mind knows to be the position.

Members interjecting:

Mr. CRIMES: I mention now something that has recently hit the headlines—the Rae report on Stock Exchange crookedness and skulduggery.

Mr. Gunn: What about trade union malpractices?

Mr. CRIMES: I will come to the allegations about trade unions, I assure the member for Eyre. I suggest that what has been revealed in the Rae report on Stock Exchange scoundrelism, which must have been going on for generations and which is only now being caught up with—and I remind the member for Eyre that Senator Rae is not a Labor Senator—

Mr. Goldsworthy: He must be a good man.

Mr. CRIMES: I agree. Senator Rae must be a good man to be honest enough to say what he has said and to support the revelations that have appeared in the report named after him. Do those revelations not indicate most conclusively that villainy in the Australian community does not reside completely in trade union quarters, if it resides in those trade union quarters at all? I suggest that the recent deliberate stepping up of the campaign of vilification and vituperation and downright hatred of the trade union movement in this country has been for the one prime purpose of keeping out of the minds of the public the revelations in the Rae report of what has happened in high financial, commercial and mining places in Australia. There is evidence of a deliberate conspiracy to close the people's minds against a realization of what has been revealed in that report.

Mr. Becker: Have you read the report?

Mr. CRIMES: I have not read the complete report, but I have read sufficient of it to realize that it is a startling and frightening document to any fair-minded citizen.

Mr. Goldsworthy: Do you read the *Financial Review*?

Mr. CRIMES: Occasionally.

Mr. Goldsworthy: The *Financial Review* gives the Rae report every day.

Mr. CRIMES: I thank the honourable member for his advice; I shall be studying that publication. Apparently it is quite all right for business people to look at the market position relative to the sale of their products and the prices they will charge for those products. They are looking at a market economy and, in such an economy, business can naturally say to itself, "When a situation is favourable, let us make hay while the sun shines." In other words, business is saying, "Let us get more money out of the community (which is largely made up of workers, many of them trade union members)—as much as we possibly can while we can." I suppose it is not unreasonable to imagine that business looks at things in this way.

When business knows that there has been a considerable growth of purchasing power in the community, it does not say to itself about the goods it has to sell, "This is great. We will be able to sell more of what we produce to the community at our current prices. As a result, we will make higher profits." That is not good enough. No! Actually, business says, "The situation is fortuitous. The market situation is remarkably fine. Let us not only sell more goods and make more profit but let us also add to the

prices we are already charging." Business gets it both ways. Here, of course, is the need for price control to prevent business from doing just that.

Mr. Becker: How is it that some businesses go broke?

Mr. CRIMES: The businesses that go broke are little fellows in the business community. The honourable member knows that the big fellows in the business community are forcing the little fellows out, and the big fellows are taking over. We are not sending the little fellows broke. Let us look at the philosophy of making hay while the sun shines and of getting as much out of the community as is possible. This is exactly what the workers are doing through the unions, because the market is in a better position in regard to the state of labour. The workers are not adopting a sinister, menacing, socialistic policy: they are doing exactly the same as the business people are doing. The workers, too, are saying, "This is a market economy. There is greater opportunity for us to get more for what we have to sell—our labour power." Of course, so prejudiced, so one-eyed, are our opponents that, when the workers do exactly the same thing as do the people that Opposition members stand for, the workers are wrong! That is how totally and shockingly unfair Opposition members are. In other words, what is all right for business is not all right for the worker. Government members are genuinely trying to humanize the market economy and to soften the impact of the materialism that dwells within it.

Mr. Gunn: You'd have women and children going without milk.

Mr. CRIMES: Certainly we do not accept the hard, brutal, callous market philosophy as it has been expressed by the member for Alexandra in connection with workers of whom he disapproves. I well remember the classic statement he made during the last session of this Parliament when he said, relative to dealing with workers, these memorable words, "Hit them in their stomachs." And, of course, when he was saying that about the workers who were indulging in direct action, he must also have been referring to what should happen to the wives and children of those workers. Not only did the member for Alexandra utter those brutal words on that occasion but, in an interjection during this session, he reiterated them, showing conclusively that, while he is brutal (maybe in other circumstances he would also be jack-booted), he is still honest, because he is revealing the deep-down philosophy and feelings of the conservative forces in Australia.

Mr. Becker: Rubbish!

Mr. CRIMES: It is perhaps possible that the inspiration the member for Alexandra gained for his historic remark was adopted from something said earlier by Mr. Bolte (subsequently Sir Henry Bolte).

Mr. Duncan: Now a director of Ansett's.

Mr. CRIMES: Yes, now in a revelatory vein says the member for Elizabeth, a director of the Ansett organization. And does that not figure! However, Sir Henry Bolte, the former Premier of Victoria, said when he was Premier:

The fear of debt or loss of property is a great strike breaker.

We can therefore see much affinity between the utterly honest, though callous and brutal, member for Alexandra and the notably outspoken former Premier of Victoria, Sir Henry Bolte. I came across a most interesting quotation recently: it was from the words of a West German novelist, Heinrich Boll, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature. It may be noted that the quotations I have been giving so far have not been quotations from Labor-minded or Socialist-minded people, and certainly not from Marxists: they have been from people of strong conservative free-enterprise affiliations. In quoting people like this, I can

make more telling arguments for the benefit of Opposition members. This West German novelist, referring to the multi-nationals in their determining of the life styles and the security or otherwise of the people in the Western world, stated:

Without doubt, this cursed success or achievement principle, it is murderous, simply murderous and self-destroying. Art and literature have a major task to lay this bare.

His final words in this quotation were:

A society based on profit and success alone is totally inhuman.

There is much to be said for what that Nobel prizewinner has stated. The kind of thing that happens in the world today as a result of the maintenance of a market economy has been illustrated for a long time in the United States by the deliberate payment of farmers not for their crop but for not planting a crop. This is an amazing situation in a world where millions of people are starving. Yet in the headquarters of the world free-enterprise philosophy, we find this kind of thing happening. In other quarters there has been a payment by the Common Market Commission to United Kingdom farmers to denature 2 301 474 tonnes of good milling wheat to stop its price and, therefore, the price of bread from falling. If that is not inflationary, I should like to know what is.

Many of us were given the impression that, when the Common Market was established, this would be the brave new world to show us the way out of all the problems with which we were surrounded. It has turned out to be merely another so-called free-enterprise gimmick that is not working, and the people of the U.K. are finding that out today. This is why (and it would probably help us if they were able to assert their opinion on the matter) there is such a considerable doubt in the U.K. whether that country will continue its alliance with the European Economic Community. This sort of thing, this deliberate spoiling of foodstuffs and grain, is going on in so-called major countries that are supposed to hold some adherence to human and Christian principles. They do nothing, in following the principles of the multi-nationals, in furthering the application of those principles.

I have lately been considerably perturbed to read rather veiled suggestions that the one way to deal with the problem of inflation in this country is to do something about the trade unions, preferably either to get rid of them or to render them almost completely impotent; in other words, turn them into what the late Ben Chifley once referred to, in terms of contempt, as "tame cat" unions. I would be fairly correct in saying that, if any kind of trade union is favoured by our opponents, it would only be of the tame cat variety. As so many people are pointing the finger of scorn at the trade unions and charging them with being responsible for inflation, what ought we to find when we look at countries in the Western world where the trade unions have been destroyed—

Mr. Jennings: Or shackled.

Mr. CRIMES: —or, as the member for Ross Smith says, shackled? What ought we to find in those countries where right-wing authoritarianism reigns supreme? We ought to find that they have no inflation, that everything is running along smoothly, that there are no worries, that everyone is happy, and that life is perfect and good.

Dr. Eastick: Where?

Mr. CRIMES: It is obvious that the Leader has not been listening. I have been speaking loudly so that he could hear me. I regret very much if my voice is too feeble to achieve that end. However, the point I was making, if it is not already clear, is that where trade

unions have been banned, proscribed, shackled or rendered impotent in certain countries, one finds that those countries are experiencing the highest levels of inflation.

Mr. Gunn: Name some!

Mr. CRIMES: I refer to Spain, Portugal, Greece and practically every country in South America. All except four are under military dictatorships and all are suffering from high levels of inflation.

Mr. Gunn: What about—

Mr. CRIMES: If the member for Eyre wants to confirm or refute what I am saying, let him go to that place within, this building where so much knowledge is stored (I refer again to the Library), and he will find incontrovertible support for what I am saying.

Mr. Jennings: What makes you think he can read?

Mr. CRIMES: I think that that is a little too unkind. I believe he can read, but he is not willing to absorb much of what he reads. Whenever the member for Eyre comes to something that does not line up with his extraordinary and contradictory philosophy, he says, "I'll have none of it," and it becomes a blank before his eyes—bright, glittering and antagonistic though they are when he gazes on the alleged Socialists on this side. The banning of unions (although we may be willing to engage in a little levity in this matter) is not really funny, particularly when one realizes that only recently in the United Kingdom (and we still have our admiration for and ties with the country where we find what we call the Mother of Parliaments) a prominent and prestigious newspaper, the *London Evening News*, took up the remarks of, I assume, a decorated old Colonel Blimp (or an ex-general) who called for the Army to take over in Britain.

In other words, he had been panicked, upset and disturbed, as are some Opposition members and those who write frightening letters about trade unions to the newspapers. This old boy's call for the Army to take over in Britain has been taken up editorially by one of Britain's most prominent newspapers. If that is not shocking and frightening, I should like to know what is. I remind the House that not long ago on television appeared a frightening presentation which deliberately posed to viewers what could happen in the not so distant future in Britain.

Mr. Coumbe: In 1984?

Mr. CRIMES: I am talking about the series called *The Guardians*. It depicted not only the menace that has often been posed to us by the Opposition (this menace of trade unions and Socialism) but also the taking over of Britain by an organization called the Guardians, almost a carbon copy of Hitler's Nazi Party, which some people, through some strange process of reasoning (because Hitler called his Party the Nationalist Socialist Party) thought was a Socialist Party. We know why Hitler used "Socialist" in the name: it was to mislead the Germans who wanted Socialism at the time. He used it to appeal to them. Unfortunately, although he did not get a majority of their votes, he was able to take power.

The paradox of the whole situation is that the things we have stood for, still stand for, and will continue to stand for have not been the cause of this country's difficulties or of any other Western country's. When the hue and cry of inflation and trade unionism has abated, the fair minded of those in Opposition should be willing to say, when silence and calm consideration reign, "Those chaps over there, even though we abuse them up hill and down dale (as has so often happened in the past)—the words they have spoken have later been realized to be the truth." In the future, the words that we speak now and

the words that are echoed through other Parliaments in the land (Governments of Labor persuasion) will be admitted to be the real truth and will be given fair and proper attention. I support the motion.

Mr. GUNN (Eyre): I support the motion. I have had a dreary time during the last 57 minutes listening to the self-righteous member for Spence, who gave a doctrinaire speech, enhancing the great values he sees in Socialism. I intend later in my speech to try to analyse where Australia will be taken by people who hold the views he has espoused this evening and the kind of future Australia and South Australia will have in the hands of people such as the member for Spence, the member for Elizabeth and their colleagues who espouse Socialist nonsense designed to control and destroy the rights of the individual.

I join with other members in conveying my condolences to the widow of the late Mr. Edgar Dawes, although I did not know that gentleman and am not really aware of the part he played in this State's affairs. However, I knew the late Mr. Edwards, my immediate predecessor, quite well, and I extend my condolences to his family.

I commend His Excellency on the manner in which he presented the document we are now debating. However, it is a document which, I believe, can only be treated with utter contempt.

Mr. Duncan: Are you reflecting on His Excellency?

Mr. GUNN: No; if the member for Elizabeth wants to engage in that kind of activity, Opposition members certainly do not wish to. When one reads the document, one can only be amazed at the lack of information it contains and at the Government's failure to put before the House and the public of South Australia exactly what it has in mind. One would think that the Government probably got hold of the index to the Statutes, went through it and asked a typiste to type out various things saying, "We will have a look at these things in a few weeks time."

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Do you think the Speech was too long?

Mr. GUNN: I said that it contains very little information.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Do you think it was too long?

Mr. GUNN: Yes, but it tells us very little; it is just an exercise in words. I will now make some comments about certain of the passing references to problems and areas of concern to the people of the State.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You won't be stuck for words!

Mr. GUNN: I will have much to say about the Minister's activities and those of his Government and his Commonwealth colleagues later.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: I thought you might have got on to that straight away.

Mr. GUNN: I do not intend to be sidetracked by the Minister. We know that he likes to make a speech not only when he has the call but also by way of interjection. If he wishes to make a speech this evening, that is his business.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: I'm always happy to improve the quality of your remarks.

Mr. GUNN: I do not need any assistance from the Minister.

Mr. Coumbe: They call him modest Huey.

Mr. GUNN: I was about to make some passing references to the Government's failure to recognize the importance of the rural sector to the people of the State and its economy. The member for Flinders rightly pointed out that the Speech contains only a passing reference to

this important part of the State's economy. The Speech refers to a dairy spread. Surely the Government has something more to offer to encourage the people in rural industry to continue to produce than to make a glib passing reference to this one item. If the dairy spread legislation were not passed, it would have little effect on the State. Although I do not oppose the passing of the legislation, there has been a complete lack of understanding of the problem. Reference has been made to the good opening rains this season, and naturally we are all pleased about that, as it looks as though we will have another good cereal harvest. However, we do not know whether the State will again be plagued with the problem of rust; naturally we hope it will not be. At this stage we do not know what effect grasshoppers will have on crops in October. We hope the effects will be minimal.

For months, the Government has been sitting on the Callaghan report, a most important document. The Minister of Agriculture has failed to make the report available to the people of the State, yet it has been used to justify the Government's proposal to send the Agriculture Department to Monarto. The statement by the Minister of Agriculture was completely untruthful. Nowhere in this document is there any recommendation that the Agriculture Department be transferred to Monarto. The decision to transfer it has been opposed by all groups representing agriculture and by people who work in the department. Officers of other departments are also against the decision to send their departments to Monarto. The Minister of Agriculture should be thoroughly ashamed of himself for making such untruthful statements, deliberately misleading the people of the State. Rightly, the member for Davenport has levelled scathing criticism at the Minister, and he should be commended for that.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: I suppose that the next time you get misinterpreted in the press you won't complain. It's all right for you to make an unjustified charge, but it isn't justifiable for anyone else. You don't play it straight.

Mr. GUNN: I am making my judgment on the facts.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: What facts?

Mr. GUNN: On the public utterances of the Minister of Agriculture.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Did you hear what I said today in answer to the member for Davenport?

Mr. GUNN: That was an afterthought, after the cat had been let out of the bag.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You've never been misinterpreted: that never happens to you! You're reflecting on the Upper House and one of its members.

Mr. GUNN: As usual, the Minister of Education is complying with Standing Orders!

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You're not complying with Standing Orders, because you're reflecting on a member of another place.

Mr. GUNN: I am not; I am making a factual statement.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: No, you're not. Do you really mean what you say?

Mr. GUNN: Obviously the Minister of Agriculture has embarrassed the Government, and that is why the Minister of Education is trying to prevent me from exposing to the people of the State the incorrect and completely untruthful statements made by the Minister of Agriculture.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: I thought you were a man of charity.

Mr. GUNN: I am a charitable character.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Wait until the Country Party gets after you: then we'll get some character in your district!

Mr. Goldsworthy: You're like a gramophone. Have you been out to dinner? You're worse than usual, and that's saying something.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: The member for Kavel: Prince Charming himself.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. GUNN: Before I was interrupted by one or two members trying to make a speech, I was about to quote one or two important paragraphs from the Callaghan Report in order to reinforce the arguments advanced by members on this side in relation to attacks on and criticism of rural industry made by this Government and its Commonwealth counterpart that have been the most bitter we have seen for many years. These Governments have failed to appreciate the assistance given to Australia by rural industry, which makes a particularly valuable contribution to the export income of this country. On page 2, paragraph 2 of section II of the report states:

Governments in all advanced countries of the world provide such services to develop, improve and guide agricultural production, and to protect its economic viability including the welfare of its farmers. That this should be so has never been validly challenged, because a continuance of such services is essential to the efficiency and prosperity of rural production and the maintenance of balance in economic development.

If one examines the sums of money made available over the last few years to the Agriculture Department, one can see the trend. Whenever a Labor Government has been in power, there has been a drastic reduction in sums made available to the department to carry out its important functions. It is a disgrace to the State and this Parliament that the department should be housed in its present building which could only be described as a rabbit warren and which should be condemned. Yet the Government is able to find money for various other projects, which I believe are of limited value, such as the proposal to build a restaurant at Windy Point. The Agriculture Department should have the best facilities with which to carry out its important functions. The Government stands condemned for its failure over the last 41 years to provide adequate facilities for those who do such great work not just for the farmers and those who work in rural industry but also for the whole nation.

The Hon. D. J. Hopgood: Where would you erect the new building?

Mr. GUNN: I can certainly say that my Party would not build it at Monarto.

The Hon. D. J. Hopgood: Which departments would you send there?

Mr. GUNN: At this stage, I do not want to enter into a debate with the Minister about whether the development of Monarto should go ahead. I believe that Monarto is not the right site for another city.

The Hon. D. J. Hopgood: Where would you put it?

Mr. GUNN: I can think of many other places in South Australia where a city could be developed.

Mr. Payne: I don't recall your criticizing the location when the matter was debated here.

Mr. GUNN: Opposition members have made several statements about Monarto.

Mr. Payne: Have you changed your mind since then?

Mr. GUNN: No. I repeat that I do not believe Monarto is the correct site for a new city, and other members on this side have expressed sentiments similar to that.

Mr. Payne: You didn't say that when the Bill was being debated.

Mr. GUNN: If the honourable member opposite wishes to indulge in personalities, he may do so.

Mr. Payne: I also spend time listening, but I don't recall your making such a criticism at the time of the Monarto debate.

Mr. Evans: But I did.

Mr. Payne: Now you say you don't agree to Monarto. Will you admit that you were wrong previously?

Mr. GUNN: I have nothing to admit. The member for Fisher spoke on that occasion on behalf of members on this side.

Mr. Payne: The collective voice!

Mr. GUNN: The member for Fisher was competent to express the view of members on this side. Indeed, I am happy for my colleague to express the views of members of the Liberal Party. We are a united group. We do not have to be dragged together by Caucus decisions and the signing of obnoxious pledges. We are united in our approach.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Would it have helped if you had got Hall and Millhouse to sign a pledge?

Mr. GUNN: I do not intend to deal with that interjection, because I have more important things to discuss. However, if the Minister wants to make a speech about those two gentlemen—

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Aren't you worried about those two gentlemen?

Mr. GUNN: I believe that the anti-Socialist forces in Australia and in South Australia can do better by getting together and presenting a united front. I am fully aware that the Minister and his colleagues do not want that to happen. It suits them fine to divide the forces opposing them. I want to co-operate with other groups who are opposed to the Socialist philosophy, so that we can replace members opposite in the Treasury benches, and the sooner the better, because members opposite have been a complete failure. The Labor Party in Government has caused great suffering in the community generally and the nation as a whole.

The Callaghan report is of great significance to South Australia's agricultural community. The member for Davenport has referred to the report and has made similar recommendations himself. How many of these recommendations will be implemented by this Government? Certainly, on every past occasion when any recommendation to improve or enhance country people or rural industry has been made the Government has been loath to implement it. I refer to some of Sir Allan Callaghan's general comments on agriculture. He points out that people such as the member for Florey have been wrong in blaming primary producers for increases in the cost of living. I refer to paragraph 13, at page 7 of the report, as follows:

American research has shown that about 70 per cent of the price attributed to rural production is due to marketing processes.

Last week the member for Florey made irresponsible statements about the income of primary producers.

Mr. Wells: I didn't speak in this debate.

Mr. GUNN: Then it must have been during the debate on the no-confidence motion moved by the Leader.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You are deliberately misleading the House.

Mr. GUNN: If I have misquoted the member for Florey I humbly apologize to him.

Mr. Wells: I accept that apology.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: What about the Minister of Agriculture?

Mr. GUNN: I would be thrown out of the House before I apologized to the Minister of Agriculture, because he has deliberately misled the people of this State. Sir Allan Callaghan recommended regional agriculture centres. I agree with that recommendation. He suggested that the centre on Eyre Peninsula be located at Cleve or Port Lincoln. However, as this is such a large area, I believe one centre should be located at Port Lincoln and another at the other end of the peninsula, because of the vast distances involved and the many rural producers in the area who are so far from normal facilities which they need but cannot fully utilize. I hope that the Government, when considering these recommendations, considers a second agriculture centre on Eyre Peninsula.

The member for Spence detailed reasons for expanding the powers of the central government. However, one of the greatest problems facing Australia has resulted from the present Commonwealth Government's attempt to take complete control of Australia's economy, to destroy the States as we know them, and to take the word "local" out of "local government". I refer to the report of the Constitution Convention held in Sydney last September. From comments made by the Prime Minister, it is clear that he really was not interested in reshaping the Constitution. All he had in mind was getting complete control of Australia and destroying the Constitution. Clearly, he would use every avenue to continue this policy.

This has always been Labor Party policy, and I refer to statements made by Labor politicians over many years. Speaking as the President of the Federal Labor Party of New South Wales on June 15, 1934, the former Labor Prime Minister (Mr. Chifley) said:

State Parliaments as present functioning are an impediment to progress, and the sooner they are swept away the better.

On March 27, 1946, Mr. Arthur Calwell said:

I do not believe in the maintenance of the present States. The policy of the Australian Labor Party is that complete sovereignty should be vested in the Commonwealth Parliament ... We do not believe in the sovereignty of the States.

On a previous occasion I referred to what Mr. Ted Ball (Queensland shadow Minister of Local Government) said when he was advocating the destruction of the States. Indeed, I could continue to refer to what prominent members of the Labor Party have said on this matter, to reinforce my argument. To analyse the situation one need look only at the platform of the Australian Labor Party. I intend to refer to the platform of the Liberal Party to show the complete difference between the philosophies of the two major Parties. Under the heading "Constitutional Matters", the Labor Party platform states:

To clothe the Parliament of Australia—

Note the word "Australia": it means the Australian Government. We on this side believe that it should be called the Commonwealth Government, because we are the Commonwealth of Australia. After all, it was the States that founded the Commonwealth. I believe it is wrong to try and pull the wool over the eyes of the Australian people. Recently, in my research on this subject I read a prepared paper referring to the Federal Republic of West Germany, and it was interesting to read in this document that the author was referring not to the Government of Germany but to the Federal Government. I intend to make one or two further comments on this matter, because they are relevant to the present situation in this country.

Mr. Simmons: You don't like being called an Australian?

Mr. GUNN: The honourable member is illogical. I am proud to be called an Australian, but we belong to the

Commonwealth of Australia. Earlier, I said the Labor Party intended to clothe the Australian Labor Party with such powers as were necessary. We should consider the objectives of the Australian Labor Party. One member said last week that the Labor Party was not a Socialist Party: this evening we heard the doctrinaire speech, full of adjectives, by the member for Spence who had been described earlier in a passing comment by the member for Goyder as a member of Dunstan's theatrical group. I agree with that statement, because we had a theatrical performance this evening, and it was not a speech that we would expect to hear from a responsible member. The statement on the objective of the Labor Party continues:

The democratic socialization of industry, production, distribution, and exchange—to the extent necessary to eliminate exploitation and other anti-social features in those fields—in accordance with the principles of action, methods, and progressive reforms set out in this platform.

Let us consider what that enlightened and progressive Party, the Liberal Party of Australia, stands for. On the subject of Federalism, page 6 of its platform states:

The distribution of power between Commonwealth and State Governments and local authorities to ensure the maximum participation of the individual citizen in the decision-making processes and as an essential safeguard against authoritarianism.

This evening the member for Spence made a completely authoritarian speech: his aim is to completely destroy the rights of the individual in this community, and the Minister of Education is part of a machine that wants to inflict on the people of this State a one-Party State and a one-Party Parliament. The philosophies of the two Parties are kilometres apart. Unfortunately, people who preach freedom, who talk about the rights of citizens in this nation, and who are always espousing the freedoms of the Labor Party, subscribe to a philosophy that will have the opposite effect. Their aims and desires are designed to destroy or control the individual. Further constitutional recommendations in the A.L.P. platform would destroy the Senate, the Upper Houses in all State Parliaments, all State Governments, and the office of State Governor.

Mr. Keneally: How can they do that?

Mr. GUNN: I will ignore the interjection, because it is Wednesday night and I expect to obtain a ride back—

Mr. Millhouse: Wrong again! It's Tuesday: you don't know the day of the week.

Mr. GUNN: We will not have the Colonel tomorrow evening, because he will be earning his second and tax-free income.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: How much?

Mr. Goldsworthy: About \$40 a night.

Mr. Millhouse: That's what I am worth, but it isn't what I get.

Mr. Rodda: No wonder he divided the House the other day.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Do you think he can afford not to worry?

Mr. Millhouse: Stop them making your speech for you, Graham.

Mr. GUNN: I can wait. I have 30 minutes left, and if honourable members wish to engage in cross-talk they can do so, because I will apply for an extension of time if I need it.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You have two chances of that—yours and Buckley's.

Mr. GUNN: I was trying to point out that the policy of the A.L.P. would lead to the creation in this country of a one-Party State.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You talk rubbish.

Mr. GUNN: Obviously, if one reads the philosophies and policies of the A.L.P., as set out in this document, one can only conclude (if one is fair-minded and considers the document objectively) that the aim is a one-Party State.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Rubbish!

Mr. GUNN: The Labor Party desires to have all power-making decisions made in Canberra, and the only way that can be achieved is to destroy the recognized and decentralized forms of government in this country. I turn now to one or two references about my district made by His Excellency in his Speech. In paragraph 9 the Speech refers to Eyre Highway and later to Stuart Highway. During the Commonwealth election campaign, the Prime Minister, at Alice Springs, promised the people of Australia that within three months, if his Government were re-elected, it would commence to build the Stuart Highway and that planning would begin. Since the Commonwealth election of May 18 the Prime Minister has given no undertaking.

Mr. Coumbe: He has been remarkably silent.

Mr. GUNN: Yes, about this programme. However, to refresh his memory I wrote to the honourable gentleman enclosing a copy of the press statement to ensure that the Prime Minister was completely informed. We do not wish to accuse him of making statements he did not make. All I have received is an acknowledgement, and one can only conclude that the statement was made purely for political purposes, in order to win the Northern Territory seat for the A.L.P. and to pull the wool over the eyes of people in this State, particularly those living in my district who desire and are entitled to have the road sealed. This road can only be described as a national disgrace. It is disgraceful conduct on the part of this Government and the Commonwealth Government that this important road has not been sealed. It is completely wrong that the people of Andamooka and Coober Pedy should be cut off for weeks at a time.

Mr. Keneally: In all the years that your Party was in Government in Canberra what did it do? That was a disgrace, too.

Mr. GUNN: This project was accounted for in the last Estimates of the McMahon Government, and it would have been commenced if that Government had not been defeated.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Come on!

Mr. GUNN: The Labor Party now in power has a complete hatred of country people living in small decentralized areas such as Coober Pedy. We know the Prime Minister's plan: probably in a few months money will be made available, but that sum will be deducted from the grant South Australia is to receive from the Commonwealth Government. It is obvious from the replies of the Minister of Transport during the previous two days of sitting that the States are being strangled by the Commonwealth Government in relation to funds for councils. The Minister of Education would be aware of that situation. That statement of the Prime Minister at Alice Springs was completely deceitful.

Mr. Coumbe: The Prime Minister has broken many promises made at the last election. For instance, he promised to control inflation.

Mr. GUNN: We will come to that in a moment. When I wrote to the Prime Minister, I pointed out to him the urgent need to supply funds as these people were not only entitled but desired to have the road made. As a first step towards providing a better service for these people, I

suggested to the Prime Minister that he get his Minister for Transport to provide funds to seal the airport, at Andamooka and Coober Pedy, at both ends, because not many months ago a Flying Doctor plane was bogged at Coober Pedy, and for months the strip at Andamooka has been out of action. If the Prime Minister was genuine in his promises, he would supply the money, with no matching grants or strings attached and without telling the States how to spend the money collected by their own taxation.

Mr. Keneally: Have you tried the local Commonwealth member?

Mr. GUNN: If the member for Stuart is so keen on promoting his Commonwealth colleague at Port Augusta, he should approach him.

Mr. Keneally: Why don't you talk to him?

Mr. GUNN: I often talk to him, but my friend in the Senate, Senator Jessop, is following up this matter, and I have more confidence in him than I have in the Commonwealth member who lives at Port Augusta.

Mr. Keneally: This is where you get the results—in Government.

Mr. GUNN: It is obvious that the member for Stuart is embarrassed by the activities of his Commonwealth colleagues; that is why he is trying to put an argument, which is weak, in support of their actions.

In His Excellency's Speech, we have to wait until paragraph 19 before any mention is made of the No. 1 problem facing the people of this country, whether they live in the metropolitan area or in country areas. That problem is inflation, which has been deliberately created by the policies adopted by the Commonwealth Labor Party. This Government is obviously following the traditional Socialist policies: it wants to create rampant inflation to destroy the middle income or small business section of the community, and the easiest way to do that is to create a chaotic economic climate in which to destroy it, without having to introduce legislation, as has been done in the United Kingdom. We have heard from the member for Spence of arguments advanced by certain people as to why it should be destroyed. Looking at the policies put forward by the Prime Minister, it is obvious that the Commonwealth Labor Government is following the policy adopted by Dr. Allende Gossens in Chile—the creation of a 300 per cent inflation to destroy the middle class economy. We were told before the last Commonwealth election that Mr. Whitlam had the answers to inflation, that he would control inflation, but what we have seen since then is a deplorable state of affairs.

Mr. Millhouse: What you are saying is the most arrant nonsense.

Mr. GUNN: I am pleased that I have at least woken up the member for Mitcham. He is making his usual snide remarks about members on this side. He is obviously following the lead given by Senator Hall. It is obvious that, if the Commonwealth Government's policy is allowed to continue, the great dream of every young married couple in this country of owning their own house will be completely obliterated. Great promises have been made and much criticism has been levelled at the previous Government for its home savings and grants schemes and other propositions it put up, but it was possible for people to purchase their own houses.

This has been the basis of Liberal philosophy—"Enhance the family"—and that revolves around people owning a reasonable house for themselves. But this Government has created the worst inflation in 20 years and made the owning of a house impossible for young people. Not only

that: it has made it impossible for people to purchase materials, because it has approved and given the nod to the disgraceful industrial situation that this State finds itself in. It is interesting to note from the Speech that this Government intends to attempt to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act to prevent people from exercising their common law right to take civil actions for damages in respect of industrial disputes, to protect themselves against the illegal actions of trade union people.

Obviously, the person who put the black ban on Kangaroo Island is again being supported and the Labor Party supports that type of stand-over tactic, no matter what its effects on the people. It has cut off supplies to the people on Kangaroo Island. What other sections of the community in South Australia will be lined up for this type of treatment in the future? Every section of the community has the right to organize itself into groups, if it so desires, but those groups should not have to adopt policies that discriminate against and have a detrimental effect on the whole community. I belong to an organization representing the industry I was once in, but there are two fundamental differences. Other members representing rural communities, such as the member for Flinders, belong to the United Farmers and Graziers of South Australia Incorporated and the Stockowners Association of South Australia. There are two fundamental differences. First, a person does not have to be a member and does not have to pay for a licence to work, as people have to in some industries in this State today. Secondly, there is no compulsion; one does not have to abide by a decision taken.

Mr. Groth: But you're nice and sour on anyone who doesn't join, though.

Mr. GUNN: No. I know many people who are not members of other organizations, and there is no discrimination. No attacks are made on those people: they have the same rights, get the same protection, and receive the same representation from our leaders as do the people who pay their subscriptions.

Mr. Wells: How do you reconcile your caustic comments on the trade union movement with the threat from the farmers and graziers to withhold stock from the market?

Mr. GUNN: I will come to that in a moment.

Mr. Wells: Isn't that in effect strike action? Isn't that withholding a product from people who need it?

Mr. GUNN: I will come to that. We have reached the situation in this State and throughout Australia where a very reasonable, moderate and most co-operative group of people has been kicked, pushed, and discriminated against by the Labor Party and members of the trade union movement, and they are starting to talk about industrial action. I would be the last to encourage this type of activity. I point out to members opposite that primary producers cannot pass on their costs. Further, they have not had massive increases in their salaries or profit margins. When wool prices increased, many primary producers had massive overdrafts that they are still trying to pay off. Their cost structure has continued to increase.

Mr. Wells: Some have increased their income greatly.

Mr. GUNN: They are getting fewer and fewer.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: How about—

Mr. GUNN: I suggest that the Minister of Environment and Conservation consider how much the rural industry still owes to the financial houses of this country. We have reached the situation where trade union members have threatened to directly deny people the right to sell their

stock wherever they desire to sell it; I am referring to the Meat and Allied Trades Federation. Primary producers have been told that they cannot continue to export sheep to Kuwait, but I point out that the export of livestock produces an important part of Australia's export income. Last year primary producers were receiving more than \$16 a head for stock sent to Kuwait, but this year they are lucky to receive \$9 a head.

Mr. Wells: Perhaps the beasts are skinny.

Mr. GUNN: They are not. The middle man and the people who are controlling the market are getting the rake-off. If the Government wants to do something constructive, it should get the Commissioner for Prices and Consumer Affairs to investigate this matter and to table a report in this House so that the details can be made public. The Callaghan report recommends that there should be a group of people in the Agriculture Department who can give correct information not only to the rural community but also to the community at large, so that self-professed experts may know the true situation and so that the facts can be presented to every section of the community. One of the unfortunate problems that rural people face is that incorrect information is given to the people.

Mr. Keneally: You are a spokesman for the Party, so you have only yourself to blame for the incorrect information put around.

Mr. GUNN: We do not write the editorials and the articles. The member for Victoria was correct this afternoon when he attacked some people in the media. In this State we have seen one of the most biased groups of journalists (only one or two of them) in one newspaper—the *Advertiser*. Mr. Eric Franklin could be correctly described as the publicity officer for the Liberal Movement.

Mr. Millhouse: That's a disgraceful thing to say.

Mr. Wells: Mr. Franklin has no opportunity to defend himself.

Mr. GUNN: I cannot help that. Opposition members and anyone who has followed the press reports in the last 12 months will be aware of the facts. The member for Florey said that my attack was unfair, but I have had unfair and untruthful attacks made on me by the paper, and I had to go to great lengths to get the correct information inserted in the paper. It is the duty of the press in a free and democratic society to report facts, not fiction or what might happen.

Dr. Tonkin: The reporting should be objective.

Mr. GUNN: Yes, but that has not taken place on many occasions with one or two people in the organization.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Can you give one or two examples?

Mr. GUNN: The Minister should get one of the many Government press secretaries to look at the articles objectively.

Mr. Becker: How about *Nation Review*?

Mr. GUNN: I suffered at the hands of the *Nation Review*. An untruthful article was written by the Minister's press secretary, who did not have the courage to put his name to the article and therefore used a pen-name.

Mr. Wells: Mr. Franklin is a very discerning and accurate reporter.

Mr. GUNN: I believe in the freedom of the press, which is one of the great bastions of democracy, but if that freedom is to be utilized the press should give a proper account of the situation.

Mr. Keneally: You want the press to write things as you see them.

Mr. GUNN: That is not my interpretation. Since I have been a member here I have listened to many good speeches from both sides but, when one reads the paper next morning, one wonders whether one has been at Parliament House at all.

Mr. Wells: You're lucky to get a comment.

Mr. GUNN: Probably I will not get many comments after making these remarks, but I am not concerned about that.

Mr. Payne: You may get one!

Mr. GUNN: I may. The member for Victoria and I may get the treatment in next Saturday's edition, but I am not particularly concerned about that.

Mr. Millhouse: I bet it is the first thing you look at on Saturday.

Mr. GUNN: For the benefit of the honourable member, I point out that I do not usually see Saturday's paper until Monday. The Bills of which the Government has given notice in paragraph 17 of His Excellency's Speech are many and varied. I assure Government members that the Opposition will, as usual, adopt a constructive and positive attitude. We will look at every Bill on its merits. I support the motion.

Mr. PAYNE secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT

At 10.50 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday, July 31, at 2 p.m.