

motion was the Medibank strike, but I wonder what part doctors played in that. There have been many allegations of defrauding of Medibank funds by doctors. What part will the A.M.A. and its rules play in that matter? When a doctor or group of doctors deprive Commonwealth funds of money by defrauding, that is more serious than a situation in which a poor worker strikes to obtain justice because he has been deprived of about \$8 a week from his pay packet. I am convinced of the member for Davenport's role as a union basher, and I strongly oppose the motion.

Mr. MATHWIN (Glennelg): I support the motion so ably moved by the member for Davenport, who has made out a strong case, and I am surprised that Government members have not supported him. Workers of this State should have the support of all members and not only of Opposition members, because we know of the strong-arm tactics used by some sections of the trade union movement. Much has been said about rules. I understand that the member for Semaphore said that a shop steward always had a copy of the rules, so that it does not matter if members do not have a copy.

Mr. Olson: That's better than not having a copy available, which you are saying is the position.

Mr. MATHWIN: Recently, after I had raised a question about trade union rule books, the Parliamentary Librarian tried to obtain copies but we have only one set of rules, and that is from the Australian Building Construction Employees and Builders Labourers Federation. Rule (c) of the objects of that organisation provides:

To assist in the movement for the socialisation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

Rule (e) states:

To assist by federation or otherwise in upholding the rights and privileges of workers.

However, it is well known that this trade union is imposing a fine on its members who did not comply with its instruction about the political strike on Medibank. The member for Whyalla agrees that it was a political strike. Unions have stated that their members must toe the line or they will be punished. The member for Whyalla referred to money being taken from the pay packets of members of unions to pay the Medibank levy, but he did not say that money is taken from the pay packet in order to pay a Labor Party levy. Workers have not given permission for that money to be taken from their pay and be given to the Labor Party for a political fight. The poor worker, if he does not want to pay, must see the Secretary and tell him: obviously, the Labor Party is interfering with the pay packet of its members without their permission.

Mr. Whitten: The members agree to the rules of the organisation.

Mr. MATHWIN: How can they agree, when they do not have the chance to see a rule book? I seek leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

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

#### BRANDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works): I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

#### EXPLANATION OF BILL

This short Bill makes several machinery amendments to the Brands Act, 1933-1969, the principal Act. Clauses 1 and 2 are formal. Clause 3 amends section 4 of the principal Act by inserting a definition of "the department", and making certain other consequential amendments. Clause 4 repeals sections 17 and 18 of the principal Act and inserts in their place a new section 17, the effect of which is to allow free use of brands consisting of a numeral or any brand on the near or off ribs of cattle.

Clause 5 amends section 53 of the principal Act, and recognises the fact that *The Stock and Station Journal* is no longer published. Clause 6 amends section 54 of the principal Act by removing a reference to a register that is no longer required to be kept. Clause 7 re-enacts section 62 of the principal Act in much the same form as it previously existed, with the exception that special provision is now made for branding cattle vaccinated against brucellosis. Clause 8 is formal and self-explanatory. Clause 9 is consequential on the amendments made by clause 4, as are the amendments made by clauses 10 and 11.

Mr. EVANS secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### CATTLE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works): I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

#### EXPLANATION OF BILL

This Bill amends the principal Act, the Cattle Compensation Act, 1939-1974, and is to some extent consequential on the amendments effected to the Stock Diseases Act. Clauses 1 and 2 are formal. Clause 3 amends section 4 of the principal Act by changing the definition of "disease" to accord with that inserted in the Stock Diseases Act. Clause 4 is consequential on the amendments made by clause 3. Clause 5 enacts a new section 4b in the principal Act which will recognise a practice that has existed for some time in the computation of stamp duty, that is, the practice of "averaging".

Clause 6 amends section 5 of the principal Act so as to ensure that, in appropriate cases, cattle destroyed under the new powers conferred on inspectors under the Stock Diseases Act will attract compensation under this Act. Clause 7 is consequential on this. Clause 8 amends section 11 of the principal Act by recognising that the fund established under the principal Act may receive subventions from the Commonwealth.

Mr. NANKIVELL secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### STOCK DISEASES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works): I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

#### EXPLANATION OF BILL

The purpose of this short Bill is to make certain amendments to the principal Act, the Stock Diseases Act, 1934-1968, to enable the disease brucellosis to be dealt with more effectively.

Clauses 1 and 2 are formal. Clause 3 amends the long title to the principal Act to recognise its slightly wider coverage. Clause 4 amends section 5 of the principal Act, the interpretation section: (a) by striking out the definition of "disease" and substituting a somewhat wider definition; and (b) by inserting a definition of "the department" expressed in more general terms.

Clause 5 amends section 6 of the principal Act, and the amendment set forth in paragraph (a) of that clause is in aid of the definition of "the department", and the amendment set out in paragraph (b) of that clause is consequential on the amendment to "disease" in section 5. Clause 6 amends section 11 of the principal Act by somewhat widening the powers of the inspector to order stock into quarantine. It is not necessary that the inspector should be satisfied that the stock proposed to be placed into quarantine are "diseased or infected". There may well be circumstances when he will wish to quarantine the stock in order to determine whether they are diseased or infected.

Clause 7 repeals and re-enacts section 18 of the principal Act, and the attention of members is specifically directed to this re-enactment which gives a wide power for the destruction of stock, a destruction that will of course attract compensation under the Cattle Compensation Act. Clause 8 is consequential on the definition of "the department".

Dr. EASTICK secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### ART GALLERY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HEALTH COMMISSION BILL

(Continued from October 12. Page 1452.)

Bill recommitted.

Clause 1 passed.

Clause 2—"Commencement."

Dr. EASTICK: Although I realise that the Minister of Community Welfare is handling this Bill for a Minister in another place, it would advantage the Committee if it was given some indication of the intended programme to implement the measure. This assumes the Bill's relatively speedy passage through this Chamber and another place. Assuming that the Bill is passed soon, can the Minister say when its provisions will be implemented?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE (Minister of Community Welfare): Although I am not able to prognosticate regarding what may happen in another place, where the Bill must take its chances, I understand that progress is expected in the matter early in the new year.

Clause passed.

Clause 3—"Objects of this Act."

Dr. EASTICK: This is an entirely new provision, which parallels action that was taken earlier in relation to the Juvenile Courts Act, wherein the opportunity was taken to include a statement of intention and of objects. Members on the Select Committee were concerned to ensure that a measure of that kind was included in this Bill so that there could be no misconception regarding the intention of the legislation. Not only does the clause give a clear indication of the objects but also it highlights and lauds, in effect, many activities that currently take place in the community. I refer to paragraph (e) of this clause, which relates to the continued participation of voluntary organisations and local government authorities in the provision of health care, both aspects being important. Certainly, the local government aspect is important, as it is close to the point of delivery of many health care matters, particularly those directly associated with public health.

Regarding the continued participation of voluntary organisations, it was the view of most people who appeared before the committee (and I believe it would be the view of all members, because of their direct knowledge of the activities that are carried on in their districts) that, if voluntary assistance to organisations such as hospitals or community health centres, which are just coming on to the scene, were to be lost, the cost to the State would be tremendous. Indeed, the genuine and real personal involvement, which is such an important part of health care, could be lost.

Members recognise the importance of the sums of money which have been raised voluntarily in the past and which will need to be raised in the future for all health activities and for the ancillary functions that augment health care in the community. In this respect, I refer to Meals on Wheels, the Royal District Nursing Society, the Royal Flying Doctor Service, St. John Ambulance, and certainly the St. John Corps. Although that is not an exhaustive list, it is in this area that voluntary effort has been meaningful in the past, and it is important that this continue in the future.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The Government is anxious to see the continuation of voluntary participation in the health field. The member for Light would agree that, as Chairman of the Select Committee, I was instrumental in ensuring that this council was included in the Bill.

Clause passed.

Clauses 4 and 5 passed.

Clause 6—"Interpretation."

Dr. EASTICK: The interpretation clause caused considerable concern in the community, as evidenced by the number of witnesses who drew attention to the definitions of "health centre" and "health service". The simple definitions of "health centre" and "health service" cannot be isolated from the use of those terms in the other clauses of the Bill. Although it was strongly recommended that these definitions be altered, after considering the influence of those definitions on the later clauses I think they are not disadvantageous to the community. Taken in that context, there can be no fear about them. The definition of "incorporated health centre" defines more narrowly those areas where the service will be under the direction of the commission more positively, and opportunity will exist for the community to see that it is not disadvantaged.

Clause passed.

Clause 7 passed.

Clause 8—"Constitution of commission."