

Women Members of the Queensland Parliament

1929 - 1994

by

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PREFACE

In 1894, the South Australian Parliament passed legislation to permit women to vote and to stand as candidates for Parliament in that legislature. This year, 1994, is the centenary of that milestone in Australian electoral history.

This publication commemorates this centenary and in particular the achievements of women Members of the Queensland Parliament. It has been designed as an historical source book for the twenty women who have been Members of the Queensland Legislative Assembly (no women were ever Members of the Queensland Legislative Council, which was abolished in 1922) to the present time. It lists their biographical details, parliamentary careers, and allows them to express their views on a multiplicity of topics by way of their own parliamentary speeches.

A separate chapter is devoted to each of the women and is divided into four sections: biographical; parliamentary career; selected speeches; and index to parliamentary speeches.

The six appendices provide further information including summaries of parliamentary achievements; parliamentary, personal and election statistics; those women who have a local government background; a list of women who stood unsuccessfully for parliament, and statistics of women in other parliaments in Australia. This last appendix which lists women in all Australian parliaments, has been included for comparative purposes and is comprehensive but does not claim to be exhaustive.

Most of the eighteen surviving women have been interviewed in person or by telephone by the author John McCulloch, and have provided valuable biographical information not otherwise available from traditional sources like the *Queensland Parliamentary Handbook* and Waterson's *Biographical Register of the Queensland Parliament*.

With respect to the other two women, the publication is indebted, in the case of Vi Jordan, to her son Mr Keith Jordan and Senator Margaret Reynolds, and in Irene Longman's case, to the Oxley Library and the library of the *Courier Mail* newspaper, for providing material.

Many thanks go to Karen Sampford and JaCinta O'Connor for their assistance in editing and preparing the final document.

Mary Seefried
Director Publications and Resources Section
June 1994

INTRODUCTION

Women gained the right to vote in Australia comparatively easily compared with Britain and the United States. This was partly due to the lack of clear party divisions prior to Federation which made it much easier for women to unite under the common theme of universal suffrage.

The female suffrage campaigns in the Australian colonies in the 1880s and 1890s achieved their first success in South Australia, after six failed attempts from 1886-1893, with the passage of the *Constitution Amendment Act 1894* which gave women the right to vote and the right to sit in the parliament of that State.¹

It is hardly surprising that South Australia was first in this regard bearing in mind that it had already led the way in allowing women to vote in local government elections (*Municipal Corporations Act 1861*), and in giving married women legal ownership of property and income (*Married Women's Property Act 1883-84*). Prior to the passing of the latter, single women were legally subject to their fathers until they married, and then legally subject to their husbands who owned their inherited property, their income and their children.²

However, another thirty years elapsed before all the other States had extended the same rights. They had all granted women's suffrage by 1908, but apart from South Australia and the Commonwealth, none of them granted women the right to be elected to parliament at the same time. In most cases this right was not granted for another fifteen to twenty years.³

WOMEN'S ELECTORAL RIGHTS IN AUSTRALIA

PARL'T	RIGHT TO VOTE	RIGHT TO SIT	FIRST WOMAN ELECTED LOWER HOUSE	FIRST WOMAN ELECTED UPPER HOUSE
Federal	1902 ^a	1902 ^a	1943	1943
SA	1894	1894	1959	1959
WA	1899	1920	1921	1954
NSW	1902	1918	1925	1931 ^b
Tas.	1903	1921	1955	1948
Qld.	1905	1915	1929	n/a
Vic.	1908	1923	1933	1979

Note ^a Women in SA and WA were entitled to vote and to stand from 1901. Aboriginal women were not enfranchised on a national basis until 1962.

^b Two women were **appointed** in 1931 but the first woman to be **elected** was in 1952.

¹ Finnimore, Christine, "How a parliament of men gave the vote to women", *State History Centre Research Paper No.3*, State history Centre, Adelaide, 1993, p.1

² Finnimore, Christine, *It happened here: votes for South Australian women*, State History Centre, Adelaide, 1993, p.1.

³ Sawyer, Marian, and Simm, Marian, *A woman's place: women and politics in Australia*, Allen & Unwin, St Leonards, NSW, 1993, p.6.

The *Australian Commonwealth Act* of 1900 gave the Federal franchise to all persons (including aborigines) allowed to vote for the Lower House in each State at that time, and the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1902/Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902* extended this to include women in the rest of Australia.

WOMEN'S ELECTORAL RIGHTS - SELECTED COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	RIGHT TO VOTE	RIGHT TO SIT	FIRST WOMEN ELECTED
New Zealand	1893	1919	1933
Australia	1902	1902	1943
Finland	1906	1906	1907
Norway	1907/1913	1907/1913	1936
Denmark	1915	1915	1918
USSR	1915	-	-
United Kingdom	1918/1928*	1918	1918
Germany	1918	1918	1919
Czechoslovakia	1918	1918	1920
Netherlands	1919	1917	1918
Austria	1919	1919	1919
Canada	1919	1919	1921
United States	1920	-	-
France	1940	-	-
Italy	1945	-	-

* The UK did not grant all women over 21 the vote until 1928.

In South Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria, Aboriginal women were given the right to vote for their State legislatures at the same time as other women were given this right. However, in Queensland and Western Australia, legislation specifically excluded aborigines (including aboriginal women) from voting for their State legislatures.⁴

In those states where aborigines technically had the federal franchise, they were often discouraged from voting, however, and the situation was not resolved until the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1949* confirmed that all aborigines who were entitled to vote for their State Lower House or had been a member of the Defence Force, were entitled to vote in Federal elections.⁵

The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1962* extended the federal franchise to all other aborigines in

⁴Stretton, Pat, and Finnimore, Christine, "How South Australian Aborigines lost the vote:some side effects of federation", *State History Centre Research Paper No.1*, State History Centre, Adelaide, 1991, p.1. Specifically in Queensland Part II s. 7.2 (e) of the *Elections Act of 1874* excluded aborigines unless they owned freehold property and Part III s.11 of the *Elections Act 1915* excluded all aborigines from the franchise.

⁵ibid.

Australia (ie in Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory). The Queensland and Western Australian governments extended their State vote to aborigines soon afterwards.⁶

THE QUEENSLAND STORY

During the 1890s the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was very active in arguing the case for women's voting rights, even arguing that women's participation might elevate the tone of public life.⁷ In Queensland the WCTU had campaigned for women's suffrage but was superseded after 1894 by the Women's Equal Suffrage League (WESL) which had been formed in that year by Emma Miller, Brisbane's first women's trade union organiser.⁸

In 1903 the Queensland Women's Electoral League (QWEL) was formed and like WESL campaigned vigorously for women's suffrage. Unlike WESL which was supported by the Labour Party, QWEL received funding from the non-Labour parties.

Two years after the formation of QWEL, the Electoral Franchise Bill to give women in Queensland the right to vote was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 5 January 1905. The Elections Acts Amendment Bill to provide the necessary machinery was introduced at the same time. The basic thrust of both Bills was encompassed in the latter Bill when the former failed to return from the Legislative Council after it had passed the third reading in the Legislative Assembly. It was assented to by the governor on 26 January 1905.⁹

Basically the Electoral Franchise Bill provided for:

"All persons not under twenty-one years of age whether male or female married or unmarried -
(a) who have resided in Queensland for six months continuously, and
(b) who are natural born or naturalised subjects of the King, and
(c) whose names are on the electoral roll for an electoral roll for an electoral district of Queensland, shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly for such electoral district."¹⁰

Provision was made to ensure that women who changed their surname upon marriage were not disadvantaged:

"No female elector shall be disqualified from voting under the name appearing on the roll **merely** because she has changed her name upon marriage."¹¹

In fact there was surprisingly little opposition to enfranchising women, although some members of parliament did express some curious views during the passage of the two Bills. One member put forward a convoluted argument about some electorates being disadvantaged if women were

⁶In Queensland this right was given by ss. 3, 4, and 5 of the *Elections Acts Amendment Act 1965* .

⁷Clarke, Jocelyn, and White, Kate, *Women in Australian politics*, Fontana, Sydney, 1983, p.18.

⁸Sawer, Marian, and Simms, Marian, *op. cit.*, p.9.

⁹*Queensland Parliamentary Debates*, vol.94, 1905, p.230.

¹⁰*ibid.*, 6/1/05, p.53.

¹¹*ibid.*, 9/1/05, p.65

given the vote. Nevertheless he supported the Bill:

Mr P J Leahy (Warrego): ... I find in the Albert electorate in 1902 there were 1900 male voters, and if women voters were counted the number would be about double - 3800. In the Bowen electorate in 1902 there were 834 male voters; if you include the women's votes the number would be 1200. Yet the Bowen and Albert electorates have the same representation, and where does the justice come in? ... " ¹²

One member assumed that women might not want the vote and therefore the legislation was precipitous:

Hon R Philp (Townsville): ... I am glad to find the Government are (sic) unanimous in **proposing** this Bill, because I remember that only two years ago, when an Elections Bill was brought forward by the hon member for Rockhampton, the present treasurer, one of his colleagues in the ministry said -

"I do not know that the women of Queensland have desired the franchise. If we look at the southern States, and note to what little use women there have put the **franchise**, we can only come to the conclusion that the legislation is in advance of the desire." ¹³

Another member thought that the Parliament's priorities were wrong:

Hon W F Taylor (MLC): ... A Bill for the reduction of the number of members of the Legislative **Assembly** is a far more urgent measure than one for the enfranchisement of women ... ¹⁴

Yet another thought that women would be unlikely to enrol if they were required to state their age:

Hon E B Forrest (Brisbane North): ... I was very much surprised to hear the hon member for Toowong say that he supported leaving the age of women on the rolls. If that were done, a great number of them would never get their names on the roll ... " ¹⁵

It was another ten years, however, before women gained the right to be elected to the Queensland Parliament in 1915. ¹⁶ QWEL in the meantime had been consistently thwarted in its attempts to be included in the selection process of non-Labour candidates. By 1929 it had reached a peak membership of around 16 000 and decided it was time to nominate its own candidates for State Parliament. ¹⁷

When the candidate for the normally safe Labour seat of Bulimba withdrew, QWEL seized the

¹²ibid., 6/1/05, p.43.

¹³ibid., 5/1/05, p.31.

¹⁴ibid., 10/1/05, p.81.

¹⁵ibid., 9/1/05, p.69.

¹⁶This right was granted by Part V Section 39 of the *Elections Act* 1915.

¹⁷Sawer & Simms, op. cit., p.105.

opportunity to nominate its first candidate, Irene Maud Longman who was endorsed by the Progressive Nationalist Party.¹⁸

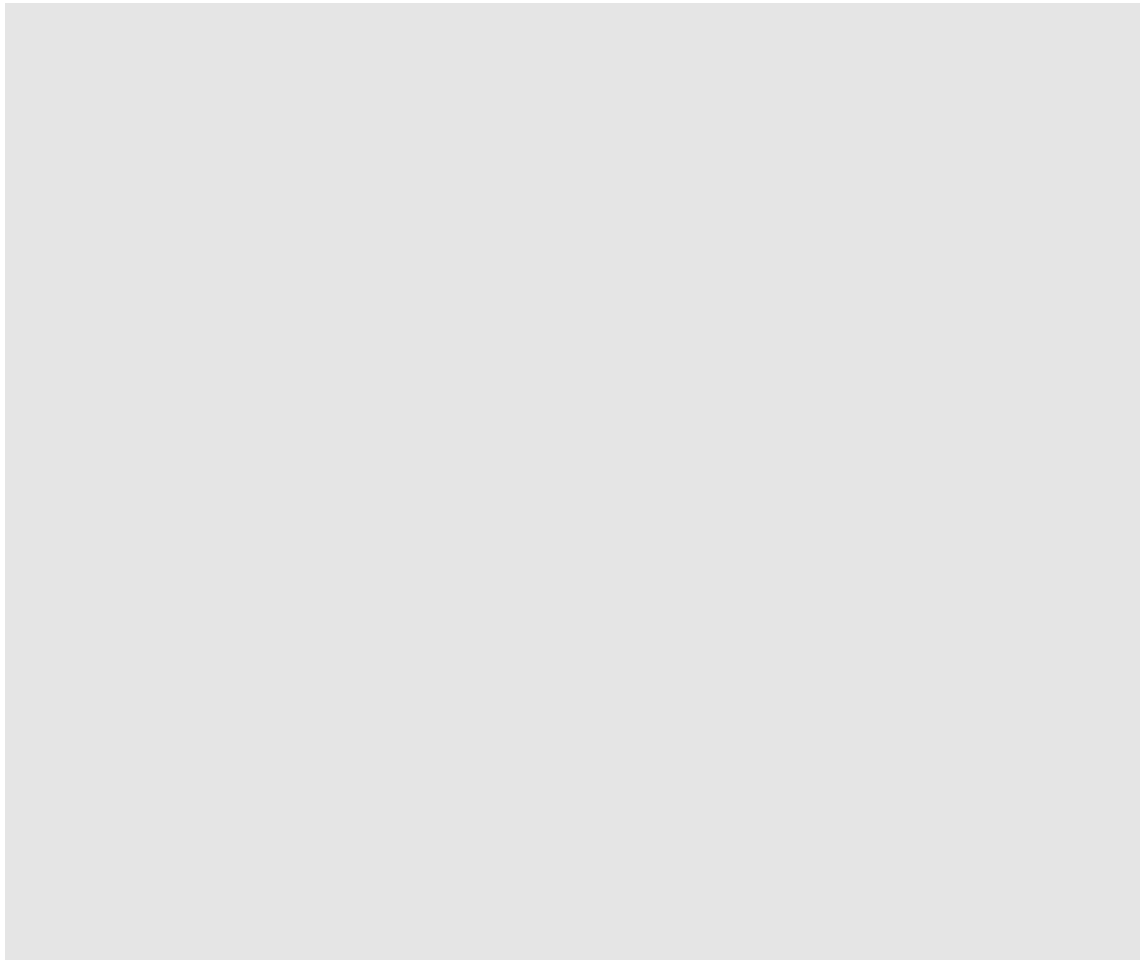
She was swept into Parliament in the anti-Labour swing of 1929, and out again in the 1932 swing.

Thirty-seven years elapsed between the election of Irene Longman and that of the second woman Vi Jordan, to the normally safe Labor seat of Ipswich West. Vi Jordan was the first Labor member, and like Irene Longman, was the only female Member in the House during her parliamentary career.

In 1973 there was only one woman (Vi Jordan) in the 82 member Queensland Parliament.
This was how *Refractory Girl*, (Spring 1973) viewed the situation.

The next two women to be elected, Rosemary Kyburz and Vicky Kippin, sat simultaneously between 1974 (when Vi Jordan was defeated) and 1980. The former won the previously safe Labor seat of Salisbury on three occasions and was the first Liberal woman to be elected to the Queensland Parliament. The latter was the first woman elected from the National Party and she won the seat of Mourilyan on two occasions.

¹⁸ibid.



Women Members 1988 - 1989 on the Parliament Lawn

L – R Di McCauley, Yvonne Chapman, Beryce Nelson, Anne Warner, Judy Gamin, Leisha Harvey

Beryce Nelson won Aspley for the Liberal Party in 1980 (the year Vicky Kippin was defeated), lost it to the Nationals at the next election, then joined the National Party to win Aspley again for one term in 1986.

Kyburz and Nelson were replaced in 1983 by two National Party women, Yvonne Chapman (Pine Rivers) and Leisha Harvey (Greenslopes), and one Labor Party woman, Anne Warner (Kurilpa). Di McCauley became the first woman to represent a country electorate in 1986 when she brought the seat of Callide back into the National Party fold.¹⁹

Judy Gamin was the next woman elected when she won Russ Hinze's seat of South Coast at a by-election in 1988, but lost it again at the 1989 general election. She became the second woman to make a comeback (after Beryce Nelson) when she again stood as a National Party candidate, this time for the new seat of Burleigh, in 1992.

¹⁹Callide was held by Lindsay Hartwig for the National Party until the party expelled him in 1981. He then continued as an Independent until 1986.

Photo courtesy of the *Sunday Mail*, Brisbane 17 November 1991, p.16.

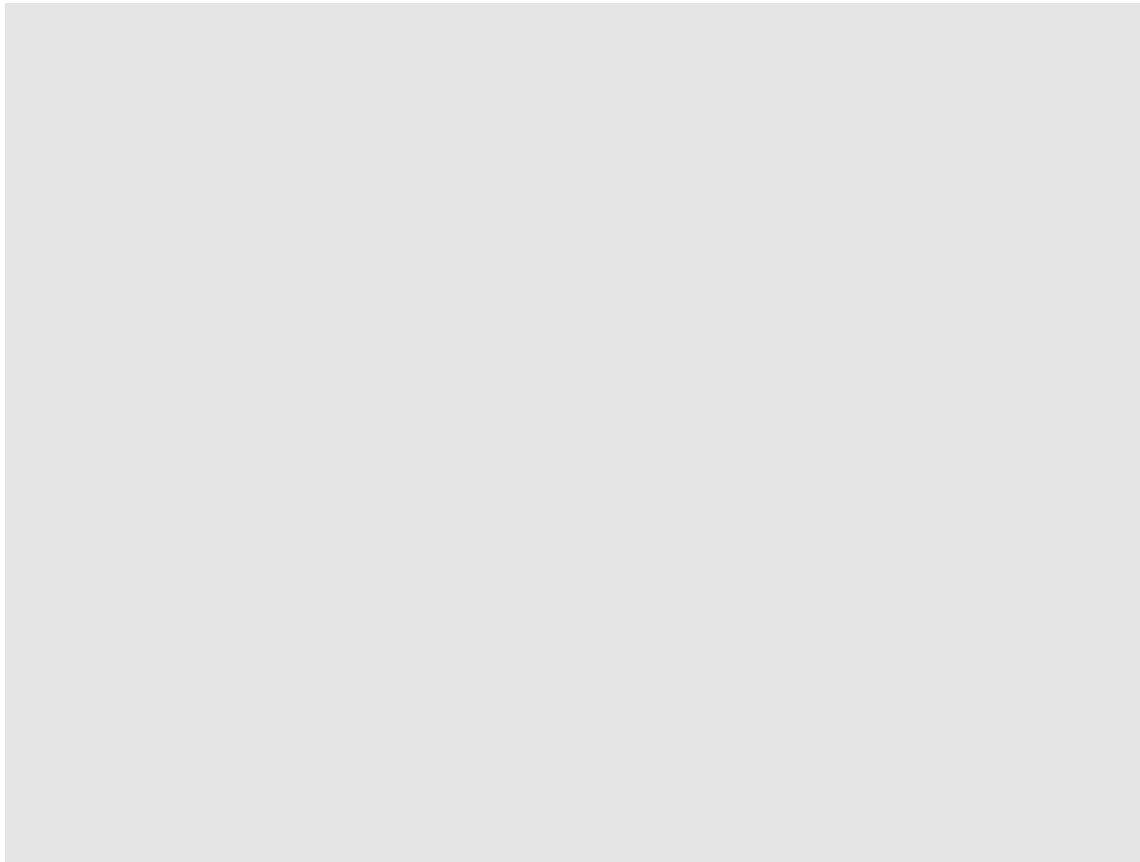
**Women Labor Party Members of the Queensland Parliament at
Parliament House, November 1991**

L – R Molly Robson, Judy Spence, Wendy Edmond, Margaret Woodgate, Anne Warner, Laurel Power, Lesley Clark, Lorraine Bird

In the meantime a large swing to Labor at the 1989 general election saw an unprecedented influx of new women members of parliament. Although four of the six sitting female members (Harvey, Chapman, Nelson and Gamin) were defeated, they were replaced by seven new women, all from the Labor Party - Lorraine Bird, Lesley Clark, Wendy Edmond, Laurel Power, Molly Robson, Judy Spence, and Margaret Woodgate.

Their numbers were further increased when Joan Sheldon won for the Liberal Party the 1990 by-election caused by the resignation of Mike Ahern from the National Party.

No women were defeated at the general election of 1992, and in fact the number of women members increased by three, with two new members, Fiona Simpson (Maroochydore) of the National Party and Merri Rose (Currumbin) of the Labor Party, and the re-election of Judy Gamin.



The Coalition 1992 at Parliament House

L - R Di McCauley, Judy Gamin, Joan Sheldon, Fiona Simpson

In 1994 women represent the following proportions of the party parliamentary members:

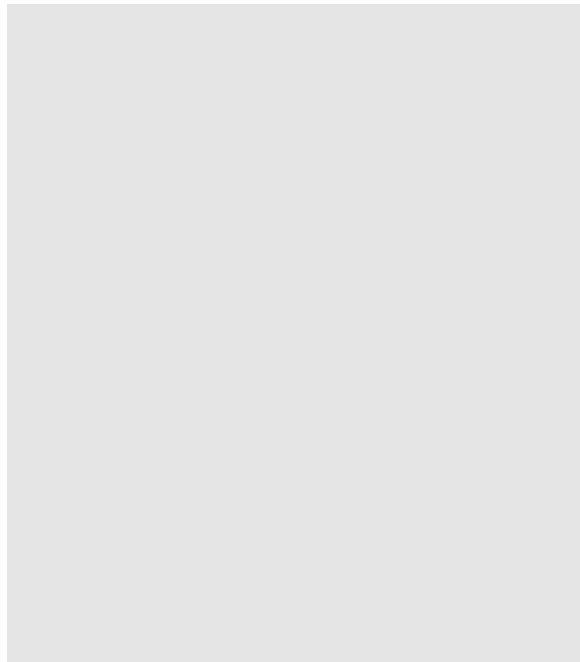
Labor Party	9	(16.67%)
Liberal Party	1	(11.11%)
National Party	3	(11.54%)

With thirteen out of a total of eighty-nine Members (14.61%), the proportion of women Members of the Queensland Parliament is now at its highest point since 1929.

The Second Goss Ministry 1992 at Government House

L – R Hon Molly Robson, Hon Anne Warner, and Her Excellency the Governor, Mrs Leneen Forde A.C.

IRENE MAUD LONGMAN



The House was palpably nervous when she first took the Oath on 20 August, 1929, and so was she when she moved the Address in Reply. There was much speculation as to what effect her presence among seventy-one men would have, and doubts were freely expressed as to the wisdom of Parliament, after all, in so liberalising the law as to permit a woman to enter the Legislature. (Bernays 1931, p.338)

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL PARTY - ELECTORATE OF BULIMBA - 11.5.1929-11.6.1932

PERSONAL DETAILS

Irene Maud Longman was the first woman both to stand for and be elected to the Queensland Parliament.

The daughter of a Congregational Church minister, the Rev. James Molineux Bayley and his wife Mary Alice Frencham, she was born at Franklin, Tasmania in 1877.

Educated at Sydney Girls' High School and Redlands (SCEGS) North Sydney, she subsequently taught at Normanhurst in Sydney and later at Rockhampton Girls' Grammar School. She gained a kindergarten diploma.

Irene Longman was an activist in many women's organisations. She was president of the Queensland National Council of Women (1921-25), and upon retiring was appointed honorary president in appreciation of her accomplishments while president. She was also honorary president of the Queensland Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Deficient, vice president of the Lyceum Club and a longtime member of the Queensland Women's Electoral League (QWEL).

Irene Longman married Heber Albert Longman, director of the Queensland Museum (1917-45), at Toowoomba in 1904. Her religion was congregational. She died in Brisbane on 29 July 1964.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

Non-Labor politics ran in her family's blood. Her brothers, Percy Molineux Bayley (Pittsworth 1915-20), and James Garfield Bayley (Wynnum 1933-35), were members of the Queensland Parliament. The latter was previously a Member of the Federal Parliament (Oxley 1917-31) where he became Chairman of Committees in the House of Representatives under the Bruce-Page Government.

Irene Longman's own election to parliament was not easy and she was the only member of QWEL ever to do so. QWEL had fought to gain the vote for women (1905) and for the right for women to sit in parliament (1918). It espoused the ideology for the non-labour parties and received funding from them, but it was excluded from the pre-selection process. It therefore stood its own non-labour candidates. The seat of Bulimba was Queensland's third largest in 1929 and justifiably regarded as an impregnable Labour (now spelt Labor) stronghold with a safety margin of 10.41%. After the Country-National male candidate withdrew his nomination, Irene Longman was endorsed by them as their candidate. When the sitting Labour member, A.W. Wright, described as ambitious, vain and patronising, was asked how the election was going, he remarked with a self-satisfied grin:

Well, you know, I am only being opposed by a woman (Bernays 1931 p.337)

When Mr Wright's absolute majority of 1027 at the previous election was turned into an absolute majority of 401 for Irene Longman, Bernays wrote:

And so it came about that one little feeble woman, full to the brim of energy, overflowing with sympathy for her sex; simple, non-aggressive, ladylike to her fingertips, just metaphorically took A.H. Wright by the scruff of the neck and scrubbed the whole surface of the large Bulimba electorate with him, wiping out a previous majority of thousands, and converting it into a minority of 401. (Bernays 1931 p 337).

During her election campaign she knocked on thousands of doors and addressed many public meetings in halls and in open air. She did not use loud-speakers in the campaign as her voice carried well, and she could deal with hecklers.

I never quite got over the butterfly feeling in my stomach just before making a big campaign speech, but once I got started, I was all right. (Courier Mail, 21 May 1953, p.2)

Ironically, as she entered party headquarters on election night after it was clear that she had won, she was seized by two men and carried shoulder high through the crowd and placed on a table. One supporter yelled out:

She's the best man of us all! (Brisbane Courier, 13 May 1929, p.17)

HOW SHE WAS PORTRAYED IN THE MEDIA

MRS. LONGMAN

The result of the election in Bulimba was dramatic and unique. Mrs. Irene Longman, who won this Labour stronghold for the Coalition, was the first woman in Queensland to stand for Parliament, and she will also be remembered as the first woman to enter Parliament in this State. She is an earnest, vivacious speaker, and has a pleasant contralto voice. She is a learned woman, and takes a keen interest in the scientific work of her husband, Mr. H. A. Longman, F.L.S., director of the Queensland Museum.

She helped to introduce playgrounds, creches, and kindergartens, and worked for baby clinics for many years before legislation was passed to deal with that problem. She holds the unique position of honorary president of the National Council of Women. Mrs. Longman has splendid qualifications for political work. Her repartee is quick and sparkling. She has a big heart, and a brain full of plans for reforms.

Daily Mail, 13 May 1929, p.8.

Further, Irene Longman herself commented:

One businessman who said before he heard my first speech that he would never vote for a woman, said afterwards: Mrs Longman, if I had a thousand votes, they would all be yours. (CourierMail, 21 May 1953, p.2)

When Irene Longman took her seat in Parliament, the Government decided that she should move the Address in Reply to the Governor's speech. As she rose to speak she was greeted by enthusiastic applause from a packed public gallery and from Members on both sides of the House.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs LONGMAN: I beg to move -

" That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in reply to the Speech delivered by His Excellency in opening this the first session of the twenty-fifth Parliament of Queensland: -
May it please Your Excellency, -

We, His Majesty' loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, in Parliament assembled, desire to assure Your Excellency of our continued loyalty and affection towards the Throne and Person of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and to tender our thanks to Your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present session.

The various measures to which Your Excellency has referred, and all other matters that may be brought before us, will receive our most careful consideration, and it will be our earnest endeavour so to deal with them that our labours may tend to the advancement and prosperity of the State."

Mr Speaker, to have been chosen for such a duty I esteem a very great honour - an honour to the electorate which I represent, and an honour to the women of Queensland - (Hear,hear!) - who will appreciate it as a recognition of their entry into parliamentary life of this State. On their behalf I can assure hon. members that the desire to enter into political responsibilities arises rather from a sense of duty than from that spirit of sex antagonism which is a natural outcome of ages of suppression and which bore a large part in the struggle for the emancipation of women. The co-operation of men and women in public work is the keynote of our modern life, and gives us hope for the future. As the first women to enter the masculine fastnesses of this House, I would express appreciation of the very generous welcome which has been accorded to me by hon. members.

In listening to the Speech of His Excellency this morning, we could not but feel that the programme put forward there shows that this Government is determined to carry out the mandate of the people of Queensland, given with no uncertain voice on 11th May last.

Government Members: Hear, hear!

Mrs LONGMAN: For fourteen years Queensland had wandered in the wilderness of Socialist-Labour rule, lured at first by bright promises of lands of ease and vistas of idyllic field where we would obtain the maximum of comfort and prosperity by the minimum of effort. But it was a mirage leading to the morass of debt and to the slough of unemployment.

Government Members: Hear, hear !

Mrs LONGMAN: It is because of this that the people of Queensland have asked for reversal of that policy, and to-day this Government stands prepared to carry out the mandate of the people of Queensland.

Government Members: Hear, hear!

Mrs LONGMAN: The underlying principle throughout that programme is the desire and determination to abolish State enterprises, and to restore social justice and political freedom. The Government are of opinion that the way to do that is through private enterprise, or, as I prefer to call it, personal enterprise, seeing that it partakes so largely of a public nature. Personal enterprise is needed to develop the vast resources of our State. and the Government have that clearly in view in the programme put forward for the coming session.

It is interesting to glance back to some three years after the Labour Government came into office, when they published "Socialism at Work," and to note how in the intervening period Socialism has actually worked out. The position is pathetic by reason of the results which are now so pronounced - so many Queenslanders out of work, despite the hopes that were held out of bringing prosperity to this land of ours through the intervention of the State in industry. Based as it is on false economic grounds, that idea has been exploded. Socialism, in so far as it stood for the principle of the common good, has won its victory long ago; but it is a back number so far as the nationalisation of industry is concerned. To-day, probably no one but Bernard Shaw - and however much we may enjoy Bernard Shaw and be amused by him, we would not think of adopting his principles as practical politics - probably no one else would stand for the Government being the national landlord the national employer, and the national financier.

A pleasing feature of the programme for the current session is the proposed legislation to remove the harassing restrictions which of late years have hampered industry up to the point that many industries can carry on no longer. The encouragement of increased land settlement is one of the chief objectives of the Government. In that policy lies the salvation of Queensland; and the Government will do much in that direction by removing the harsh restrictions, the dictatorial powers, the irksome regulations which have lately prevented the country from developing in the manner that it should have done. The legislation which is foreshadowed in this direction - and which the Government intend to pass - will overcome many difficulties. Fourteen years ago the Labour Government thought that the prosperity of Queensland would be assured by imposing restrictions on the man on the land. The Labour Government promised to do wonderful things in regard to land settlement - to throw open land to those who were not able previously to get it-but unfortunately, not only for the people concerned but for the State as a whole, matters did not work out as expected. And now we are concerned that the land of Queensland should be thrown open and that we should have more settlement.

I note that Griffith Taylor, that most uncompromising critic of those who would say that the great part of Australia consists of fertile land, says that at least 21 per cent of the land of Australia is fair farming county, and at present only 2½ per cent. of that area is under agricultural settlement. Only 2½ per cent out of that 21 per cent.! Then he goes on to say that, notwithstanding the large area which perhaps may never be settled, the south coastal and eastern coastal districts are really fitted to carry about 20,000,000 people. So we have room for expansion; and in Queensland the Government are determined that they are going increase land settlement, and so make for prosperity.

In that connection we have one of the most important things mentioned in His Excellency's Speech this morning, and that is that the question of growing better and more suitable grasses in the State is to receive consideration, and I hope that before very long soil survey throughout Queensland which will enhance the value of the land and the value of our grasses.

Government Members: Hear, hear !

Mrs LONGMAN: In connection with industrial matters I note that there is to be introduced a Conciliation and Arbitration Bill. This is most necessary, because in the past, and especially of recent years, our industries have been hampered by restrictions, and by differences between employers and employees and between industry and the unions. We do need to have peace in industry. That is a trite saying of late, but it is worth thinking of; it is one worth speaking about, and it is worth working for on every occasion; and I am pleased to say that the Government are endeavouring to bring it about. We are going to work for the people in industry. The time has long since gone by when the employer stood against the employee, although, perhaps those who belong to the opposite side of politics to this Government sometimes think that we are always out for the employer against the employee. That is quite an exploded notion, and should have been related years ago to the limbo of forgotten things. The workers really know that that is not so, and it does not exist except in the imagination of the party opposite. We realise that it is not only on one side that conciliation is needed. Professor Brigden said recently that the unions have not faced economic realities, and that the employers, as a whole, have not faced human realities. It is those human realities which our Government realise are important in connection with this question.

I should like to say a few words about the Apprenticeship Act. One of the crying evils of recent years has been the way in which the girls and boys of Queensland have been neglected, and I say that any system that could result in hundreds of boys throughout the State being out of work is a criminal system. I say it is a system that should have been stopped years ago. It has failed because of that one thing alone. Our boy and girls—the most important asset of our country today—have been suffering of recent years because of that. In my own electorate, in common with other electorates, we all know of it. We know that one of the most serious features of life today has been the way in which boys have not been able to find work after they have left school. Now we are not setting out to introduce child labour - we are all of us against that. (Hear, hear!) It must be remembered that life has moved, and, while Queensland has reversed the policy of the late Government and we have got back to the policy of private enterprise which was held fourteen ago, we are not going back in ideas. Thought has moved in those fourteen years. Advances have been made in sociology and great progress has taken place in scientific work and thought. We are full of advanced ideas, and one of them is that our boys and girls must be provided for. I am pleased to see that in the coming session we are going to try to provide work for our boys when they leave school, and we are not going to keep to any old-fashioned ideas; we are not going to hold to any out-worn shibboleths and say we cannot override them. We are going to override them for the good of our boys and our girls...

Government Members: Hear, hear!

Mrs LONGMAN: I note that the Jury Act is to be amended. For some time past we have had the position in Queensland of justice going at times astray because our jury qualifications are too wide. We have had at times people serving on juries who have not been fitted, either mentally or morally, for the position, and I am glad to see that is going to be altered. (Hear, hear!)

John Adams, who was the second President of the United States of America, said that in order to govern so complicated a machine as his country, it was necessary to have the meekness of Moses, the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, added to the valour of David. (Hear, hear!) These qualities are needed in Queensland today; and I have no hesitation in saying that they are to be found among Government members.

Government Members: Hear, hear! and Opposition laughter.

Mrs LONGMAN If we should be deficient in meekness, let us hope that it will be supplied by hon. members opposite. (Government laughter.) It is a difficult time, and, do not forget it, we are faced with immense difficulties. We have taken over at a time when the country was getting far away from the prosperity which Queensland should always have had; and, in order to face these difficult times, we have to work together; and I would appeal to the members of the Opposition to work with us, and to forget those mere party interests which may militate against the prosperity of the whole of our country. Let us put our country first.

Government Members: Hear, hear !

Mrs LONGMAN: This is a crisis in the history of Queensland. Let us say that, whatever happens, we are going to put Queensland first, and that we are going to put on one side our own little party differences. As a matter of fact, there have been failures. We have had experiments and they have not all worked out well. Things have been done by the past Government which have failed absolutely. I would like to give all credit to them for those things which have succeeded; but at the same time there have been errors, and I appeal to hon. members opposite to do as I have suggested for the good of Queensland - not to give us all opposition, because it is good to have a certain amount - but to remember that there is a lot of work to get through this session, and that we have to do it.

Although this is a difficult time, I think there is no need to be unduly gloomy. There are wonderful natural resources in this State of ours. We have latent mining assets. We have wonderful areas of agricultural land. We have wealth in the seas. Many of our industries are in their infancy, and our trade and commerce must be developed. What we need is hard work and hard thinking.

Honourable Members: Hear, hear !

Mrs LONGMAN: I feel sure that the Government are prepared to give hard work and hard thinking to these great problems of Queensland. Queensland should be the foremost State in this Commonwealth of Australia. Queensland, I think, will be the foremost State in Australia.

The TREASURER: We intend to make it so.

Government Members: Hear, hear !

Mrs LONGMAN: We intend to make it the foremost State, and we are going to put in a lot of hard work and a lot of hard thought; but we will not forget that we stand for all the people of Queensland, that we are not a sectional Government - (Opposition laughter) - we will not forget the great principle of Magna Carta that right and justice shall be denied to no man.

Honourable Members: Hear, hear! (*QPD*, vol.153, 21/8/29, pp.10-12)

Although there seems to have been no resentment against Irene Longman among sitting Members, some Members expressed their views on women in Parliament in an oblique way as follows:

Mr J.P. EDWARDS [Member for Nanango 1920-47, CP]

... The hon. member for Bulimba took up the motherly side of the question... (*QPD*, vol.153, 16/10/29, p.961)

Mr P..PEASE [Deputy Premier 1932-40, ALP]

... The action of the government in sending out the hon. member for Bulimba to see how the electors viewed their legislation was most cowardly. They sheltered themselves behind that lady's skirts... (*QPD*, vol.156, 14/10/30,

p.1571)

Mr W. FORGAN SMITH [Premier 1932-42, ALP]

... They address the old women of both sexes who are members of the Queensland Women's Electoral League who attend their meetings. (*QPD*, vol.159, 22/7/31, p.38)

She did encounter other problems however. She was never allowed to use that last bastion of male exclusivity, the Parliamentary Dining Room, and had to eat her meals on the verandah! Nor were there any female toilets in the building and though history does not record what was done about this, the situation was not addressed until the next female Member arrived thirty-four years later!

Of the thirty-nine occasions (including questions) Irene Longman rose to speak in parliament she referred to matters specifically related to women or children thirty-one times. She consistently advocated the need for female police officers, education for girls which would prepare them for becoming wives and mothers, facilities for disabled children, and for female officials in children's courts. Irene Longman's contributions and achievements during her brief period in parliament may best be reflected in the speeches given during the Motion of Condolence moved in parliament at the time of her death in 1964.

MOTION OF CONDOLENCE

Hon. G.R.R. NICKLIN (Premier): The late Mrs Irene Longman was a very able representative and was imbued with a sense of dedication and high purpose. She spoke with clarity and vigour on matters affecting women and was an eloquent advocate for the place of women in public affairs, not only in this House but also in private life after she was defeated.

During her term as a member of this House she was responsible for the admittance of women into the Police Force of Queensland and as a result of her constant advocacy here during her term in Parliament the first two admissions to the Queensland Police Force were made. She was also very concerned with juvenile delinquency and it was her advocacy which changed the venue of the Children's Court for the Police Courts. She was a woman with great character, capacity and ability who gave of her best in the service of this State and its people. (*QPD*, vol.259, 19/8/64, p.12)

Mr DUGGAN (Toowoomba West-Leader of the Opposition): I shall be brief in my remarks concerning Mrs Longman. She certainly was distinguished in being the only woman ever elected to this Parliament. That was certainly a triumph for her. In those years there was not quite public acceptance of the candidature of women for public office. Indeed, it is suggested by women's organisations today that it is still very difficult for women to gain nomination and acceptance in parliamentary and city council fields. Despite our claims that Australia is an advanced nation, we seem to lag very far behind Great Britain, and particularly the United States, in the number of women that we permit to enter public life. They seem to be slightly handicapped if they wish to attain public office. It is unfortunate but true that, generally speaking, these disabilities still attach to women. There is no reason for it. They are equal with men in intelligence, industrious, and very capable of expressing the point of view of a large percentage of the people. It is indeed a matter for regret that there are not

more of them in Parliament throughout the land. For Mrs Longman to gain acceptance when the prejudice against women was greater than it is now was indeed a personal triumph... It is sometimes a disability for a man to be the husband of a famous woman, and I do not know whether Mrs Longman is remembered as the wife of the Director of the Queensland Museum or whether Mr Longman is remembered as the husband of the first woman member of parliament in Queensland. At least she was a very patient woman, a very earnest woman, and she worked very hard in the interests of women. (*QPD*, vol.238, 19/8/64, p.13)

Also in 1964, Hon. Mr Frank Bulcock, Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, 1932-42 was prompted to write:

... I recall no resentment against Mrs. Longman among sitting members. There was however a curiosity to discover how the first woman would fit into the parliamentary picture. So when the Government decided that Mrs. Longman should move the Address-in-Reply in 1930 some of us felt that our curiosity would be partly satisfied.

Her speech was a thoughtful, sincere contribution calmly delivered and without undue emphasis. It was not a brilliant first speech, but it drew congratulations from both sides of the House. She was never a prolific speaker but apparently "just had to speak", on matters of social importance with which she was familiar.

*It has often been said that a woman's voice is needed in the House to put the case for the woman and the child. This is to suppose that "mere man" cannot state that case and while I would not agree with this, yet I am convinced that the feminine voter should have members of her own sex in the House. ... The presence of women in our Parliament is not a party issue, but concerns all parties. I believe all parties would benefit by more women members of Parliament. (*Courier Mail*, 21/10/64, p.240)*

After her defeat in the 1932 election, Irene Longman returned to community work. In 1953 she reflected on her life in Parliament.

*Intending women legislators should take as great an interest in all human affairs as in those mainly concerning women if they want to win. ... Women need not be afraid that they will be overpowered by the intellect of the men in the House. ... I found, and I think the position remains, that there were only a few men on either side of the House who were as mentally alert as the women with whom I worked. ... It [her time in the house] was very, very strenuous but I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have missed it for worlds. (*Courier Mail*, 21/1/53 p.2)*

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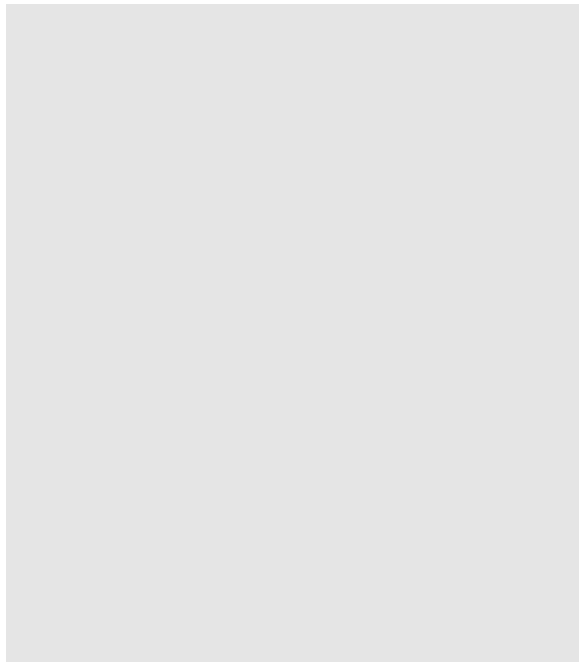
MRS LONGMAN'S IMPRESSIONS

... " I am looking forward to living in my electorate, and among all the new friends I have made during my campaign. Even before I knew I could win I found the people of the district so friendly and so sympathetic that I would not have exchanged the chance of Bulimba for an 'easy' seat. Then, on my personal visits I found that there was a great thirst for general information, and men and women were often quite reluctant for me to leave their homes so eager were they to hear of new ideas and developments in public affairs."

" And what do you think of it all?" the interviewer asked of Mr Longman, who was serenely smoking while his wife was plied with questions. "When my wife was first endorsed as a candidate," he said. "I felt a strong desire to go out West, and hunt for new fossils, but that feeling soon changed, and I have really enjoyed the campaign. As for Saturday night's reception, I wouldn't have missed it for the worlds."

The Brisbane Courier, 13 May 1929, p.17

ELLEN VIOLET JORDAN



When I went into parliament they didn't even have a lavatory for me... The climate in parliament is now much more favourable towards women. When I first went they treated me as if I were a porcupine. (Queensland Times, 30 June 1980, p.7)

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY - ELECTORATE OF IPSWICH WEST - 28.5.1966-7.12.1974

PERSONAL DETAILS

Born on 29 June 1913 at Ipswich, Vi Jordan was the daughter of James Bertie Perrett, an Ipswich Railway Workshops fitter and Anne Jane Brown. She was brought up in a strong union environment, her father being secretary of the Iron Workers' Union when she was a child.

Educated at Brassall State School and Ipswich Girls' Grammar, Vi Jordan, like her parliamentary predecessor thirty-four years earlier, became a school teacher. She was also a musician and became an Associate of the London College of Music and an Associate of Trinity College, London while still quite young. (*Queensland Times*, 30 June 1980, p.7)

Vi Jordan joined the Australian Labor Party in 1946 where she was an important pioneer for women in politics. In 1956 she was selected as a delegate for the Labor-in-Politics Convention where she was elected as the inaugural president of the Women's Central Committee (1956-67). She was secretary of the Ipswich ALP Executive (1958-65) and was the president of the Australian ALP Women's Executive (1974-76). (*Queensland Times*, 30 June 1980, p.7).

She was very committed to social and sporting issues and was president of the Service Women's Hostel at Ipswich (1949-54), and of the Brassall branch of the Country Women's Association, vice president of the North Ipswich Bowls Club, patroness of the Ipswich Vice Regal and Model Band and the Ipswich Vigoro Association, and a member of the Ipswich Business and Professional Women's Club. (Waterson & Arnold 1982, p.51)

In 1975 Vi Jordan was appointed a member of the Council of Queensland Women, which was set up to advise the state government on issues relating to recommendations of the Queensland Commission of Inquiry into the Status of Women.

Vi Jordan was the first female alderman to be elected to the Ipswich City Council (1961-67) and the first woman to be sent as a delegate to the Queensland Local Government Conference and to the Towns and Cities Conference. (*Queensland Times*, 30 June 1980, p.7)

For her work for local government and the community she was awarded the Order of Australia in 1976, and the Queen's Jubilee Medal the following year. (*Queensland Times*, 7 November 1991, p.18)

She married David Jordan, a railway signalman, in 1932 and had a son and a daughter. Her religion was Church of England. Vi Jordan died in Ipswich on 7 May 1982.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

Ipswich West was considered to be a safe Labor seat and it was just as difficult for Vi Jordan to gain pre-selection as it had been for Irene Longman. In October 1962 she entered the plebiscite for the seat, but was unsuccessful. Undaunted she stood again in 1964, and on this occasion was opposed by six male nominees. At the time of her death, the Hon Tom Burns MLA commented on the plebiscite:

MOTION OF CONDOLENCE

Mr T. Burns: I saw Vi Jordan take on a male dominated organisation in the toughest plebiscite I have ever seen in Ipswich. I ran it for the Labor Party. After the result had been thrown out, I was sent there to re-run it. She suffered abuse from people who came out of hotels, but she stood her ground.

...She took on people such as Jack Egerton and won. Finally she won the right to become a member of parliament. She did not do that with any assistance or rewriting of rules. She had the character and courage to stand up and fight for her beliefs. She won on her own. (*QPD*, vol.288, 4/8/82, p.20)

During the election campaign itself one of her opponents, the Ipswich mayor of seventeen years, Mr J Finimore, stood against her as an independent and sought to capitalise on the fact that she was a woman by emphasising in his slogans such things as:

He's just your MAN... who will answer you man to man (Hughes 1969 p.166)

Vi Jordan won this election on preferences after receiving 41.9 per cent of first preference votes.

The Liberal candidate Mr A Whybird tried the same ploy in the 1969 election:

Do we have to suffer another term of ineffectual prattle OR do you want a strong man in parliament...? (Queensland Times, April 1969)

This emphasis on being a *man* didn't do him much good either, and Vi Jordan won with a hugely increased majority. In the 1972 elections her majority increased again.

As the second woman to take her seat in the Queensland Parliament, she differed in several significant ways from her predecessor, Irene Longman. Besides their different political affiliations and historical circumstances, Vi Jordan was always in Opposition while Irene Longman had always been in the governing party. However, they were similar in their concern for the rights of women and children, and Vi Jordan, like Irene Longman, spoke on these matters on the majority of occasions when she rose to speak in parliament. Local government issues especially those affecting Ipswich were her other major parliamentary topic.

Her maiden speech sets the scene for her parliamentary career, and also gives some insight into the lack of facilities provided for women in the Parliament at that time.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs JORDAN (Ipswich West) : I desire on this occasion of my maiden speech in this House to associate the electors of Ipswich West and myself with the expressions of *loyalty* to Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. It is a matter of pride that, as the first woman elected to this House for 34 years and only the second woman to be so elected, I should be given the honour by the people of the Ipswich West electorate to speak on their behalf and to pledge their continued loyalty and affection to the British Throne.

Some publicity has been given to my office accommodation and the facilities for me as a woman member. I am quite happy to share a large office with Australian Labour Party members; the last thing I want is segregation. This House has for too long had segregation, and for males only. On the question of facilities, the "Members only" sign on some doors is a misnomer. I am hopeful that before too long a place will be made available for me to have some measure of privacy should I need it, as we all become indisposed at one time or another. However, I am quite accustomed to being the only woman at conferences, meetings, and gatherings, and it occasions me no worry at all. I hope that it will be likewise here and in reverse, that my presence in this House will not worry (other than politically, of course) the other members.

...It is a source of pride to me that I should now represent in this House people of the city in which I was born and in which I have spent the greater part of my life. I am fully cognisant of the responsibilities and the challenge that have been given to me over and above the ordinary. The fact that the electors of Ipswich West followed the lead set by the Labour movement is an indication of their progressive attitude in that they did not allow out-dated prejudices to influence them from believing that women, too, are *people*, just as men are. Such is in keeping with the trend which has for some years been developing in many parts of the world, even in the newly developing countries.

...I should like to bring to notice that it was Ipswich that sent the first Labour man to the Queensland Parliament many years ago in the person of William Glassey, later to become Sir William Glassey, to whose memory a monument stands in Ipswich. That he later defected from the Labour Party is not the fault of the people. It is worthy of note that it is again the Ipswich area that has sent the first Labour woman to Parliament; but history will not repeat itself as far as defection is concerned, for my roots are too deep within the Labour movement for this course even to be considered.

The electorate of Ipswich West is, in the main, an industrial one, having heavy industry at the railway workshops, at Scotts and Forrers Engineering Works, at Suttons and a number of smaller foundries. It also has major woollen mills, which produce cloth of a high quality known over the length and breadth of Australia and in many countries of the world. There are also a number of light industries, district abattoirs, and a number of manufacturing undertakings, all of which give a considerable amount of stability to the electorate and ensure a steady growth. Indeed, in the last three years the growth has been very rapid, and when the results of the recent census are known I am sure that Ipswich will have moved up in the list of provincial cities. At the last census it was only 2,000 behind Toowoomba. But even with this bursting at the seams, as it might be called, the Government gives little encouragement to the area in either the industrial or the local authority field.

I regret to say that in some spheres the people of Ipswich are very concerned about what is gradually taking place in their midst and are beginning to fear what the future may hold for the electorate as a direct result of the effects of Government policies and Government decisions. Railway matters, and the Ipswich *Railway Workshops* in particular, are the subject of great concern as each week the role of the workshops becomes more and more that of a repair shop. Even as a repair shop the amount of work that is allotted progressively lessens and frequently now in the "Railway Weekly Notice" the abolition of various positions is notified. The Ipswich Railway Workshops have won a reputation for the high quality of the work of the tradesmen, and such men lament the deterioration of standards that have been maintained over many years.

This Government has seen fit to let contracts for railway rolling stock to overseas countries and overseas firms, and the wisdom of letting such contracts to Japan could be subjected to much question. Short-term gains may have been envisaged by the Government, but both the short-term and long-term losses in employment by workers not only at Ipswich foundries but also at many Brisbane engineering firms, which have also been affected, must be considered. The wisdom of such decisions is open to question when one realises that Queensland workers have been deprived of jobs and when one also takes into consideration that there is, as a consequence, a loss of money which should have been put into circulation in Queensland, particularly in Ipswich, a city that has much experience in such work. It also could bring about a deterioration in workers' standards - both in the standard of the work they do and in their living standards.

Ipswich West is known locally as a railway electorate. The closure of some railway branch lines of which Ipswich was the centre - bearing in mind also the non-replacing of men *who* have retired, plus the action of the department in regard to the determination of the employment of apprentices on the completion of their training - is progressively reducing the role of the railway workshops and is a matter for great concern.

In regard to apprentices who are sacked, some are offered alternative work or are told that they will be reconsidered for employment in another place. Usually they

are offered labourers' jobs. This is only a back-door method used to chase them out of the job. It is deplorable that after some years of practical work and study such skill should be laid waste, to say nothing of the wasted time of the lads concerned during their years of study and the psychological effect on them should they, because of economic circumstances, accept demotion.

The same depressing outlook applies to the question of a new railway station for Ipswich. For over 40 years now, from time to time hopes have run high that a new railway station was to be provided for Ipswich. Many years ago - 25, I think it was - new platforms were built. They are still referred to as "new platforms." Several years ago it was again thought that a new station for Ipswich was "on the menu", but alas, workmen arrived and new cement steps were put in to *replace* the ones hollowed out by the footsteps of numerous railway passengers over many years as they went from the street-level entrance to the blockhouse down below where, in a deep cutting through the city proper, railway engineers of a century ago saw fit to build the platform.

The outside of the building was given a coat of white paint as a centenary birthday gift, and inside pastel pinks and blues vied with each other in trying to cover the black, sooty, greasy surface which had built up over many years. After this, Ipswich once again knew that a new station was "off the menu". Some places have been fortunate enough to have a fire, and as a result they have been given a new station. I visited Charleville when my son was teaching there and I was very envious of the new station they have as a result of their fire. I believe that the Ipswich station is so damp and greasy that no fire would burn it down. Certainly no huffing and puffing would blow it down. So it still remains for the Government to realise the antiquity of the station and the bottle-necks which occur now in the movement of passenger and goods trains as a result of the inadequacy of the whole layout. (*QPD*, vol.243, 9/8/66, p.59-64)

In 1966 Vi Jordan presented a lengthy grievance before the parliament entitled *Equal Pay For Women* in which she details the progress made overseas and elsewhere in Australia, and pointed out how far Queensland was lagging behind in this regard.

Mrs Jordan: I wish to place on record my disappointment and dissatisfaction that the motion relating to equal pay for women and also to discrimination against women in the Queensland Public Service, of which I gave notice in the early days of this Parliament, on 4 August 1966, has not been debated during this session.

The notice of motion *standing* in my name states-

"That to remove a grave *injustice* which has been perpetrated on women for many years, this House resolves (a) that action should be taken during the current session to introduce legislation to provide for equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex; and (b) that such legislation incorporates the abolition of discrimination against women in the Public Service."

...In recognising the status and rights of women, Australia has long been one of the most backward of the world's more civilised countries, and Queensland in particular is lagging behind the rest of Australia. Research has shown that Australia is an exceptional country from the point of view of discrimination against its women. This is not something of which we as Australians, or as Queenslanders, can be proud. Our thinking is still influenced, out of all reason, by the past, and although this country has gone forward both socially and economically, our ideas concerning women have undergone very little change over many years. We have failed to treat

women as "people". There is conclusive evidence that intelligence and other intellectual abilities are fairly evenly distributed over our population and are not confined to one sex and, indeed, that they have little to do with the sex of the individual. (*QPD*, vol.244, 1/12/66, p.2098)

At the time of her death in 1982, Members on both sides of the House give an insight into some of her achievements inside and outside Parliament in the Motion of Condolence following her death.

Hon. L.R. Edwards (Deputy Premier and Treasurer) (Ipswich): Although we were opposite politically and lived in adjacent electorates, she disregarded this on many occasions to work with me and the late Evan Marginson to enhance the interests *and* progress of Ipswich and its citizens.

She was a dedicated worker for people, especially pensioners. She was a true supporter of the city of Ipswich and worked beside me with resolute determination to help flood victims in 1974 in a way which earned her great credit.

Vi was a good debater in this house, a keen representative and a most consistent attender to her responsibilities in the city of Ipswich. She rarely missed local functions, especially those associated with culture or sport... In a world of politics where men numerically outnumber women, Vi Jordan more than held her own, not because she received sympathy but because she earned respect. (*QPD*, vol.288, 4/8/82, p.14)

Mr D. Underwood (Ipswich West): Her name and reputation are legendary in Ipswich. People *who* sought assistance or advice were told, *See Vi Jordan. She will help.* (*QPD*, vol.288, 4/8/82, p.17)

Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen (Premier) (Barambah): The late Vi Jordan will be *remembered* as a lady who displayed a great sense of purpose and loyalty. She stood up for what she believed in, and based her beliefs on high principles. (*QPD*, vol.288, 4/8/82, p.12.)

Mr Ed Casey (Opposition Leader) (Mackay): Those Labor members who were in caucus with Vi will recall the big crowded room that we had over in Parliament House. *The* room was occupied by 16 of us. Vi came into it as a women entering what had been a male stronghold from the day on which the Queensland Parliament was established. She brought great dignity to that room. Daily she would have fresh flowers on her table, and from time to time she would pull into line a few of our *fellows* who uttered comments and expletives that they were not permitted to use in the Chamber... Despite her dedication to the women's movement, she never believed that there were special women's issues. She believed that there were people's issues, and she fought for those issues in this parliament. (*QPD*, vol.288, 4/8/82, p.15)

Hon. W.D. Hewitt (Minister for Environment, Valuation and

Administrative Services (Greenslopes): She was a likeable and friendly lady. She had political opponents; but no political enemies. She worked hard; she debated vigorously; she was an assiduous attender in the House. I respected her greatly. (*QPD*, vol.288, 4/8/82, p.21)

Mr Tom Burns (Lytton): I remember going to Vi Jordan's home as a young organiser when Bill Hayden was starting out as a candidate. For the first couple of nights I slept on the verandah of Bill's house at Redbank, when he was a *policeman*. Vi invited me to stay at her home. Her husband, Dave, helped cook the meals and get things ready for us. Many other people slept in that back room after Vi had taken them home following meetings. She looked after all of us, fed us and put us out on the road again. (*QPD*, vol.288, 4/8/82, p.20.)

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Hospitals Act Amendment (initiation), 2577.

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Environmental Control (initiation), 1516.
Valuation of Land Act and Another Act Amendment
(initiation), 2418.

Financial Statement, 1116.

SUPPLY:

Estimates in Committee-
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Mines and Main Roads, 2331.

1972/73

Takes her seat, 2.

Address in Reply, 676.

BILL:

Health Act Amendment (initiation), 3469; (2°),
3787.

Financial Statement, 1081.

SUPPLY:

Estimates in Committee-
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Education and Cultural Activities, 1879.

Health, 1917.

1973/74

Address in Reply, 344.

BILLS:

Dental Act Amendment (2°), 2612.
Mental Health (initiation), 2211; (2°), 2831.
Traffic Act Amendment (initiation), 3011.

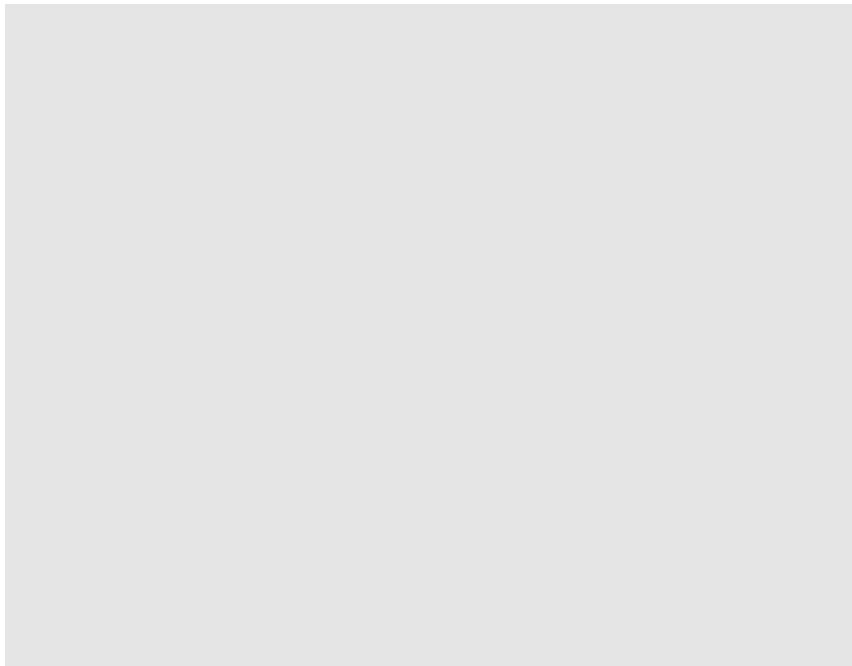
Financial Statement, 1291.

SUPPLY:

Estimates in Committee-
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Tourism, Sport and Welfare Services, 1404.
Works and Housing, 1506.

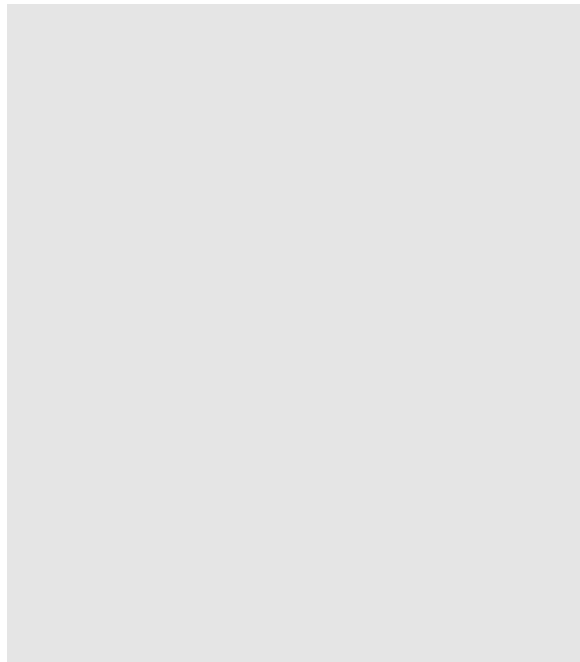
1974

Address in Reply, 214, 322.



Vi Jordan, who was a very good bowler, was selected in the Queensland Parliament team to contest an inter-parliament bowling match at the Melbourne Cricket Ground. No woman had ever played on their bowling greens before, and they refused to allow her to play. A cartoonist in Melbourne's Sunday Sun of 27/2/72 saw it this way.

VICTORIA ANN KIPPIN



I'm only condescended to by colleagues on odd occasions. My main objection is that when I hold out strongly against certain Bills, they call me obstinate. If I were a man they'd admire me for standing my ground. (Courier Mail, 27/9/75)

NATIONAL PARTY - ELECTORATE OF MOURILYAN - 7.12.1974 - 29.11.1980

PERSONAL DETAILS

Victoria Ann Kippin was born in Ayr, Queensland on 7 September 1942, the daughter of a grazier Vivian Henry Cox and Enid Parry Trower. She was raised on family grazing properties in the Burdekin district. Vicky Kippin was brought up Church of England.

Vicky Kippin was educated at Kalamia and Ayr State Schools, St Anne's Church of England Grammar School in Townsville and Ayr High School. She became a foundation student at the University College of Townsville (James Cook University) in 1961 studying pharmacy. In 1962 she transferred to agricultural science which she continued at the University of Queensland in 1963-64.

Vicky Kippin taught at Fairholme College, Toowoomba (1965-66), and then married a grazier, Norman Edwin James Kippin, on 16 December 1966. The marriage produced a son and a daughter, and was later dissolved.

From 1964 to 1974 she co-managed cattle properties and a transport business in North Queensland, prior to her entry into State Parliament.

Vicky Kippin's party activity included the presidency of the Coast Zone Women's Section and the Zone vice presidency of the Far Northern Women's Section. She was president of the Innisfail branch of the Forum Club, and her interests include family, primary industries, education, sports and dressmaking.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

Vicky Kippin was the first woman from the National (Country) Party to be elected to any parliament in Australia (1974-80). She gained pre-selection for the seat of Mourilyan to contest the 1974 election. Mourilyan was created in the 1949 redistribution and had been held by Labor from that time. At the previous election in 1972 the ALP had gained 55.73% of first preference votes.

Vicky Kippin stood for Mourilyan on four separate occasions 1974, 1977, 1980 and 1983. In 1974 she won the seat on preferences after obtaining 48.31% of the first preference vote and held it at the following election (47.14%) on preferences, but was defeated in 1980 in a the two candidate contest (48.68%). In 1983 there were three candidates and she was again unsuccessful with only 46.67% of first preference votes.

Upon her election in 1974 she was selected by the Government to move the Address in Reply (seconded by Rosemary Kyburz, the other woman to be elected in 1974)

Her constant efforts to upgrade major highways were recognised in the naming of the Vicky Kippin Bridge on the Palmerston Highway, an honour not usually bestowed on backbench members. She first advocated this, amongst other subjects in her maiden speech.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs KIPPIN (Mourilyan), who was received with Government "Hear, hears!", said: I move-

"That the following Address be presented to the Governor in reply to the Speech delivered by His Excellency in opening this, the first session of the Forty-first Parliament of Queensland."

... For the first time in the Mourilyan electorate, a significant number of women became involved in the *campaign* and the results certainly proved that the power and ability of women should not be under-estimated.

As one of the few women to have been elected to this State Parliament, I am deeply conscious of the responsibility I have, not only to my party colleagues and my electorate, but also to the women of Queensland. The Commission of Inquiry into the Status *of* Women instigated by our Premier last year did reveal that there is an underlying male attitude that women are incapable of making rational decisions. I feel that this attitude in itself is irrational and unsupported. Without exception, the

submissions to the commission were made competently, concisely and coherently. The women who appeared served their cause well and demonstrated that there is a vast untapped natural resource of community leadership. As our world moves from one crisis to another, it is imperative that this leadership capacity should not be allowed to be dissipated.

Women have had the right to vote in Queensland since 1905 but only four women have ever been elected to the Legislative Assembly. Women make a significant contribution to local authorities but their numbers are small. Women have always provided a large proportion of the teachers in Queensland, yet they remain virtually unrepresented at executive level in the Education Department. However, change may be on the way. I was very pleased to see the Minister for Justice present to our joint party meeting a Bill resulting from a recommendation made by the Status of Women Commission. The Bill provides that women shall no longer be required to describe themselves by reference to their marital status.

The United Nations has declared 1975 as International Women's Year. Throughout the world there will be increased publicity about women and women's activities. The United Nations World Congress will stress women's rights with renewed emphasis on the 1967 declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women. I commend our State leaders for entering into the spirit of International Women's Year by bestowing on the Parliament's two women members, Mrs Kyburz and me, the honour of moving and seconding the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply.

During this year, I hope that we will see a broader cross-section of beliefs, ideas and aims expressed by women than we have seen in the media over the past few years. While the extrovert women-liberationist definitely must be given credit for impressing upon society the need for a different attitude towards women, the time has come for all women to demand respect for their individual outlooks. To gain any sort of status in recent times, a woman has had to engage in a career, or even just work outside the home. How false is this standard! Surely the best contribution any mother can make to her country is to guide her children to become more responsible, dutiful adults, and today this requires many and varied skills. The role of a parent is becoming more difficult and demanding as moral standards within our community decline.

I would like to see more attention given to the problems of women who, either through choice or necessity, stay home to raise their families. Much publicity has been given to the need for child-minding centres and other facilities to care for the children of mothers who work. It must be realised that even the woman who elects not to enter the work-force does need interests outside the home, and often she contributes considerably to community affairs such as all the various but necessary charities, and the humble school tuckshop. In fact, if many more women enter the work-force, there will be a considerable void left in these areas.

A different concept of values in life has developed. Yesterday's luxuries are considered today's necessities. This is a changing world, but how far can the changes go before society and family life, as we know, it disintegrates? Economic pressures are forcing married women into the work-force. In the last 10 years, the percentage of women in the work-force has risen from 25 to nearly 40, but the crime rate amongst children is doubling every couple of years. Society is paying dearly for the extra production of women in the work-force.

One solution that always seems to be shelved, but which still remains the most satisfactory, is that mothers work part-time while children are away at school, and be

home by the time they return in the afternoon. This is a most important time for children. With the anticipation of a waiting ear at home, the things they have stored up all day to tell their parents come rushing to their minds. Returning to an empty home must certainly be a disappointment to an eager child. It seems that rostering and staggered hours could be arranged with many of our big stores and factories, as is done quite commonly in parts of America. It is being done here to a small extent, but, if done in a much bigger way, it would offer a possible solution to the problem of children returning home to an empty house.

For country women, the Commission of Inquiry into the Status of Women found that proper studies must be made to determine what size towns are needed to support essential services in remote areas, and to recommend ways of maintaining an adequate population in a sufficient number of towns to allow for the provision of these services throughout the State. This is a practical form of decentralisation which means a great deal more to the women in remote areas than the idea of building large cities in new regions.

Of great benefit to families in isolated areas has been the instigation of a pre-school correspondence programme. Queensland's primary correspondence course has gained international recognition, and I have no doubt that this new programme will attract the same amount of interest.

... Another problem seriously affecting the well-being of rural-families is the crisis at present being experienced by beef producers. In April last year the price for cattle began to fall, and, in the 10 months since, the price paid to the producer for his cattle has dropped from 88c a kilo to 20c a kilo. Thus, for a whole selling season, producers have been selling well below production costs, which are estimated at a minimum of 62c a kilo. No industry can withstand this sort of loss for a sustained period. Secondary industry can shut down its machinery and retrench men; but an industry based on a live product cannot do this without seriously endangering the well-being and lives of the animals.

The beef industry has been a major export earner for many years; in fact, in 1973 its export earnings were greater than those of any other primary industry. For 50 years Australian farmers and other exporters have accepted the responsibility of carrying the burden of the costs of the Australian tariff system to facilitate manufacturing employment opportunities in urban areas; but rural incomes are now lower than urban incomes and rural unemployment is higher than urban unemployment. The tariff inequity has become intolerable.

... The Palmerston Highway was constructed in 1935, but it has received little major work since then. It is quite a tribute to the early road gangs, but it is rather a nightmare to negotiate now. This 64km of twists and turns over a steep range consists of a central strip of crumbling bitumen averaging 3m in width, flanked by narrow shoulders of red soil which become extremely slippery in wet weather. In many places the shoulders have washed to a depth of 5 to 12 inches. This road is in the high rainfall belt of the wet tropics, so it is affected by rain for a considerable period of the year.

... The Palmerston Highway offers to tourists the opportunity to see at close range our unique giant tropical rainforests, but at present Innisfail is deprived of much of the northern tourist trade because newcomers to the area are forewarned about the state of the highway.

... Another relic of the past in my electorate is the Innisfail Railway Station. Many old buildings have appeal and are worth preserving, but I doubt whether anyone would protest at the demolition of the Innisfail Railway Station. It certainly does

nothing to attract tourists to stop over in our area.

... Our Cane areas are soon to experience an expansion in their industry, so it is imperative that the Railway Department be prepared for the extra work-load that will be placed on railway employees with the extra tonnages of cane and sugar that will be transported.

... Other serious problems experienced by the cane industry in our area last season were extreme shortages of fertiliser and fuel. We all know that strikes were responsible for the fuel shortages, but it is open to conjecture why fertiliser should have been in such short supply. Whatever the reason, it is imperative that our primary industries should not be burdened with such unnecessary expense and inconveniences.

... To overcome the problems of shortages in our area, many of my constituents would like to see the opening of Mourilyan Harbour. This harbour is one of the most magnificent harbours on the coast of Australia and does not require much deepening to make it suitable for much larger tankers than the present 23,000 ton maximum. There is ample land available for bulk storage and for an industrial estate close to the harbour. At present farmers of the Johnstone and Cardwell Shires are burdened with extra freight costs. Cargo bypasses our harbour to be unloaded in Cairns. We then have to pay the road or rail freight back.

... I say to you Mr Speaker and through you to the Honourable the Premier and his Cabinet Ministers, that my constituents have seen fit, after 67 years, to support this Government by electing a National Party member. Many major things in our electorate need urgent attention. The electorate's priorities are:-

- 1.The realignment, upgrading and completion of the Palmerston Highway.
- 2.The relocation and construction of the Innisfail railway complex.
- 3.The upgrading of the Ravenshoe to Mt Garnet Road.
- 4.The rebuilding of the Wondeclar-Herberton Road.
- 5.The repair of the Herberton-Atherton Highway.

I realise that Rome wasn't built in a day, but I certainly would hope to see a vast improvement to the Mourilyan electorate during the next three years. (*QPD*, vol. 267, 27/2/75, pp.33-38)

Vicky Kippin was appointed by the Queensland Government to the Committee of Inquiry into the Beef Industry (1975-76), the Inquiry into the Corporate Ownership of Land (1976-77) and the Committee of Inquiry into the Fishing Industry (1979-80). She also took a prominent role in the redrafting of major legislation in relation to electricity supply, police superannuation, the commercial fishing industry, education, family welfare, and land tenure.

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Fishing Industry

It is an indication of the concern felt about the fishing industry that I am in fact the third member of this Parliament to speak about the problem of the sale of the Fish Board since we commenced sitting yesterday.

... The Government must recognise that the lack of support of the Fish Board by the fishermen is not the sole reason for the drastic state of the Fish Board today. The Fish Board has been completely uneconomic and has worked in a most unbusinesslike manner in the last couple of years. That degeneration appeared to begin when the Fish Board was taken out of the jurisdiction of the Department of Primary Industries and included in the portfolio of Aboriginal and Islanders

Advancement and Fisheries where there was really no expertise in marketing.

The last five years has seen a tremendous increase in the development of the fishing industry and the Fish Board has failed to keep pace with this. I believe the reason for that is that fisheries branch has no expertise in marketing. Another reason is that the Fish Board has been starved of funds; it has been given very meagre funds by the Treasury and, whenever it wanted to enter into any further business, it had to approach the Treasury cap in hand. That is another reason why it could not operate in a businesslike fashion.

The fishermen themselves have put forward a number of reasons why they have not supported the Fish Board in the past. In fact, I think those reasons are very valid. One of the main reasons was the Board's inefficient marketing section. There was also a restriction on borrowing capacity. There also appeared to be very poor communication. (*QPD*, vol.281, 12/3/80, pp.2654-56)

Although keenly aware of the needs of rural families, she did not speak very often on these issues in parliament. She believed that, in country areas, women's interests were completely integrated with problems facing men. (*Queensland Country Life*, 13 March, 1975, p.15.) Nevertheless, she was conscious of those issues that impinged significantly on women's lives and spoke on them in the parliament.

For example, she advocated the abolition of death duties-

Mrs KIPPIN: As my contribution to this Budget debate, I intend to concentrate on parts of the Budget that will particularly affect country people and North Queenslanders. Undoubtedly the statement that was welcomed most by those people was that estates passing from spouse to spouse will be totally exempt from death duties. That will apply to the estates of people who die on or after 25 September 1975. Indeed, it will have the maximum impact in the area of greatest need. Country people have been wanting this for a long time as that tax burden has fallen unfairly for far too long on rural people. So often have we seen a widow's distress heightened considerably by severe financial problems created by the imposition of death duties on her late husband's estate. She loses her husband and is then faced with losing the family home because she does not have the liquid assets to pay death duties. Women have even had to seek social service benefits while estates have been frozen for assessment. Women work beside their husbands all their married lives but their contribution to their husbands' estate is seldom recognised.

... Naturally the abolition of death duties will benefit a husband just as much as it will a wife, but in many cases the husband owns the estate and the wife has to find the death duties. Even if a house is in the name of both husband and wife, the furniture is deemed to belong to the husband unless the wife can prove that she has contributed finance to the purchase of the furniture. It is difficult to believe that any Government could have imposed this tax for so long... (*QPD*, vol.268, 16/10/75, p.1229)

Like Rosemary Kyburz she had very definite views about abortion and participated in the debate in the Parliament on the subject just as firmly, albeit from a different perspective:

LEGISLATION TO PROTECT UNBORN CHILDREN.

I make it very clear that I am most definitely against abortion on demand, but more consideration must be given to the woman who is carrying the child. That is my main concern.

As I have said, the woman who seeks an abortion is not a criminal, just as the woman who bashes her child is very seldom a criminal. Women who find themselves in this position are screaming out for help, just as the woman who seeks an abortion is screaming for help. (*QPD*, vol.281, 13/3/1980, pp.2681-2)

TERMINATION CONTROL BILL

In my own mind I am sure that this Bill was drafted with the main object of curtailing the operations of the Greenslopes clinic and other wholesale abortion centres that have sprung up in Queensland in the last two or three years. I do not support the actions of these clinics for one moment. The doctors at them are deliberately flaunting the intentions of the law in Queensland, and I believe very strongly that they should be dealt with.

... I was most alarmed at the contents of the original Bill. The intense discussion and debate in the joint parties room over the last three weeks has managed to reshape the Bill into a much more acceptable form. The original Bill condoned abortion in a very, very limited field. The expansion of the Bill has provided for abortion following rape and incest or in certain other circumstances when it is proved that the foetus could be illshapen or malformed. I believe that this has considerably changed the intent of the Bill.

... I must say that I am disappointed that the Government would consider the introduction of legislation to tighten up on abortion without accompanying it with back-up health and welfare services, and facilities to give women who may desire an abortion all the help they need. (*QPD*, vol.281, 29/4/80, pp. 3620-1)

Vicky Kippin was a member of the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms Committee from 1975-80. She was a parliamentary representative on the State Beef Cattle Committee (1976); alternate delegate at the Australian Constitutional Convention in Perth (1978); and a member of the following government committees:- Mines, Energy and Northern Development; Primary Industries; National Parks and Wildlife; Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement and Fisheries; Lands; Educational and Cultural Activities(1975-77); Mines, Energy and Police; Welfare; Maritime Services and Tourism; Education; and Primary Industries (1978-80).

She was favoured to become Queensland's first woman minister by the Premier, Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of the Hon. Ron Camm in November 1980 (*Sunday Mail*, 13 April, 1980, p.2). This did not eventuate, however, as she lost her seat at the general election later the same month.

Since leaving parliament Vicky Kippin has been very active in many areas of North Queensland life. In 1981 she received the inaugural Commercial Fisherman of the Year Award in recognition of her contribution in the reorganisation of the Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Organisation. In the same year she was elected chairman of the Innisfail Regional promotion Bureau .

Vicky Kippin served as a councillor on the Johnstone Shire Council (1982-85) and was

appointed Health

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Committee chairman.

In 1984 she
(Qld) of the
Development

became Administrator
Northern Australia
Council and in the same

year formed her own public relations business in Townsville. The following year she unsuccessfully contested the Federal Division of Herbert, a Townsville-based seat.

In 1989, Vicky Kippin remarried and returned to her family property where she and her husband, Shane O'Connor, fatten beef cattle and grow bananas and lychees. She remains active in primary industry organisations, and serves on the ethics committee for a northern private hospital. She is presently the inaugural president of the Zonta Club of Innisfail.

1975

Address in Reply (moves motion), 33.

BILL:

Description of Women (Reference to Condition in Life) (initiation), 499

1975/76

BILLS:

Hospitals Act Amendment (initiation), 2724.

Liquor Act Amendment (initiation), 1516.

Poultry Industry Act Amendment (initiation), 3217.

Financial Statement, 1229.

Matter of public interest-

International Women's Year, 2494.

SUPPLY:

Estimates in Committee-

Education and Cultural Activities, 2223.

Railways and Transport, 1469.

1976/77

Address in Reply, 352.

BILLS:

Fish Supply Management Act Amendment (2°), 1182.

Greenvale Agreement (initiation), 2694.

Health Act Amendment (No. 2) (initiation), 2156.

Irrigation Act and Another Act Amendment (initiation), 2414.

Queensland Performing Arts Trust (2°), 2555; (committee), 2565.

Sawmills Licensing Act Amendment (initiation), 686.

Matter of public interest-

Attempted boycott of Nerada tea, 2039.

SUPPLY:

Estimates in Committee-

Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement and Fisheries, 1222.

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1977

Address in Reply, 266.

BILLS:

Meat Industry Act Amendment (2°), 776.

1978/79

Address in Reply, 263,325.

BILLS:

Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act Amendment (2°), 2726; (committee), 2729,2730.

Clean Waters Act Amendment (committee), 4927.

Hen Quotas Act Amendment (initiation), 1206.

Industry and Commerce Training (2°), 3487.

Litter Act Amendment (initiation),1244.

Mining Act Amendment (2°), 4379.

Police Act Amendment (2°), 1366.

Railways Act Amendment (2°), 1641.

1979/80

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BILLS:

Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Another Act Amendment (2°), 3033.

Children Services Act Amendment (initiation), 2305.

Electricity Act Amendment (2°), 3091.

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Mining Act Amendment (2°), 2920.

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Police Act Amendment (2°), 3077.

Pregnancy Termination Control (leave), 3620; (2°-private member's Bill), 3820.

Racing and Betting (2°), 3435.

Rundle Oil Shale Agreement (2°),3529.

Committee on Education, Reports, 2764.

Financial Statement, 1022.

Legislation to protect unborn children

(amendment-Mr D'Arcy), 2672; (moves amendment), 2681.

Matters of public interest-

Fishing industry, 2654.

Innisfail Hospital maternity wing, 917.

SUPPLY:

Estimates in Committee-

Industry and Administrative Services, 1474.

Lands, Forestry and Water Resources, 1411.

Mines, Energy and Police, 1963.

Welfare, 1710.

1980

BILL:

Farmers' Assistance Act (Amendment) and Rural
Adjustment Agreement (Ratification) (2°), 552.

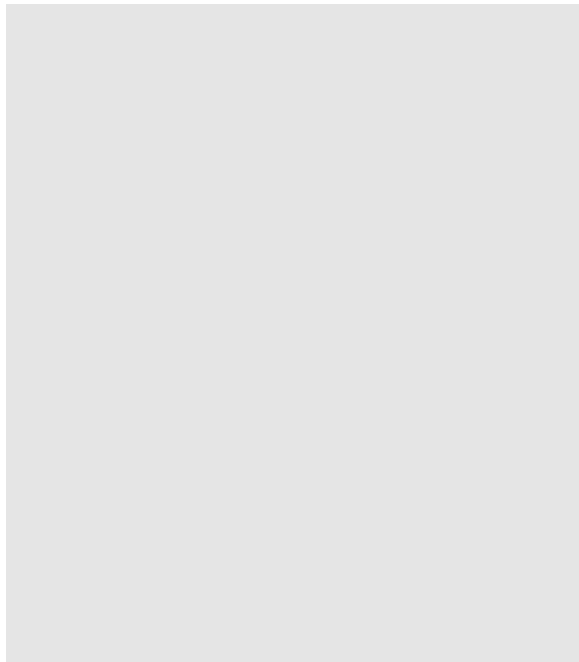
Financial Statement, 302.

SUPPLY:

Estimates in Committee-

Mines and Energy, 467.

ROSEMARY ANNETTE KYBURZ



The mercurial elfin-like Liberal member for Salisbury in the Queensland Legislative Assembly, Rosemary Kyburz, who at 30 won her seat in a previous Labor stronghold, is well-known for her independent approach, especially on issues concerning women, and has often featured in clashes over what she describes as "steamroller tactics" by coalition heavyweights. (Women's Weekly April, 1981)

LIBERAL PARTY - ELECTORATE OF SALISBURY - 1974 - 1983

PERSONAL DETAILS

Born in Sydney on 16 April 1944, Rosemary Kyburz is the daughter of John Bruce Plim, a storekeeper and Zoe Rose Plim. Rosemary was brought up Church of England. She was educated at Newcastle State School, at private schools in New South Wales, and at Newcastle Teachers' College where she obtained a Trained Teachers' Certificate.

She spent three years teaching English to migrants in Sydney and also taught at Coopers Plains State School in Brisbane. She has also held various positions such as swimming instructress, waitress, factory worker and stablehand. Her interests included reading, embroidery, education, environment, foreign affairs and sports especially tennis, golf and horse-riding. She has travelled extensively in Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle-East and South America where she met and married her first husband, Rolf Kyburz, in Argentina.

Rosemary Kyburz joined the Liberal Party in 1974 and served at various times as secretary or chairperson of the Salisbury and Algeester branches. She was vice-president of the State Women's Council and served as a member of the Liberal Party Environment Committee.

Since leaving politics Rosemary Kyburz lectures in education for the disabled at TAFE, and is a very keen gardener. She is involved with the Family Planning Association, Zonta and assorted charities, and has obtained a B.Ed. and an M.Ed. (*Courier Mail*, 10 July, 1991, p.24)

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

In 1974, Rosemary Kyburz became the first woman from the Liberal Party to be elected to the Queensland Parliament, after an unsuccessful attempt in 1972.

She first gained pre-selection for the seat of Salisbury to contest the 1972 election. Salisbury had been a safe Labor seat since its creation in 1960, and 1972 was no different with the ALP candidate being returned with 64.97% of the first preference vote. Undaunted she stood again and in the massive anti-Labor swing of 1974 won the seat on preferences after gaining 36.25% first preference votes. In 1977 she gained 50.71% first preference votes and followed this with another win in 1980 (46.30%) before losing the seat in 1983 to the future Premier, Wayne Goss. The Queensland Parliament had never seen the likes of Rosemary Kyburz who was not only female but who was prepared to stand up for what she thought was right even if it meant crossing the floor on a number of occasions. In fact she crossed the floor a record number of times during her three parliamentary terms.

Rosemary Kyburz was a member of the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms Committee (1977-80), a member of the Parliamentary delegation to South East Asia (1975) and of the Parliamentary mission to Asia and the Pacific regions (1981) and the chairperson of the Committee of Enquiry into Non-Returnable Bottles and Cans. She was a member of various government committees including Works and Housing; National Parks and Wildlife Service; Forestry; Education and Cultural Activities; Survey, Valuation, Urban and Regional Affairs.

On 18 January 1981, she married Robert George Akers (MLA, Pine Rivers), the first time two current Members of the Queensland Parliament had married each other. With the birth of her son in 1982 she became the first female Member of the Queensland Parliament to have a baby while in office. Her second son was born a few days before her defeat in the 1983 election.

When Rosemary Kyburz first entered the Parliament the Government chose her to second the Address in Reply (moved by the other woman elected in 1974, Vicky Kippin). Her speech was very wide ranging and gives an insight into the issues which had motivated her to stand for Parliament.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs. Kyburz (Salisbury): ... To put an end to some of the curious suggestions that have been made, I say at the outset that I have not come here to speak for one sex. I am quite sure that the female constituents in my electorate are as intelligent

and capable as their male counterparts. Therefore, I would be doing them an injustice to speak solely on their behalf. In the process of natural evolution, as the population becomes better educated, so, too, will the women in society realise the majority of their desirable goals.

... At the same time we are sowing seeds of massive unemployment by increasing the ratio of capital to labour so that the provision of each job becomes more expensive... Our task, then, is to create a stable society which is sustainable and which will give the fullest satisfaction to its members. Such a society would depend not on expansion but on stability. We must then aim for-

1. A minimum disruption of ecological processes;
2. Maximum conservation of materials and energy; and
3. A low population growth in global perspective.

Only now is education enabling us to understand the relationship between food supply, population, environmental destruction, resource depletion and, more importantly, quality of life.

How then should we view the value of urban and regional planning in relationship to a stable society? In order to control the urban drift we must further decentralise and diversify. The value of the farmer or primary producer must always be reinforced and upheld. Communities could be planned with a little beauty in mind, instead of the dull monotony which one can perceive in so many of our suburbs.

... Education for the future ideally includes family life, sex education, public responsibility, planning for parenthood and a tool for examining social values. Education is also a tool for breaking down prejudices and discrimination of every kind. Schools are public property and should be used as a valuable public resource, not just in a 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. situation. ...

Fortunately, a modernisation has occurred within one facet of Australian education-migrant education-and we are now seeing a multicultural approach where once migrants were forced to submerge into our so-called culture. ...

The issue of conservation is one which affects the quality of our lives in many and varied aspects. Many important battles are being fought in the name of conservation at the present time.

... Another natural resource whose beauty is in danger is the Great Barrier Reef. There are three issues of major concern when considering whether or not the reef should be mined-

1. Are there any localities on or adjacent to the reef wherein the effects of oil or gas leaks might have little or no effect?
2. If exploration or production were permitted are existing safety precautions adequate, and, if not, what other conditions should be imposed?
3. What are the probable net benefits accruing to Queensland and Australia from exploration and/or production?

... In Queensland, a meagre .7 of one percent of the total land has been declared national parkland, much of which consists of the Simpson Desert. Many of the remaining parks are small, economically worthless areas preserved for such conspicuous features as a waterfall.

There is an urgent need to preserve extensive tracts of forest in Queensland as national parkland while it is still possible, to ensure the conservation of a diverse and vital ecology and to provide for the increasing educational and recreational requirements of the population and to accommodate the ever-growing tourist industry.

... The maintenance of stable family units also affects our quality of life. We must seek to strengthen and maintain our goal of stable society. There is every reason to believe that the social ills at present afflicting our society-such as increasing crime, delinquency, vandalism, alcoholism- are closely related to and are the symptoms of the breakdown of our cultural pattern... (*QPD*, vol.267, 27/2/75, pp.38-41)

Rosemary Kyburz was an articulate and passionate speaker who drew reaction from time to time from Members on both sides of the House. Some of her greatest political victories included the defeat of the Government's Pregnancy Termination Control Bill where she had to sustain considerable abuse from Government Members:

PREGNANCY TERMINATION CONTROL BILL

Mr FRAWLEY: ... People have been confused since the member for Salisbury leaked to the media the contents of the proposed Bill. The member for Salisbury misled the public by claiming that that information she leaked was contained in the Bill, and she knew it had never been discussed at a joint party meeting.

Mrs Kyburz: I rise to a point of order. I find those remarks offensive and incorrect. I ask that they be withdrawn.

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr MILLER): Order! The honourable member for Salisbury finds those words offensive and asks that they be withdrawn.

Mr FRAWLEY: I withdraw them. She will find a lot more words offensive, too. In an attempt to gain further cheap publicity by using the proposed legislation, the member for Salisbury used the news media to denigrate the Premier by calling him a Fascist... She referred to the Minister for Health as being incompetent and not having read his own Bill.

... Not content with denigrating both the Premier and the Minister for Health, the honourable member for Salisbury then vented her spleen on the Minister for Justice. She claimed that he lacked intestinal fortitude. After all of that, one cannot be blamed for concluding that the member for Salisbury has allowed her emotions to overcome her better judgment. Her outbursts have been those of a bitter, angry, frustrated woman who has shown herself to be emotionally unstable.

Mrs Kyburz: I rise to a point of order. I find offensive the statement that I am emotionally unstable and I ask you, Mr Deputy Speaker, to make sure that it is withdrawn. (*QPD*, vol.281, 29/4/80, p.3634)

She was also successful in campaigning to change Queensland's rape laws so that a victim's sexual history no longer is admissible in evidence unless the court is satisfied that the evidence has substantial relevance to the case. During the course of that debate some members saw fit to obliquely attack her by harping on explicit sexual details.

When she sought to raise matters such as family planning, rape within marriage or strippers she often had to face harsh exchanges within Parliament. The following extracts illustrate her political and debating style.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs KYBURZ: ... Other sections of the Criminal Code say that married women, by virtue of the fact that they have forced or invited intercourse at various times with their husbands, cannot be raped. My, my! The code also says that prostitutes cannot be raped. I say here and now that I believe it is possible for a woman, whether or not in the past she has decided that she wished to have intercourse with another man, to withhold her consent from any man, whether she is a prostitute, a married woman, or whatever. In my opinion, the law that allows a woman's past to be investigated is particularly unjust.

Mr Frawley: A husband must have some conjugal rights.

Mrs KYBURZ: ... What the honourable member for Murrumba just said does not hold water with me because I feel it is my right to withhold consent to the giving of conjugal rights, should I wish to, just as a husband may feel it is his right to force his conjugal rights. (QPD, vol.271, 7/9/76, p.264)

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs Kyburz: ... Equally frightening is the number of teen-age girls who are becoming pregnant. They in fact are the persons who are at risk, and their babies are at risk, too. At the opening of the Family Planning Clinic in the Valley last week, the Minister for Health mentioned that we are not getting enough family-planning education into the high schools. That is where the girls are getting pregnant - not when they are out in the work-force; not when they are 20 and 21. They should be learning about contraception from the age of 13 or 14 at least.

Mr Moore: Make little whores of them!

Mrs KYBURZ: I won't comment on that now, simply because the honourable member is so uneducated in these matters that his interjection does not merit comment. (QPD, vol.273, 13/9/77, p.537)

Other matters that she raised included such diverse issues as child abuse, battered wives, women's shelters, adoption of children, and advertisements aimed at women:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Women's Shelters

Mrs KYBURZ: I wish to speak today on a matter of vital interest to the whole State and one which is of serious interest to the people in my electorate. I refer to the matter of women's refuges or shelters, as well as shelters for women and their children.

... In this day and age there should be no discussion on whether shelters are necessary, although occasionally I detect an element of reactionary opposition, particularly from uninformed pockets of the Far Right Wing in this society. Of course, in this Chamber, there has been a great deal of trenchant criticism of women's shelters and I do not intend to defend them today.

However, the incidence of child-battering is severely on the increase. I am extremely worried about it particularly as pressures in society are increasing, and the greatest pressure of all, I believe, is unemployment. (QPD, vol.271, 15/9/76, p.491)

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST
Advertisements Aimed at Women

Mrs KYBURZ: In the few minutes remaining, I make a public plea on behalf of all intelligent, informed and interested women in Australia - and in saying that I am referring to the vast majority of women. I am extremely angered, tired and frustrated by advertising moguls who do not seem to be aware that women are not froth-and-bubble merchants. We are not all interested in the latest soap powder and where the latest cake of soap will take us in our dreams.

Women are tired of having stupid advertisements thrust at them as if they are mindless, moronic, mummified manipulators of a minute family purse. Indeed, some of us control not only our own destiny but also our own finances. The average housewife at whom all this advertising is being aimed might be thinking about her future career, just might be planning an overseas trip, or just might be thinking about the education of her children. She might be thinking about things other than those that are constantly being thrown at us, particularly from the television screen. (QPD, vol.279, 19/9/79, p.570)

However Rosemary Kyburz, pursued many other issues in the parliament especially those concerning the environment and education. She was particularly incensed when the Government arranged for the demolition of the Bellevue Hotel in the middle of the night and became a trenchant critic of the then Premier Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen and many of his ministers.

ADDRESS IN REPLY
Demolition Of The Bellevue Building

Mrs KYBURZ: I have pleasure in seconding the motion because I believe that now is the flashpoint for the coalition parties... Some of the criticisms that have been levelled at this Government in the past now stick - and they stick like dung on rotten walls. So far as I am concerned a lot of questions have to be answered. We have not heard the answers because in so many ways the Premier backs away; he back-tracks and changes direction, and he unmitigatedly bends the truth... Why do we bother with a joint party meeting, a joint party meeting which was obviously a charade, an absolute, total charade? As far as I am concerned we are tired of being the puppets of the Premier and this puppet theatre is about to pack up and go home.

Mr Hinze: When are you going home, Rosie?

Mrs KYBURZ: I accept the interjection of the Minister for Local Government because I understand that he would be extremely gratified to see the thorns in his side, albeit a large side, disappear from this House. He has, on occasions, displayed good nature; the other displays have not been so good natured. It is not, however, a personal matter. I realise that this whole issue will be turned into one of total, unmitigated, vicious attack. I know the way that members of this Government think and I know the way that the Premier's mind works. He will muck-rake, he will do everything he can to discredit not only the Liberal Party but all other people who criticise him...

I know that attempts will be made to paint the people there as various things, and members know it. They will be ratbag conservationists, Communists,

radicals and any other damn label that the Premier happens to be able to come up with for those who do not suit his brand of Far Right-wing politics. (*QPD*, vol.277, 24/4/79, pp.4169-4171)

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST
Human Relationships Courses in Queensland Schools

Mrs Kyburz: ... Apparently the way in which difficult decisions are made in this State is to set up a committee and shuffle a matter off to a few, often ill-equipped and uneducated, people. That happens simply because Cabinet does not seem to be able to come to grips with matters. It is quite obvious that the aim is to put off making final decisions for as long as possible. We see absolute fear and terror about actually doing something in this State, particularly in the area of human relationships. There is a sad hard-core fundamentalist regime in Cabinet, which has the hide to be convinced of its own infallibility. It thinks it has the right to decide matters for the rest of us. I can assure it that it does not have that right.

Fundamentalists are really sadly misguided fools. They are often poorly educated people in either an informal or formal sense. They make glib statements and pass on those statements as facts... The dispersement of knowledge in Queensland is being censored, particularly because these foolish fundamentalists in this State are having far too much to say. This form of political censorship is of the most insidious kind. In fact it is a back-door snow job on human relationships in this State. (*QPD*, vol.284, 16/9/81, p.2099)

Rosemary did not miss an opportunity to take a point of order when it allowed her to put the record straight in Hansard. An example:

CRIMINAL LAW (SEXUAL OFFENCES) BILL

Mr. Aikens: ... I understand that the suggestion has been bruited abroad - it is amazing, Mr. Gunn, how people come rushing in when they think there is a little bit of publicity for themselves in it - that provision should be made for rape in marriage. I dealt with that the other day. We had the Women's Electoral Lobby, W.E.L. - those letters, of course stand for We Endorse Lesbianism - writing to "The Townsville Daily Bulletin" about these matters.

Mrs. Kyburz: I rise to a point of order. The honourable member knows full well that they do not stand for those words. There are in fact some very intelligent women in the Women's Electoral Lobby. and I object to his use of that terminology It is terminology used by a mind that knows no better. (*QPD*, vol.273, 15/9/77, p.678)

She also used the speaking time permitted to backbenchers to highlight general issues of concern to her.

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST
Activities of League of Rights

Mrs. KYBURZ: There is an evil and cancerous growth in Queensland, and its tentacles are spreading at an alarming rate. This evil takes many forms, but

its name is the League of Rights. In taking part in this debate, I hope to make each and every woman in Queensland aware of the ratbaggery that is proliferating under the League of Rights.

I am sorry to say that this ratbaggery is of a peculiarly female type, and its name currently is Women Who Want to be Women. I warn all the women of Queensland that Women Who Want to be Women is really the League of Rights in drag...

QPD, vol.280, 12/12/79, .2531)

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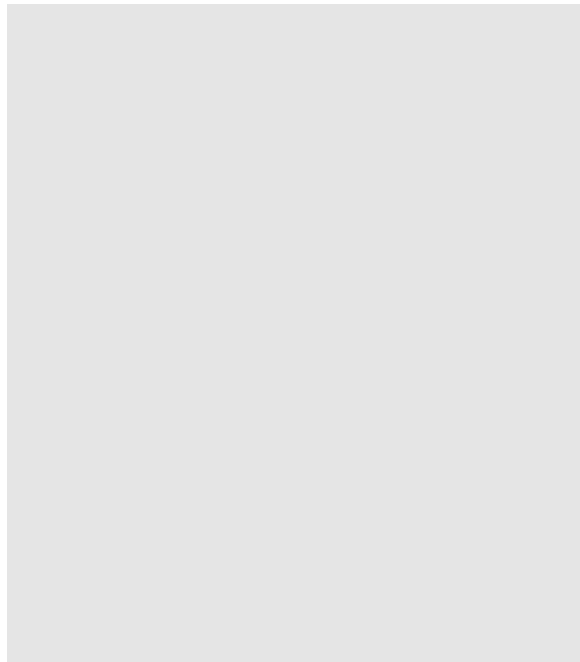
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BERYCE ANN NELSON



... I would like to quote from an article...in a magazine entitled "Australian Society"... this interesting article... addresses the failure of all political parties, bar the National Party to attract support from women for parliament in seats in which they can win... [We] are all women who fit into the team, are part of that team , and represent our electorates in the same way as any other member of parliament does... (QPD, vol.304, 17/3/87, 1987,p.732)

Liberal Party - Electorate of Aspley - 29.11.1980-22.10.1983

National Party - Electorate of Aspley - 1.11.1986-2.12.1989

PERSONAL DETAILS

Beryce Nelson was born in Brisbane on 10 January 1947, the daughter of Arthur Lloyd Noble and Thelma Ann Kelso.

Educated at state schools in Toowoomba and Brisbane and at a Brisbane secondary school, she gained a Diploma of Radiography in 1967 for which she won the Kodak student prize. She then attended the University of Queensland as an undergraduate from 1979. Beryce Nelson has lived in Toowoomba and Tara in Queensland and at Castle Hill in New South Wales.

She currently resides in Brisbane where she practised as a radiographer (1967-71). On 24 August 1968 she married John Arthur Nelson, an accountant, and has two daughters and a son. She is a member of the Roman Catholic faith.

She has been involved in various organisations such as the Endeavour Foundation, the Institute of Radiographers, the Red Cross, the Institute of Public Relations, the Queensland Sub-Normal Children's Welfare Association, the Prince Charles Hospital auxiliary, and Zonta. Beryce Nelson was a former president and public relations officer of the Down's Syndrome Association (1977-80). In addition, she is a Justice of the Peace, and art, music, swimming and collecting books and coins are among her interests.

Beryce Nelson has been an executive member of the Liberal Party Women's Council, president of the Queensland Liberal Party Speakers Group, member of the Queensland Liberal Party State Executive, secretary of the Queensland Liberal Party Health Committee, and chairperson of the Aspley West branch and the Petrie Federal Division of the Liberal Party.

Beryce Nelson joined the Liberal Party in Sydney in 1971. She was the first woman in Australia with children to be preselected for a safe conservative seat. This was the seat of Aspley which she was endorsed for in 1979 for the 1980 elections. Although she won the seat easily with 63.95% of the vote after the allocation of ALP preferences, she only gained 30.97% of first preference votes to 31.67% by the National Party candidate. At the following election the result was reversed when the ALP candidate finished in second place with 34.09% of first preference votes to the National candidate (37.05%) and his preferences were therefore not distributed. Beryce Nelson received only 28.86% of the first preference votes and lost the seat by a large margin.

She resigned from the Liberal Party in 1984 and joined the National Party the following year. She was approached to stand for the National Party for the 1986 election for her former seat of Aspley and was endorsed in March 1986. Upon winning this election she became the first woman to make a comeback in the Queensland Parliament. She is also the only one ever to change parties. This time the ALP candidate finished first (35.67% first preference votes), but Beryce Nelson (31.36%) won the seat easily on Liberal Party preferences. In the large anti-National Party swing at the 1989 general election she suffered a crushing defeat, managing a mere 15.15% of first preference votes.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

In her relatively brief parliamentary career, Beryce Nelson was a member of the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms Committee (1981-83) and of the Select Committee for Subordinate Legislation (1987-89). On 4 August 1983 she became the first woman to be elected to the post of Government Deputy Whip.

As chairperson of the Government's Brisbane River Committee, Beryce Nelson launched a special tourist booklet entitled *Beautiful Brisbane River for Expo 88* which outlined the assets of the river and the significant heritage that lines its banks. As chairperson of the Ministerial Task Force on Services for People with an Intellectual Handicap in Queensland, she presented a 204

page report in 1989. On 25 September 1989 Beryce Nelson was appointed Minister for Family Services, the third woman ever to be appointed to the ministry in Queensland. However, her ministerial career did not last long as the Government fell and she lost her seat at the general election on 2 December 1989.

Beryce Nelson was particularly concerned about the plight of the elderly, the infirm, and the disabled, as well as compensation for victims of crime, health, and preservation of Moreton Island. She was a founding member and vice-patron of the Victims of Crimes Association. Her concerns in these areas are apparent from the following excerpts from her maiden speech:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs NELSON (Aspley): ... A recent radio and television survey in Brisbane showed that despite this apparent financial security, despite the closeness of city life and the comparatively easy access to its facilities, many elderly people are lonely and afraid. The biggest and most vulnerable group are aged widows on limited incomes. Since this whole group of the elderly will increase by 28 per cent by the year 2000, it requires a much greater awareness of responsibilities in families and by Governments, particularly if we are even to start to find practical solutions to this growing problem.

Because this burden will fall more heavily on the Queensland Government, it is important that we begin now to plan for services which will undoubtedly be required by 1990 and beyond. Our country hospitals should be divided into acute and nursing-home sections so that elderly people requiring full-time nursing care can stay close to their families instead of having to leave them and live thousands of miles away from them. Individual families must be encouraged to take more responsibility for the care of their parents where there is no serious disability other than age itself.

The Government must ensure that residential centres for the aged are as home-like as possible, and must enable those residents to enjoy as much privacy and independence as possible, whilst still providing essential supervision and security. The Government must also ensure that building and health regulations are strictly adhered to, and regular and unannounced inspections of such centres should be made to maintain a high quality of care. I believe this particular facet of the care of the elderly requires urgent attention. Present funding arrangements are forcing elderly people to move into residential centres long before it is really necessary in order to avail themselves of nursing-home facilities later. This has led to an acute shortage of such accommodation and the position should be re-examined immediately.

Building codes should be altered to allow the construction of small granny flats adjacent to family homes. This allows elderly parents to live close to their families but to maintain their own independence, with both groups maintaining their privacy.

... I would now like to draw the attention of the House to another challenge of the 1980s, and it is a special interest dear to my heart - the care of the disabled. This is a much smaller group but it is growing rapidly. Because of the wide range of disabilities (physical, emotional and intellectual) in our society, there is great diversity of thought as to what are the best ways to assist disabled people and their families.

... The greatest disability such people face is other people's attitudes towards them. Somehow they are made to feel less than whole beings, as if a physical or intellectual handicap deprives them of the normal human feelings of love, hate, etc. It is therefore, I believe, the greatest responsibility of Government in this decade to help break down those barriers of ignorance between the disabled and the rest of the community.

... It is neither suitable nor acceptable to have permanently disabled people as patients in hospitals. It is wrong for their care to be solely nurse-based, although good nursing care is vital to the progress of some physically disabled people... (*QPD*, vol.283, 10/3/81, pp.108-9)

Although not supporting a feminist viewpoint during her six years in the parliament, Beryce Nelson nevertheless raised many issues that impacted on women. The following are a few examples:

ADJOURNMENT **Married women teachers**

Mrs Nelson: The single ones have all been placed. It is only now that my investigations show that married women, whether they have a special skill or not, are simply being refused employment. Several test cases are being conducted at the moment. Women are being refused employment purely on the basis of their marital status.

Mr Yewdale: It's Government policy.

Mrs NELSON: It is not Government policy, because all other departments are interpreting that minute in a much more generous way. If it is said that that minute means that people have to be of equal merit before marital status is considered, that is a fairly reasonable argument. However, the Department of Education is not taking the equal merit part into consideration. It is simply making a judgment on marital status alone.

I believe that the House should draw to the attention of Cabinet that that minute needs to be reviewed and rewritten and that the Department of Education needs to be shaken up if it will not allow good women to enter the teaching profession.

Mr KATTER: I could not help but reflect on the previous speaker's looking at the matter from the perspective of women's interests only. If the Government adopted the policy of employing married women, it would be utterly impossible to staff country schools. If there is a solution to that problem, a different attitude might be adopted. (*QPD*, vol.284, 4/8/81, pp.1443-4)

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST **Toxic shock syndrome**

Mrs NELSON: I wish to draw to the attention of the House a matter of public interest. I show to the House for recording in "Hansard" an article in yesterday's "Telegraph" headed "Toxic Shock in WA". It reads -

"Perth: A 30-year old woman has become Western Australia's first victim of tampon linked toxic-shock syndrome."

... I should like to say more about the Australian scene. This type of product, which may or may not already contain the bacteria, appears to create an environment that is a ripe breeding ground and induces a rapid onset of the condition. Specific cases of concern - I draw the attention of the House to this because it has not received wide publicity in the media - were noted where tampons were used by women using IUDs as a means of contraception. Many of the fatalities have occurred in those instances. There has been some debate, and, in fact specific medical advice, that a lack of hygiene may cause the introduction of the bacteria into the body. However, the Australian communicable diseases intelligence bulletin of 30 January 1981 shows that the first patient in Australia to have pericarditis was a woman in Victoria... affected by a product that was contaminated before she used it, and tests on the remainder of the packet that she had at her home showed that the bacteria was present in the unwrapped product.

... I am pleased to tell the House that the Queensland Minister for Health... has taken the matter up with the National Health and Medical Research Council. (*QPD*, vol.283, 11/3/81, pp.173-4)

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST In Vitro Fertilisation and Artificial Insemination

Mrs NELSON: I call for the suspension of all programs in Australia involving in vitro fertilisation and artificial insemination until uniform legislation has been passed by all States and the Commonwealth Government. My reason for calling for such a suspension is not because I oppose the principles of either artificial insemination or in vitro fertilisation but because of the massive moral, ethical and legal complications that are ensuing in Australian society and for which there appears to be no answer at the moment. (*QPD*, vol.289,10/11/92,p. 2117)

Beryce Nelson was instrumental in bringing the Peace and Good Behaviour Bill before Parliament in 1982.

PEACE AND GOOD BEHAVIOUR BILL

Mrs NELSON: I support the Minister's presentation of the legislation and join with the spokesman for the Opposition and the member for Toowong in supporting the first introduction of such a measure in any Parliament in Australia. Queensland has made the first attempt by any State Parliament to take some effective action against domestic violence.

There is a quite remarkable tendency across Australia to treat domestic violence as violence against women, but it is directed primarily against children. Of course, there is also violence against women, and quite frequently it is directed against the aged. In fact, over a long period Australian family life has been noted for its violence. The police in a number of States, including Queensland, have for a number of years tried to gain power of entry to enable them to deal with domestic violence. (*QPD*, vol.289, 10/11/82, p.2139)

ADJOURNMENT

Crimes against women

During my speech, I wish to address an issue that I regard as a major problem in the Parliaments of Australia, in the media in Australia, in the judiciary in Australia and in the police forces of Australia. I refer to the peculiar attitudinal problem that has become manifested in relation to women and violence. The problem has come to the fore particularly in the last 15 years. If ever there was evidence of the need for the task force, it emerges when an examination is made of even the most recent editions of newspapers - even those published within the last 24 hours. Those newspapers contain the most terrifying examples of the underlying social problem pertaining to the way that women are dealt with in society contrasted with the way that men are dealt with when they commit acts of violence upon women... I believe that both of those cases are examples of an attitude that is fairly deeply entrenched in Australian society: that a wife is the property of her husband. When a how, when, why and where investigation was carried out to try to find evidence to establish motive, etc., in those cases, did anyone look at the reason why the woman wanted to move away from a man who was obviously peculiar in his life-style and behaviour. Did anyone stop to think that she might have needed to leave him? No! the attitude is that she is his property and therefore there is compassion for the man. (*QPD*, vol.310, 18/10/88, pp.1516-7)

Among other matters that she pursued are education of gifted children and the health problems posed by cigarette smoking:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Education Of Gifted Children

Mrs NELSON: It has come to my attention in the electorate that a proposal has been presented to the Department of Education to establish a facility that would provide research data on gifted children for both the Department of Education and the North Brisbane College of Advanced Education.

I believe it is time that this State started to do something to provide educational facilities for gifted and talented children. Queensland is the last State in the Commonwealth to consider this matter. The department has set up a committee to consider it, but at this stage someone is travelling overseas looking at facilities there while children in this State - at least 6 000 and possibly up to 10 000 of them - wilt on the vine, leave the system, fail exams and drop out of our educational institutions because of boredom and frustration. I believe it is time that this matter was examined objectively and rationally and that we commenced the introduction of the proper sort of facilities that these children have been denied for so long... (*QPD*, vol.283, 29/4/81, p.832)

ADJOURNMENT

Health Problems Caused by Cigarette Smoking

Mrs NELSON: Some weeks ago I attended a conference at the Bardon Professional Development Centre where matters pertaining to the prevention of disabilities were mentioned. I wish to speak about a major cause of disability in

our society at the moment, - smoking.

One of the saddest episodes in human history is the simultaneous application of science and technology and sophisticated advertising programs to the tobacco industry. Smoking is a major cause of disability and death, but the full impact of the problem is not generally recognised. It has reached colossal proportions in developed countries and is rapidly spreading throughout the Third World. It is completely and utterly preventable and only insignificant and token efforts have been made to alleviate the problem... (*QPD*, vol.286, 1/12/81, p.4215)

After losing her seat in the general election of 1989, Beryce Nelson returned to working in the field of public relations, and is a member of the executive of the Boards of Musica Viva and the Abused Child Trust.

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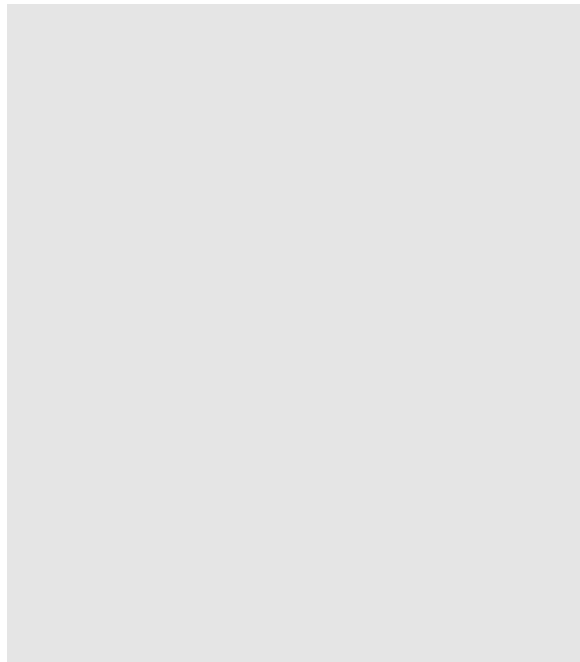
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YVONNE ANN CHAPMAN



It is indeed encouraging to see more women members returned to this Parliament than to the last one. I believe women in Parliament provide a different point of view. They tend to be more compassionate and to understand more fully the role that the welfare, education and health services of the State play in the community. (QPD, vol.293, 24/11/83 p.69)

NATIONAL PARTY - ELECTORATE OF PINE RIVERS - 22.10.1983-2.12.1989

PERSONAL DETAILS

The daughter of self-employed Jack Owen Yourell and Irene Lerch, Yvonne Chapman was born at Young's Crossing, Brisbane on 20 January 1940.

After her education at Banyo state high school Yvonne Chapman became a secretary of the Australian Paper Mills Ltd. (APM) at Petrie.

She married Graeme Chapman a stainless steel fabricating director on 21 April 1957, and became a partner in the business. Yvonne Chapman is Church of England by religion and has a son and a daughter. Among her interests she includes tennis and horse riding. She has a strong background in local government being elected to the Pine Rivers Shire Council in 1976 and subsequently serving as its vice chairman (1982-3).

Yvonne Chapman has also served as a member of the Pine Rivers Fire Brigade Board, chairman of the Murrumba Grants Association and patron of various organisations including the Pine Rivers rugby league, marching girls, netball, boy scouts, ladies' bowling, soccer and water sports clubs.

Joining the National Party in the early 1970s, Yvonne Chapman was a member of the Pine Rivers Electorate Council and chairman of the Murrumba Electorate Council prior to her endorsement to contest the seat of Pine Rivers at the 1983 general election.

At the previous election it had not been contested by the National Party, but had been won easily by the Liberal Party with 57.48% of first preference votes. In 1983 it was a three-way contest with Yvonne Chapman winning by a mere 165 votes after distribution of ALP preferences. At the following election in 1986 she increased this margin to 1256 votes, but in 1989 her share of first preference votes dropped 16% and she was swept aside by another woman, the ALP's Margaret Woodgate.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

During her six year parliamentary career Yvonne Chapman served in many capacities and was a member of several parliamentary committees. These included the Printing Committee (1983-86), the Refreshment Rooms Committee (1983-86 and 1988-89), and the Select Committee of Privileges (1989). In addition, she was a member of a number of Government Party Committees such as Premier's; Local Government; Main Roads and Racing; Works and Housing; Health (1983-86); and subsequently Public Works, Main Roads, Expo and Police; Transport; Mines and Energy; Northern Development, Community Services and Ethnic Affairs; and Local Government and Racing. In 1985 Yvonne Chapman was a member of the parliamentary delegation to Japan, Hawaii and the Western United States.

The high point of her parliamentary career occurred when the Premier Sir Joh Bjelke Petersen appointed her Queensland's first female cabinet minister on 31 January 1986 with the portfolio of Welfare Services, Youth and Ethnic Affairs. She was dropped from the Cabinet on 1 December 1987 when the new Premier Mike Ahern came to power, but reappointed under the next Premier Russell Cooper as Minister for Transport and Ethnic Affairs from 25 September 1989 until 7 December 1989 when the ALP Government assumed office.

After her election in 1983 Yvonne Chapman was selected by the Government to move the Address in Reply to the Governor's speech:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs CHAPMAN (Pine Rivers): The National Party-led Government has moved towards reducing pay-roll tax, stamp duties and land taxes. In the three years 1980 to 1983, the total value of building approvals was \$6,125m, an increase of 63.4 per cent in three years. In the same period, 20 new primary schools and nine new high schools have been constructed. As we all know, it is our up-and-coming generations that need our constant consideration, and it is for this reason that the National Party Government is proud of the fact that computers have been

introduced into educational programs in all TAFE colleges.

... The Government has established hospitality training courses, upgraded tourist facilities and generally created an environment in which tourist enterprises can prosper. Is it any wonder that, between 1981 and 1982, tourism jobs rose by a massive 9.7 per cent? Industrial development has also greatly increased the value of tourism in our sunshine State, and that is why stimulus must be given to aid this industry through the reconsideration of penalty rates and the creation of more jobs...

... It has rejected financial institutions duty, petrol tax, and tobacco tax. We know what a burden these taxes are on the ordinary folk who have to carry the load if moves are not made to relieve the strain of taxes such as these.

... Queensland has the lowest driver's licence fees and pay-roll tax, and the highest pay-roll tax exemptions. Through progressive policies this private enterprise Government, of which I am proud to be part, has undoubtedly proven its effectiveness over the past three years by creating an environment in which 59 000 new businesses were established and 38 000 new company names were registered.

... That brings to mind the importance of the family unit. I feel very proud to be part of the National Party, which has named 1984 as the Year of the Family. That undertaking means a great deal to me, because my first role after marriage was that of a mother, and I know that a solid family unit is the only way to help our Christian society prosper in the way to which we, as Queenslanders, have become accustomed

...Through my experience in the electorate, I have found that the establishment of a women's advisory committee to help mothers who wish to stay at home, as well as those in the work-force, would provide a great service to the community. The roles of wife and mother have come under considerable threat in recent times, and I see it as my duty as a member of Parliament, and particularly as a woman, to be supportive and protective of these two roles under all circumstances.

... Another component necessary for a healthy society is access to sporting and recreational facilities.

... The Queensland Government has established numerous child and maternal welfare centres. It is my intention to see that, during 1984, initiatives are introduced to support and encourage the family unit. I intend to see, that these initiatives are introduced, and to ensure that deterrents are fought against bitterly.

Under no circumstances will I see legislation to relax drug laws come into effect without a good fight. I am sure it is the view of this Assembly that the illicit use of drugs such as marijuana and heroin are soul-destroying and contrary to the morals of our Christian society. Drug addiction is the consequence of a breakdown of good family life and respect for our society... (*QPD*, vol.292, 24/11/83, pp.67-69)

A recurring theme in Yvonne Chapman's speeches is issues about social welfare. For example-

**MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST
Plight of Pensioners in Queensland**

Today, I wish to talk about the plight of pensioners, particularly those in Queensland and in my own electorate, many of whom have put aside money for a time when they can sit back and reap a bit of the harvest. They have paid a lot of tax and done a lot for the community. I am also speaking of those people who fought for their country and who pioneered many of the areas that we now enjoy...

(*QPD*, vol.293, 8/2/84, p.1496)

the burden of old age-

HOMES FOR THE AGED BILL

... One problem that must be faced is the way in which those persons who come to the age of retirement are housed. All too soon it comes upon those of us who are left to provide homes for aged persons and to make sure that their retirement is much easier than it has been. In its wisdom, the Government places the provision of housing for the aged above most other things. The problem of finding homes for aged persons is paramount. The cost of providing housing for the aged is sometimes far beyond the reach of the normal family who would like to be able to provide a home and to look after their aged parents when they reach retirement age.

... I pay tribute also to those who operate Meals on Wheels, which enables elderly folk to remain in their homes and be looked after on a daily basis. (*QPD*, vol.293, 6/3/84, pp.1848-9)

the intellectually disabled-

INTELLECTUALLY HANDICAPPED CITIZENS BILL

... The Bill recognises that intellectually handicapped people have disabilities that may place them at a disadvantage in society. For example, they may not understand their rights or responsibilities as members of society, they may not be legally competent to give informed consent when this is required, and they may not be able to make friends or cope with social situations. However, these disabilities should not be seen as an insuperable barrier to their participation in society. (*QPD*, vol.298, 7/3/85, p.3942)

and child abuse-

**SUPPLY
Estimates**

... As a further positive approach to the problem, in Brisbane, only last week, I opened Australia's first centre for prevention of child abuse, which will

encourage the development of programs and initiatives aimed at reducing the incidence of child abuse. (*QPD*, vol.303, 16/9/86, p.1375)

She is particularly scathing of the policies of the Labor Party and of trade unions:

ADJOURNMENT
Labor in Government in Australia

Mrs CHAPMAN: ... I move on to the Brisbane City Council. It annoys me that that council caters for the riff-raff of our society; but that is typical of the Labor Party. Its **actions** are evidenced by the paving stones laid in the centre of the city. They may be all very well for people who are barefooted or wear rubber thongs, but they are absolutely hopeless for a woman who dresses properly in shoes. A woman's shoes are ruined completely, which annoys me.

I move now to the Federal sphere, where the Labor Party has imposed an assets test. Elderly **folk living** on a large block of land that has been excised from another block of land, though not able to subdivide, have their pensions taken from them. Are they expected to eat the ground they live on?

Labor members **of Parliament** fail to see that the people can do without unions. The quicker Queensland is made a non-union State - -

Mr Davis interjected.

Mrs CHAPMAN: Yes, you. I mean this for you, too, you so-and-so!

The sooner we are made non-unionist, the better off we will be. (*QPD*, vol.298, 20/3/85, p.4110)

Although non-supportive of unions, Yvonne Chapman had been a member of a union herself as the following statement regarding comments made by the Secretary of the Transport Workers Union on her appointment to Minister of Transport illustrates.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

... Honourable members will understand that I was terribly distressed by Mr William's less than charitable remarks, given the fact that I was a member of the Transport Workers Union in the 1970s when I had to have a ticket to drive a truck for my family business. It occurs to me that, if being a member of Mr Williams' union provides expertise in transport matters, as he was apparently suggesting, then he should be truly overjoyed by my appointment. (*QPD*, vol 313, 28/9/89, p.854)

Yvonne Chapman supported the interests of small business.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

... I prefer the free enterprise system. That is something that the honourable member for Brisbane Central is against.

With over 90 per cent of all new economic growth industries starting out as a small business, there is a crying need for progressive initiatives to free small business from the shackles of the central wage-fixing system. Individual enterprises would be able to opt out of State awards if 60 per cent or more of the

employees and the employer agree to negotiate directly.

...The union movement is victimising those workers who are proud to have a SEQEB job by illegally advertising their names at major road intersections and branding them as scabs. Thuggery will not be tolerated by the community. My electorate office has been flooded with calls by people who are only too willing to tear the signs down.

... People should make no mistake: it is power lust that drives the now broken-down union cart, which would be doomed to rejection by the Queensland people if it ran into the prospect of a democratic election. (*QPD*, vol.299, 3/9/85, pp.563-5)

She spoke in favour of religious instruction in schools-

QUESTION UPON NOTICE Religious Instruction in Schools

Mrs CHAPMAN asked the Minister for Education, Youth and Sport

"Will he assure the House that religious instruction will not be taken out of the education system within Queensland, because an assurance needs to be given to allay fears by constituents who have grave concern about the Labor Party policy which I believe states that bible studies will no longer be made compulsory within schools?"

(*QPD*, vol.311, 6/4/89, p.1481)

and against X and R rated films and videos-

QUESTIONS UPON NOTICE Importation of X-rated and R-rated Films and Videotapes

Mrs CHAPMAN asked the Premier and Treasurer and Minister for the Arts

"With reference to the recent decision of the Federal Labor Caucus on the matter of 'X' and 'R' rated films and video tapes entering this country via Canberra and as it is highly probable that material involving young children is amongst these importations.

Will he give a guarantee that any person or persons found distributing such material in Queensland will be dealt with to the full extent of the law as it would appear that the Federal Government has no objections to such films being distributed, neither does it apparently object to people making profit from the exploitation of little children?" (*QPD*, vol. 310, 22/11/88 p.2911)

Yvonne Chapman objected to being called a feminist-

Mr Hamill: ... It is a matter of concern that the so-called feminists of this Parliament, such as the honourable member for Pine Rivers, obviously have nothing to contribute which is worth while in terms of this debate...

Mrs Chapman: I rise to a point of order. I ask the honourable member for Ipswich to withdraw his remark. I am not a feminist. I find that remark offensive, and I ask him to withdraw it. (*QPD*, vol.301, 4/12/85, p.3281)

and would not tolerate being called "Ms":

Mr DAVIS: ... However, the Minister should go ahead. I do not know what to call her; I am tongue-tied. I do not know whether to call her "Mrs Minister" or "Madam Minister".

Mrs Chapman: Just don't call me "Ms".

Mr DAVIS: I am not sure whether I should address the Minister as "Ms Minister", "Mrs Minister", "Dear Minister" - simply to observe protocol - or "Yes Minister". (*QPD*, vol.303, 16/9/86, p.1454)

Her assertion, as Minister for Welfare Services that the Government should not pay a benefit for more than one child born to an unmarried woman

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN ACTS AND ANOTHER ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Mrs CHAPMAN: I do not know whether the honourable member for Bundaberg intends to move an amendment, but I certainly did not condemn teenage girls. When I made the statement that the Government should not look after more than one child born to an unmarried woman, I meant what I said. Children are not being cared for by those responsible for bringing them into the world, and the tax-payers have to pick up the bill. (*QPD*, vol.303, 7/8/86, p.273)

drew bitter criticism from the Opposition in the Supply (Estimates) debate

Mr DAVIS: ... The Minister for Welfare Services, Youth and Ethnic Affairs (Mrs Chapman) no matter how much she might try to avoid the accusation, has nevertheless attacked single mothers.

Mrs Chapman: I am not trying to avoid it. The honourable member for Brisbane Central is twisting

Mr DAVIS: No. I am not.

Mrs Chapman: Yes, you are. I am talking about single mothers who have never been married, and all of the children after the firstborn.

Mr DAVIS: I am glad the Minister has interjected. I waited for her to demonstrate the very attitude that she has adopted.

... I ask the Minister what should be done with a person who has had one or more children and has never been married? Will the Minister introduce legislation prescribing that they be put into hospital to have their tubes tied?

The point must be made that the Minister is one who has taken a strong stand against abortion. (*QPD*, vol.303, 16/9/86 P. 1454)

Mr R.J. GIBBS: ... The Minister can shake her head, but, after making such an inane statement, which was offensive to thousands of women throughout the State of Queensland and hundreds of women in my electorate who are in that situation, it is high time that she put some evidence before the Parliament that a woman or a group of women have deliberately got themselves pregnant merely, on her down-the-road synopsis, because they want to collect the supporting mother's benefit.

Mrs Chapman: But you are misrepresenting the truth.

Mr R. J. GIBBS: I am not misrepresenting what the Minister has said...

Mrs Chapman: You should tell the true facts. The Government will pay for the first child, but none after that. (*QPD*, vol.303, 16/9/86, pp.1437-8)

In 1989, Yvonne Chapman lost her seat and returned to th family business. In March 1994 she was elected as Mayor of Pine Rivers Shire.

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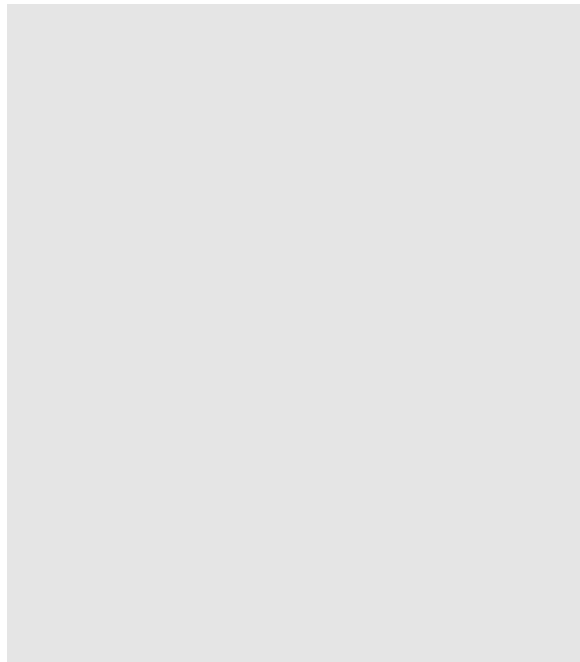
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LEISHA TERESA HARVEY



*The **TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN** (Mrs Harvey): Order! For the advice of all members of this Assembly, I suggest to them that, first of all, I do believe that you would consider me to be human, not "hu"; secondly, woman, not "wo". Therefore I think it is quite logical that honourable members should consider me as Madam Chairman and not an inanimate object as in a "chair". Therefore, I ask every member of this Assembly to refer to me as Madam Chairman. I consider myself to be a human woman who happens to be a chairman... (QPD, vol.304, 19/3/87, p.944)*

NATIONAL PARTY - ELECTORATE OF GREENSLOPES - 22.10.1983-2.12.1992

PERSONAL DETAILS

A Polish national, Leisha Harvey was born in Munsingen, Germany on 4 April 1947. She was the daughter of Wladyslaw John Piasecki, a carpenter, and Janina Mirski.

Arriving in Queensland in 1950, she received her education at St Mary Immaculate convent at Annerley, Buranda State School, St Ursula's College and Coorparoo High School, before attending Queensland University where she obtained a Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree. Leisha Harvey also has a Diploma of Teaching.

Leisha Harvey has worked in various occupations including secretary and Girl Friday for a pallet hiring company; as a cabaret artiste Leisha Kayne; as a small business manager; and, until

the time of her election to Parliament, as special skills program teacher at Springwood high school.

She first married in 1965 and has a son and daughter by this marriage which was dissolved in 1975. On 25 June 1983 Leisha Harvey married a civil engineer, Barry Noel Harvey. She is Roman Catholic by religion, and counts languages, reading, travel and motor sports among her interests.

Leisha Harvey was endorsed for the seat of Greenslopes for the 1983 general election. It was held at that time by the Liberal Party which received 62.3% of first preference votes at the 1980 election. She won comfortably after distribution of Liberal Party preferences with 54.31% of valid votes, a feat she repeated in 1986 with almost exactly the same result (54.23%). In 1989, however, there was a huge swing against her and she finished a very distant third behind the ALP and the Liberal Party.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

Upon entering the Parliament she was accorded the honour of seconding the adoption of the Address in Reply. Later she was appointed to the Library Committee (1984-86) and both the Printing and the Refreshment Rooms Committees (1986-88). In 1987 she was appointed to the panel of Temporary Chairman of Committees.

She served on various Government Party Committees including Treasury and Police; Health and Environment; Water Resources and Maritime Service (1987); and Industry, Small Business and Technology; Education; Employment and Industrial Affairs; and Welfare Services and Ethnic Affairs (1983-86).

On 9 December 1987 Leisha Harvey was appointed Minister for Health in the first Ahern Ministry. This was the high point of her parliamentary career, and she was only the second woman to become a cabinet minister in Queensland. On 19 January 1989 she was dropped when the Premier Mike Ahern formed his second ministry.

Leisha Harvey's parliamentary career can be clearly divided into pre-ministerial and post-ministerial phases. During the former period her speeches reflect a wide range of topics especially education, welfare services, women and children, small business, consumer affairs and the elderly. In addition, she was active in parliamentary work and in general her career was on the rise. The following excerpts are indicative of her speeches at this time.

Her maiden speech in Parliament detailed some of her thoughts about her electorate, small business, and the problems of pensioners and the aged:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

... Small business is most certainly a major employer not only in Queensland and Australia but in fact the world. However, maximum effectiveness in the market-place of this important segment of commerce is sometimes

restricted and the impact of its voice lessened.

... Planning for the future plays an important part in business and in commerce in general. Because of the changing scene in the market-place today, it is indeed important that those in small business set about to plan to meet the challenge that confronts them in the market-place if they are to survive in this time of competition and economic and technical changes that are taking place around them.

... Queensland is faced with an increasingly ageing population, yet we have not come to terms with this, as is evident from the lack of suitable accommodation for these people. Many nursing homes have long waiting-lists, and accommodation for those not yet bedridden but needing care is even more scarce.

... If we are to be an efficient, progressive State, we must face the fact that so many of the State's human resources are wasted. Long waiting-lists in child care centres reflect a growing need of children and their working, or sole parents. On the other hand, so many willing and experienced senior citizens are left to waste energies and skills that could be sent for the benefit of the community, particularly the young.

... Honourable members might say, "bright ideals by a new member". Perhaps that is so, but I assure members that my idealism is grounded in realism. I must face the realities of a declining small business sector and an ageing electorate. I am an industrious person, and I have come in with a new broom to sweep clean the cobwebs of old unworkable ideas and to replace them with workable proposals. I know also that this Government derives its strength, resourcefulness and astuteness from an ability to listen to, utilise and implement new ideas and skills welded to native wisdom and experience... (*QPD*, vol.292, 24/11/83, pp.70-75)

Leisha Harvey clearly enunciated her views on women and discrimination:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Women

... The continuation of discrimination on the grounds of sex, marital status or pregnancy must cease. However, there is a limit to the extent to which a convention or an Act of Parliament can eliminate that discrimination.

... Education, contraception, labour-saving devices, material aspirations and the transformation of the family into many different forms have changed the earlier social pattern to the extent that women of all ages now seek paid employment at equal rates and with equal opportunity for promotion. Every effort should be made to clear the way for women to have the same employment opportunities, access to finance and professional credibility as men. But, at the same time, tax incentives should be available for those women who may prefer not to enter the work-force.

... Oppression comes in many forms. We hear so much from women's organisations about the oppression of women. In my case, at 15, when I entered the work-force I was oppressed by natural shyness - something that probably would not be noticed today. At 18, when I married, I was oppressed by the inexperience of youth. At 21, and raising two children alone, to save money was a real problem. At 24, I was oppressed by a lack of higher education. Now, at 37,

with a university degree and teaching qualifications, and being a politician, I still find that some things oppress me. My greatest oppression is probably the fact that there are only 24 hours in a day... (*QPD*, vol.295, 3/10/84, pp.944-5)

but balked at the idea of affirmative action:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Women

I make a short comment on affirmative action. In the United States, affirmative action programs incorporated principles of positive or benign discrimination or reverse discrimination. In this context, affirmative action was defined as giving preferential or compensatory treatment to members of racial, sex, ethnic or other groups. It has included the setting of quotas in employment and education. The quota system involves preferential treatment in hiring, promotion or admission to an educational institution. I warn people in our society to be very careful not to adopt the American model, a model that is already largely discredited. (*QPD*, vol.295, 3/10/84, p.946)

Her abhorrence of child abuse is revealed in several speeches:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Child Abuse

... Parents and the wider community must be educated to be alert to the different forms of abuse. It must be impressed upon the adults of this world that children are not chattels, but are given to us for a short time and that during the precious time that we have them, it is their right to be cared for and nurtured. This has always been the greatest responsibility of parenthood, and it always will be.

... Child abuse is a major social problem. In social terms, the snowballing effect of an abused child becoming an abuser in later life will result in the eventual break-down of the stable family and can lead ultimately to crime or mental illness... (*QPD*, vol.300, 16/10/85, p.2006)

as was her concern to protect consumers:

SUPPLY (ESTIMATES)

... Children are vulnerable to advertising, so the watch-dog approach to the moral aspect of advertising is needed because some advertising encourages children to do stupid things, such as imitating children shown in advertisements. One advertisement depicted a child threatening to run away from home if the father did not buy a boat. That type of advertising certainly requires the watch-dog role of the department.

... Mail orders are a constant problem in consumer affairs. Goods are often promoted to be better than they are. Many gadgets do not work half as well as they appear to work when advertised on television. (*QPD*, vol.2 96, 30/10/84,p.1914)

Although the pinnacle of Leisha Harvey's parliamentary career was obviously her appointment to the ministry, it also proved to be her downfall. After introducing a few Bills, she became enmeshed in controversy on several fronts. There was the toxic waste problem at Kingston, the Ward 10B scandal at the Townsville Hospital where it was alleged that psychiatric patients were being abused; the proposed storage of radioactive waste at Redbank; and allegations concerning the mishandling of the AIDS issue, and nepotism in the appointment of ministerial staff. In November 1990 she was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for misappropriation of ministerial expenses.

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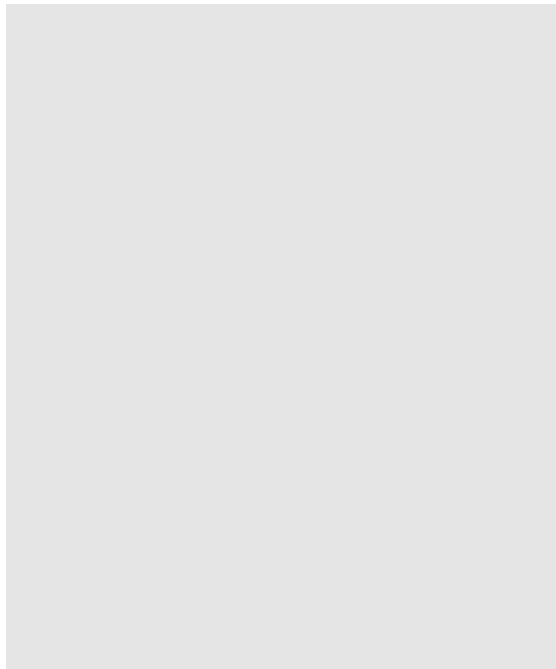
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ANNE MARIE WARNER



... Now, following the High Court's belated recognition of native title as a fact of common law and the Federal Government's historic Native Title Bill, we in Queensland have the chance to recognise the reality of our past rather than the mythology that we have grown up with, and we look forward to a just future. (QPD, 9/12/93, p.6618)

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY - ELECTORATE OF KURILPA - 20.10.83 - 1.11.86
ELECTORATE OF SOUTH BRISBANE - 1.11.86 -

PERSONAL DETAILS

Anne Warner was born in Lucknow, India on 5 December 1945, the daughter of journalist Edward Teasdale and Anne Swaine. Educated at primary schools at Bedford, Croydon and Birmingham in England, she later attended St Paul's Catholic Grammar School, also in Birmingham. Arriving in Queensland on 22 January 1975, Anne Warner attended the Queensland University where she became secretary of the Students' Union and vice president of its Education Committee.

In 1975 she was also the convener of Citizens for Democracy, a union organiser, and worked for unemployed youth.

On 28 December 1968 Anne Warner married Ian Rodney Warner, a teacher, and has a son and two daughters. She espouses no religion, and her interests include political issues, fishing, cooking, music, reading and films.

Joining the ALP in 1972 she has served in several capacities including president of the Highgate Hill branch of the Electorate Executive Committee, delegate to the ALP Conference, and convenor of the Women's Policy Committee.

When Anne Warner was preselected in a two person contest for the seat of Kurilpa for the 1983 election, a swing of just over 4% was required to win. After the allocation of second preferences, she won with 50.08% of the valid votes over four other candidates. Unfortunately, Kurilpa was abolished in the subsequent redistribution and she decided to put herself forward as a candidate for the 1986 election in the neighbouring seat of South Brisbane. This was a relatively safe Labor seat held since 1980 by Jim Fouras, and a fierce preselection struggle ensued.

Anne Warner won and went on to win South Brisbane comfortably with 54.22% after the third preference count. In 1989 she increased her majority (57.9% of first preference votes), and repeated this in 1992 (61.17% of first preference votes). South Brisbane is now one of the safest seats in the State.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

Only the second ALP woman member to enter the Queensland Parliament, Anne Warner became the first to hold a ministerial portfolio when she was appointed Minister for Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs on 7 December 1989. Anne Warner also holds the record as the longest serving female member of the Queensland Parliament. She served on the Select Committee of Privileges (1983-89), was opposition spokesperson on Corrective Services and Administrative Services (March-June 1988), and on Family Services, Ethnic Affairs and Aboriginal Affairs (June 1988-December 1989). Anne Warner has been a member of various Labor Party committees including Education, Welfare Services, Youth and Ethnic Affairs, and Works and Housing.

Anne Warner's maiden speech is unique in that she used it to attack the Bjelke-Petersen Government and its policies rather than use it to highlight electorate issues. The tax avoidance practices of overseas mining companies are detailed and the then Government is taken to task for its failure to provide adequate child care, critical education and other facilities:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Ms WARNER (Kurilpa): It must be kept firmly in mind that, in spite of all the self-congratulatory behaviour that members of the National Party have indulged in over the past week, the National Party is still only a minority party. If it were not for the infamous gerrymander, it would not be able to form a Government.

Several times last week members said that they were proud to live in a low-tax State. I ask: Low taxes for whom? For shareholders in New York,

London, Paris, and even Johannesburg! These low taxes are produced by a combination of especially generous taxation concessions for the mining industry, low rail freight, low electricity charges, low royalties and what could only be charitably referred to as clever financial arrangements such as transfer pricing, the use of tax havens and financing which takes the form of loans rather than shares.

The Queensland economy is marked by its lack of a substantial manufacturing base, which means that the State is forced to import many of the necessities of life and fails to provide adequate levels of employment for our own population.

It is clear that the National Party has become captive to the interests of the transnational companies, and these interests often conflict with the interests of Queensland taxpayers. Why else would the transnationals be given such preferential treatment? Obviously the companies are grateful to the Nationals and throw a little money their way to fill the coffers of the Bjelke-Petersen Foundation. The Nationals put the donations they receive to good use. They do all in their power to make Queensland safe for multi-nationals; thus the misnamed National Party should be more properly called the Multinational Party.

The National Party has tried to ensure that in Queensland there will be no right to dissent and no opportunity to question Government policy. We in this State have become a national joke in respect to the Premier's jackbooted attitudes towards civil liberties.

... Child care is a community responsibility, and the Government, comprising elected members of the community, must share that responsibility. Again, Queensland is the only State that provides not one cent for community-based child care.

If this Government was truly interested in the needs of the family it would not have refused the pittance needed by Women's House to maintain support for those women and children who are victims of domestic violence.

Conservative propaganda is full of cliches about the good old days. We are never told when the good old days were. It is clear that the National Party and its cohorts use false images to manipulate and brainwash the Queensland electorate. One reason the Nationals have been able to do this can be found in the disturbing trend in education policies, which explicitly rejects a critical approach to education.

It is probably a great temptation for the Premier, who is not noted for his patience, to overstep the mark in his haste to subjugate everyone who disagrees with him; but his style of antidemocratic tyranny will not go unchallenged. (*QPD*, vol.292, 30/11/83 pp.376-382)

Anne Warner's time in Parliament to date may be divided into her first six years, which were in opposition, and her second four, which have been in government.

During her first period Anne Warner spoke vociferously on a wide range of issues including civil rights, education, government maladministration, corruption, and child welfare. As the Minister for Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs for the entire second period, Anne Warner's speeches reflect her portfolio interests.

One important thread that runs through her entire parliamentary career is her great concern for minority groups and women, especially disadvantaged women, and their right to be free from

any sort of discrimination. The following parliamentary speeches reflect this concern.

ADJOURNMENT
Welfare of Women

... I draw attention to the behaviour of the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General (Mr Harper). In 1985, he embarked upon what can only be described as a crusade on behalf of the so called Right to Life organisation and against women in Queensland. His desire was to stamp out abortion in Queensland regardless of the wrong that he may fall into in so doing.

It has never been adequately established who authorised the raid on the Greenslopes Fertility Clinic in May 1985. The Minister defended those raids, arguing that illegal practices may be occurring. Those raids were subsequently deemed by the courts to be illegal, and the files were ordered to be returned. Who was the criminal in that instance? (*QPD*, vol.302, 18/2/86, p.3590)

The rising incidence of rape is of great concern and she raised the matter in speeches and by questions:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Rape cases are very distressing. Often society tries to pretend, as do Government members who are interjecting, that it is a joking matter. It is not a joking matter for the women of Queensland. I ask that my submissions be listened to with understanding and sympathy. Rape is a very distressing problem. Unfortunately, most people often think that rape does not happen or, perhaps more commonly, that it is merely talked about in courts, in the police force, or in this House. They prefer to believe that women are willing victims. That is not so.

... In rape cases, the victim's evidence must be supported by independent evidence. Again, that is not the position in other cases of assault. By the very nature of the crime, that makes successful prosecution of rape cases almost impossible, and often justice is not done and is not seen to be done. That leaves many women who have had to suffer the distress of the initial violation and the subsequent humiliation of the trial in a much worse psychological state after court proceedings.

... Perhaps the most archaic and repugnant aspect of the law in Queensland is that the Criminal Code specifically states that a man may not have sexual intercourse with a woman against her will, unless she is his wife. This conjures up notions of a wife being the property of her husband and at his disposal. It is offensive in the extreme. If marital relations have broken down and the wife is unwilling to have sexual intercourse with her husband, divorce should be the only redress for him and not permission to violate. (*QPD*, vol.293, 29/2/84, pp.1681-3)

QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE
Amendment to Criminal Code of Queensland

Ms WARNER: In directing a question to the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General, I refer to a report in a Sunday newspaper that he said that he would take steps to close loopholes in the criminal law that have allowed a husband to indecently assault and rape his estranged wife repeatedly without his being charged with any offence.

... If the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General agrees with the honourable member for Maryborough that the Criminal Code should be amended to cover the plight of estranged wives, but not wives who live with their husbands, could the Minister explain why any husband should have the statutory right to rape his wife while he is living with her?

Mr Harper: I inform the House that I have given consideration to the matters raised by the honourable member now and previously, and by other interested parties. Further consideration will be given to the matters raised by her. (*QPD*, vol.297, 27/11/84, p.3002)

When she asked questions about the existing abortion laws, the response was not as positive:

Abortion Laws

Ms WARNER: I ask the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General: In the light of the continuing uncertainty and trauma that is caused by the cynical political manipulation of women in Queensland who need to seek terminations of pregnancies, will he clarify the position by repealing the abortion laws as they now stand, in order to allow Queensland women peace of mind and freedom of choice to control their own fertility?

Mr Harper: No. (*QPD*, vol.299, 3/9/85, p.511)

Among other matters affecting women raised by Anne Warner over the years are the Women's Health Centre:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST
Women's Health Centre

I rise to bring to the attention of the House the fact that the Queensland Government has, yet again, decided to misuse, or to not utilise, Commonwealth health funds. I refer to the State Government's refusal to allocate funds to the Women's Health Centre for 1986.

... Let me stress that women as a group have particular health care needs for the following reasons: the existence of specific health problems which occur only in women; the problems that women face in access to appropriate health care needs; the situations in which treatment has not effectively reached women; the fact that women are the major consumers of existing health services, which are not always meeting the demand; the specific health problems for particular groups of women, such as adolescent Aborigines, migrants and isolated women; and the very strong relationship between women, as a low socio-economic group, and

their health.
(*QPD*, vol.301, 27/11/85, p.2866)

and surrogacy and IVF programs:

SURROGATE PARENTHOOD BILL

... One of the problems that women have faced traditionally is that society has said to them, "Unless you produce children, you are not a real woman." That is a cross that, through no fault of their own, a large number of women have had to bear.

I will return to the matter of surrogacy. Of course, this legislation would not be needed if it were not for the new reproductive technology. Without it, the pressure to create surrogate parents would not exist. However, in the context of the new IVF technologies, surrogacy is yet another of the burdens that will be placed upon women as a group. Women will be urged to allow themselves to be used for that purpose for immediate gain or they will be under emotional pressure, both of which are unhealthy and undesirable. (*QPD*, vol.309, 7/9/88, p.660)

Some of the more memorable speeches during her first period include those relating to the SEQEB strike in 1985 in which she actually marched in support of the striking workers:

SUPPLY (ESTIMATES)

The savage attacks on SEQEB workers earlier this year occurred as a direct result of the Government's overall energy policy. What a disaster that turned out to be for the workers in this State, and specifically for the 1000 sacked men themselves. The Government had to smash the power of the unions because the unions are democratically elected and often represent the interests of the public, over and above the self-interests of management. What has occurred within the South East Queensland Electricity Board is a crime in the view of any democratic society. (*QPD*, vol.300, 8/10/85, p.1604)

Anne Warner was upset by the government banning certain educational materials:

SUPPLY (ESTIMATES)

... Of course, the community has seen the notorious banning of material for many years - starting off with SEMP and MACOS - the less obvious but nevertheless influential tinkering with curriculum development, and the outright banning of material from the Human Rights Commission, the Red Cross Society and peace studies and suchlike.

... They have been sifted and sorted out to promote the idea of that fundamentalist sect which has the ear of the Cabinet - to the detriment, I believe, of the education of children in Queensland and of the progress that could be made in that area. (*QPD*, vol.300, 17/10/85, p.2126)

Since her appointment to the Ministry Anne Warner has been able to put in place legislation to effect some of the reforms she advocated while in opposition. These include areas like child

care:

CHILD CARE BILL

The objectives of this Bill then are to provide for an effective system of licensing of child-care services and to provide a statutory basis for the establishment of child-care regulations. These regulations will set standards for the provision of quality child-care. The Bill aims to ensure that child-care services provide care that is a safe, positive, nurturing and educational experience for children. It will require child-care services to provide programs that promote the emotional, intellectual, social and physical development of children.

In issuing licences, consideration will be given to the suitability of facilities, and of the people who provide or wish to provide child-care. There will be safeguards to ensure that only fit and proper people will be involved in child-care services in this State. People with convictions for serious offences will be disqualified from holding a licence, and applicants for licences will have a duty to disclose information about charges and convictions. The rights of families using child-care will be paramount.

(*QPD*, vol.319, 4/9/91, p.805)

adoption of children:

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN ACT AMENDMENT BILL

... The firm principle on which this Bill is based is that all adult persons have the right to know their identity or the identity of their child. That is, while individuals have a right to privacy, they do not have the right to prevent people from knowing about their identity. This Bill will give people the right to object to any attempt at contact, but not the right to exclude another person from that knowledge. This legislation is not a radical departure from the principles which govern adoption in other States of Australia and in other countries around the world. (*QPD*, vol.314, 10/5/90, p.1353)

juvenile justice and children's court reform:

JUVENILE JUSTICE BILL

... The Juvenile Justice Bill of 1992 establishes a new basis for the administration of juvenile justice. The Bill will be a code for dealing with children who have, or are alleged to have, committed offences. The Bill provides the jurisdiction and procedures of courts dealing with children who have committed criminal offences. Priority will be given to services to rehabilitate children and reintegrate them into the community. A further major reform is that police may request a recognised elder of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community to administer a caution to a child from that community. It is essential that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are diverted from the criminal justice system. This is one of many strategies in this Bill designed to reduce their over-representation in the juvenile justice system.

... While the Bill emphasises the personal responsibility of young

offenders, the role of parents is given due recognition. New procedures will encourage children and their parents to participate more fully in the court process.

The Juvenile Justice Bill will provide a range of new and enhanced sentencing options. Courts will have a greater ability to impose a penalty on young offenders which not only holds them accountable for their actions but also is proportionate to the seriousness of their offending behaviour. (*QPD*, vol.322, 18/6/92, pp.5927-33).

CHILDRENS COURT BILL

... The single most significant reform in the Bill is provision for the appointment of a President of the Childrens Court. The President will be a District Court judge who has been appointed as a Childrens Court judge. The appointment of such a senior judicial officer to head the court clearly signals the Government's intention to improve the status and credibility of the Childrens Court and to ensure that its structure appropriately reflects the important nature of the decisions it is required to make about the lives of children in our community. (*QPD*, vol.322, 18/6/92, p.5934)

and reforms for Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders management of their own affairs:

COMMUNITY SERVICES (ABORIGINES) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

This Bill has three main objectives: firstly, to promote the capacity of Aboriginal councils to manage local affairs and to govern their communities more effectively; secondly, to enhance the capacity of councils to maintain law and order in their communities and, thirdly, to adopt the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee of Public Accounts in relation to financial administration. (*QPD*, vol.36, 21/11/90, p.5026)

In seconding Premier Goss' condolence motion on the death of Oodgeroo Noonuccal, Anne Warner gave a moving speech detailing, among other things, her association with the deceased:

... I first met Oodgeroo of the tribe Noonuccal, custodian of the land Minjerribah, the great woman from Stradbroke Island, in 1982 when we were both taking part in demonstrations about the Commonwealth Games.

In 1983, I was proud to share a platform with her, as we were both candidates in the 1983 election - she for the seat of Redlands for the Democrats, and I for Kurilpa for the ALP.

... Her passing is a sad loss for us all. The world will be impoverished by her passing but enriched by what she left behind. (*QPD*, 16/9/93, pp.4421-2)

and she was decisive in her support for the Native Title Bill:

... Now, following the High Court's belated recognition of native title as a fact of common law and the Federal Government's historic Native Title Bill, we in Queensland have the chance to recognise the reality of our past rather than the mythology that we have grown up with, and we look forward to a just future. (*QPD*, 9/12/93, p.6618)

In the course of her parliamentary career Anne Warner has had her share of skirmishes on the floor of Parliament. The following are a few examples:

Ms Warner: I rise to a point of order. I think I heard the honourable member use the word "sheilas" in a derogatory way. On behalf of the women of Queensland, I ask him to withdraw that.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Mr Fouras): Order! There is no point of order.

Mr JENNINGS: I realise the sensitivity of the member for Kurilpa about this issue, but I am sure that, if she saw them, she would say that they were sheilas, too. (*QPD*, vol.296, 1/11/84, p.2186)

PRIVILEGE

Refusal of Entry into Parliament House Grounds

Ms Warner: ... On that occasion I was refused entry. The attendant would not even come to the gate to speak to me and would not recognise my presence.

Mr Borbidge: Did you have your ID card?

Ms WARNER: The attendant could not see it because he was too far away. This illustrates the fact that there is some discrimination against women members of Parliament.

Mr Sherrin: Come on!

Ms WARNER: Why did the incident occur?

Mr SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member will continue.

Ms WARNER: I believe this is a matter of some interest and import and that there needs to be debate as to why this kind of thing happens.

Mr Alison: If you'd conduct yourself like a lady, you would be treated accordingly.

Mr SPEAKER: Order!

Ms WARNER: That was an unfortunate comment, and I ask that the interjection be withdrawn.

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I ask that the honourable member withdraw that comment.

Mr Alison: I will withdraw it. (*QPD*, vol.306, 17/9/87, p.2686)

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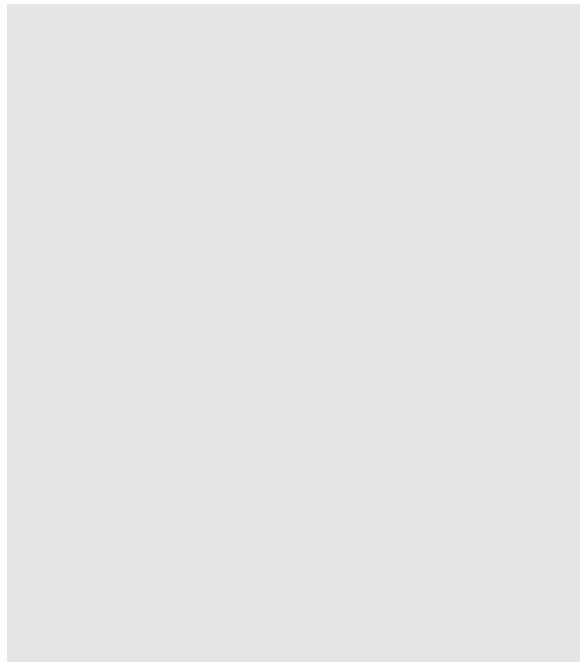
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DIANE ELIZABETH McCAULEY



... Equal opportunity and the feminist movement have been excellent for middle-class, well-educated women but have done very little for the lower levels... Public posturing on equal opportunity never seem to filter down to these people. If the Premier thinks that going to the women's breakfast the other morning makes him an expert, he should think again. This is State-sponsored socio-economic discrimination. (QPD, vol.321, 10/3/92, p.3991)

NATIONAL PARTY - ELECTORATE OF CALLIDE - 1.11.86-

PERSONAL DETAILS

The daughter of businessman Robert James Huston and manager Hazel Audrey Greensill, Diane McCauley was born at Wondai, Queensland on 4 June 1946.

Educated at Wondai, Ithaca and Texas State Schools, and subsequently at Gympie and Kingaroy state high schools, she is currently studying externally for a Bachelor of Arts degree at Queensland University.

Di McCauley has lived in various parts of Queensland including Mount Isa, Gunpowder, Mareeba, Kingaroy and Blackwater, and at Glen Innes in New South Wales. She has been part-owner and manager of a stud cattle property at Biloela since 1975.

On August 1965 Di McCauley married a mining engineer Ian Robert McCauley, and has two sons and a daughter. She is Church of England by religion, and lists her interests as family, country shows and horse events.

Diane McCauley has a background in local government being a Banana Shire councillor (1985-90), and has been a member of various organisations including the Biloela Fire Brigade Board, the Capricorn Tourism and Development Organisation, the Banana Shire Historical Association, the Queensland Recreation Council, the Biloela Child Care Committee, the Banana Shire Community Health Services, the Biloela Equestrian Group, and the Biloela Hack and Pony Club. She joined the National Party in 1975 and has been a parliamentary representative on the State Management Committee and deputy chairman of the Callide Valley Women's Section.

When Di McCauley was preselected to contest the seat of Callide at the 1986 general election she became the first woman on the conservative side of politics in Queensland ever to have been endorsed for a safe seat. The conservative parties had polled 60.73% of first preference votes at the previous election. The ALP vote was 25.29%.

In 1986 Di McCauley won very comfortably with 49.91% of first preference votes, with the ALP only able to poll 29.04%. The seat was retained in 1989 when she received 54.29% of first preference votes in a two candidate race with the ALP. Callide was redistributed before the 1992 election which made it much safer for the incumbent who now polled 65.64% of first preference votes. Diane McCauley now not only has the distinction of holding the safest seat in Queensland, but also one of the safest seats held by a woman at either State or Federal level anywhere in Australia.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

Since entering the Parliament Di McCauley has held numerous positions including secretary of the Parliamentary National Party and membership of National Parliamentary Party committees such as Health; Education; Family Services; Water Resources and Maritime Services; Main Roads; Local Government and Racing; and Mines and Energy. She was National Party Spokesman on Health (1990-92); Women's Affairs (1991-92); assistant spokesman for Local Government, Main Roads and Housing (1991-92); and has been Shadow Minister for Local Government since November 1992.

In addition, she served as a member of the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms Committee (1987-88), and is currently the chairman of the Library Committee (1990-) and a member of the Parliamentary Service Commission (1990-). In 1994 she was appointed to Estimates Committee A.

In her maiden speech to the Parliament Di McCauley enunciated views on women, the value of a training ground in local government, waste, the dignity of work, and her views at that time on the principle of one vote one value:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs McCAULEY (Callide): ... In 1986 I won the election in Callide against Labor, Liberal and Independent candidates, and I am proud to be the first woman to hold the seat. It is a credit to the National Party that I have at no time found any discrimination against me on the basis of gender; and it is typical of country people that judgements are made on the job that is being performed, not on whether a person is male or female. When I say that, I am thinking of the many capable women I know who run properties, farms and businesses, and do so very well.

I feel very strongly that women do not need equal opportunity legislation or affirmative action programs to make their way in the world. What they need to do is to ensure that young women take advantage of their educational opportunities. A woman cannot expect to leave school at 16 years of age and become a managing director of a company. Those days are gone. Equality exists for those who expect to receive it as a matter of course. To those who feel that they are being treated with discrimination, I say, "Look first to your own attitudes and the value you place on your contribution to society."

... I have found local government to be an excellent training ground for the work I am now doing. I count myself privileged to have served my apprenticeship with Chairman O'Rourke, who has taught me a great deal about handling people and their problems.

... Duplication of departments in the State and Federal arena is a massive waste of money and manpower. Responsibilities such as education and health should rest solely with the States. The savings would ultimately be ours - we, the tax-payers.

... I have taught my children that there is dignity in work, and that it does not matter at all whether one wears a Jackie Howe singlet or a pin-stripe suit; if one is contributing all one possibly can to one's job and to the community, one is on the right track. If a person is not, he is wasting himself.

... Because Callide is a mainly rural electorate, I would be remiss if I did not comment on the Opposition's one vote, one value proposal. A one vote, one value system would see the country areas like mine severely disadvantaged in terms of parliamentary representation. The majority of the 89 seats would be within a 150 kilometre radius of Brisbane.

... The weightage system is provided for in the Westminster form of government, and is widely used throughout the democratic world. We in Callide are the primary producers, employed in farming, grazing and mining, and we are the small-businesses that serve them. We are the income-earners of Queensland; we have no need to be apologetic about our electoral system.

... In concluding, I pay tribute to the man who has been Premier of Queensland for the past 18.5 years. Sir Joh became Premier on 8 August 1968, and I remember the day well because it was the day my first son was born in Mount Isa.

I little thought then that that baby would have a chance to cast his first vote for the man who was elected Premier that day.

I believe that Sir Joh's ability to decide a course of action and his strength to pursue that course, once decided, has kept him as leader of Queensland for all these years. On behalf of the people of Callide, I thank him for his leadership,

and wish him well in his future challenges... (*QPD*, vol.304, 25/2/87, pp.256-260)

The following extracts from speeches give some idea of the range of issues and the political style of Di McCauley:

SURROGATE PARENTHOOD BILL

... I ask honourable members to consider the potential harm to the identity and security of the child through the division of parenting roles into different components whereby there are not simply Mum and Dad but a genetic father - the one who gave the donor sperm; a social father, or commissioning father - I suppose he is the one who hands around the cigars; a genetic mother - from whom the donor ovum is taken; a gestational mother, or the surrogate mother - who is the bearer of the child; and a social mother - who ends up with the child.

... A situation could also arise in which there could be quality control. This is seen on our stud property, where we breed cattle. A human breed plan is a very awesome idea. I know that many people who have their cattle studs computerised can say fairly clearly, just by the parentage on both sides what the worth of a calf will be to them before the calf is even conceived. I shudder to think that that could ever be translated into human terms. However, it is possible that people could choose surrogate mothers for their intelligence, their beauty, their musical talents or whatever reason, depending on what they are looking for... (*QPD*, vol.309, 7/9/88, p.672)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (FAMILY PROTECTION) BILL

... It has been easy to turn a blind eye to domestic violence or to say that it is a private family affair. Those in our community who want to perpetuate those attitudes fail to understand the true nature of domestic violence in our community. They fail to understand its damaging effect on the victims, their children and family life in our community. Ignorance is no excuse for inaction... (*QPD*, vol.312, 11/4/89, p.4421)

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST Health Commission

Queensland is to have a health rights commission and, whilst the Minister has announced the formation of such a body, he has not fleshed out many details and, as a result, concerns have been raised. The establishment of a health commission is Labor Party policy and is a way for the Minister and the Government not to get involved in health problems. It is the way to keep itself squeaky clean, to deflect criticism from itself and allow the commission - the non-elected people - to cop the flack for the problems that may arise. (*QPD*, vol.317, 26/2/91, p.6360)

POLLUTION OF WATERS BY OIL AMENDMENT ACT

... According to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Queensland does not have the equipment, population and, in some cases, navigational

knowledge to fight a large oil spill. It would have no hope of containing a big slick. The key to an effective response to a major oil spill is speed. Wherever possible, the oil should be tackled while still at sea.

... I recognise the difficulties involved in enforcing such measures. However, it is surely the Government's responsibility to be accurately aware of the ideal, and it should work to achieve as closely as possible that ideal. (*QPD*, 27/11/92, p.1282)

ADDRESS IN REPLY

... Rural fire brigades are another service which the present Government has thrown into disarray. Recently, I attended a meeting in the Mungungo area, which was attended by members of several rural fire brigades, and which was called to discuss the implications of the Workplace Health and Safety Act as it pertains to the volunteers in such organisations. (*QPD*, 3/3/93, p.2000)

WEAPONS BILL

I rise to speak in this debate because I feel an obligation to speak on behalf of the large silent majority of women who do not feel threatened by the lack of stringent gun laws in Queensland. Perhaps I say this because I am a countrywoman, but I feel very strongly that the firearms legislation review committee was hijacked at a late stage of its deliberations by the appointment of a woman representing the domestic violence group.

... The evidence to date shows that restrictive firearm legislation not only greatly increases crime and a criminal use of firearms but at the same time prevents the honest citizen from the lawful use of firearms and from having a means of defence in a crisis.

... I have no problem agreeing to the provision of a comprehensive training program for gun-owners. This could probably lower the accident rate. I do not believe anybody would feel threatened by that. Nor do I disagree that a strict control on the sales outlets of firearms would help to reduce the irresponsible and incompetent from buying firearms on impulse. (*QPD*, vol.315, 4/9/90, pp.3463-4).

ADJOURNMENT

Government Grant to Children by Choice

I rise to register the strongest possible protest at the funding of \$200,000 to Children by Choice as announced by the Minister for Health last week... I believe that it is a very sad day when Children by Choice does receive such funding. I also believe that the funding has been given as a sop to the pro-abortion sentiments of the feminists in the Labor Party. It is interesting to know that Children by Choice was originally called the Abortion Law Reform Association. (*QPD*, vol.321, 26/11/91, p.3202)

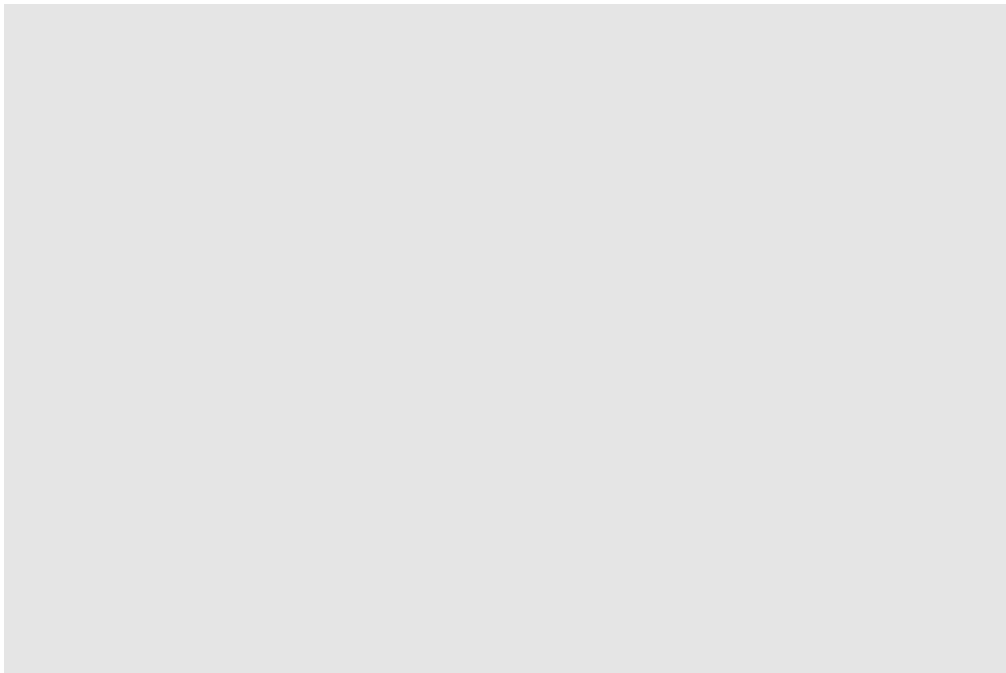
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BILL

... The issue of equal employment opportunity is an extremely difficult,

long-term process. I agree that we need it, and the Bill outlines the plan that we need to follow, but I ask the Premier to please spare us the rubbish about some sort of golden age for equal opportunity. Most people in the disadvantaged groups targeted by the Bill know all too well not to take too much notice of the Government's public hot air. (*QPD*, vol. 321 10/3/92 p.3993)

PROSTITUTION LAWS AMENDMENT BILL

I will attempt to end my remarks on a positive note. Two provisions in this legislation have my approval. The first is that, in any charges that are laid, a client is made as guilty as a prostitute. In that regard, I am reminded of a stalwart National Party supporter in my electorate by the name of Ruth Maynard. She has always claimed that she did not mind prostitution being legalised, as long as the husbands' names and addresses were taken and the wives were informed of their activities. It is no longer acceptable that one party to an activity is judged to be guilty and the other party is not. That is a positive step. The second positive aspect is that this whole legislation is couched in gender-neutral terms. Although I do not agree with the provisions of the legislation, the fact that prostitution covers both males and females must be acknowledged. (*QPD*, 25/11/92, p.969)



In 1992 when the seat of Auburn held by Neville Harper was abolished he decided to contest the redistributed seat of Callide against the incumbent Di McCauley. This is how the cartoonist at the Central Burnett Times saw the plebiscite result. (Cartoon kindly supplied by Di McCauley)

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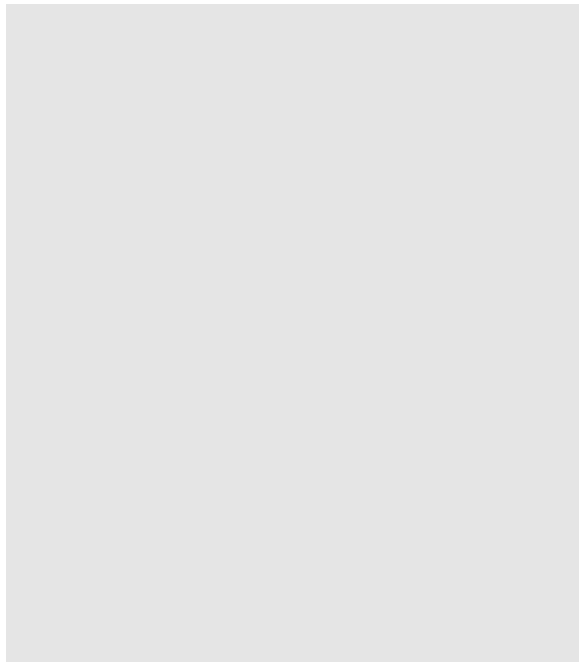
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JUDITH MARGARET GAMIN



The battles that women have to face in entering politics are the same as they have to face in entering any other male dominated field - firstly you have to prove you are better than the male contender - and then you have to work harder at many other levels (including the domestic level) to stay there. But POLITICS is so much rougher than business or the professions that many quail at the thought of entering that particular arena. (Letter from Judy Gamin 16 March 1994).

**NATIONAL PARTY - ELECTORATE OF SOUTH COAST - 20.8.1988-2.12.1989
- ELECTORATE OF BURLEIGH - 19.9.1992-**

PERSONAL DETAILS

Judy Gamin was born in Broken Hill on 18 July 1930, the daughter of mining engineer and chairman of Mount Isa Mines Ltd., Sir George Read Fisher, and registered nurse Eileen Elaine Triggs. She was educated at the Broken Hill convent, Loreto convent in Adelaide and later at the University of Adelaide before coming to Queensland in the early 1950s.

On 26 October 1957 she married Paul Barry Gamin who is in his fourth term as a Councillor with the Gold Coast City Council. After moving to the Gold Coast in 1964 they owned together a successful soft furnishing business for more than 20 years. They have a son and two daughters (two other sons are deceased).

Besides her interests of reading and bushwalking, Judy Gamin is deeply involved in many organisations and is patron of several community and welfare bodies and is actively involved in various others. She is a member of the Salvation Army's Advisory Board and a member of Lifeline's Board of Management.

Judy Gamin was her father's nominee for National Party membership from 1953 but was not actively involved until the late 1960s. She enjoyed excellent political connections, with her father being a respected trustee of the National Party and a long-time close friend of former National Party state president John Ahern (father of Premier Mike Ahern), and being the sister-in-law of another National Party president Don McDonald.

Judy Gamin had to fight very hard to establish her political career. She first stood for election in 1984, in the newly formed Federal Division of Moncrieff, a seat that extended from Beenleigh to Southport and west to Beaudesert, an area held federally by the Liberal Party for the past twenty years. Judy Gamin won preselection for the seat on the first ballot, and although she did not win the election she increased the National Party's vote by 7.5%. She was not helped by the decision of the then Minister for Local Government Hon Russ Hinze to ministerially rezone a section of Tamborine Mountain in the electorate of Moncrieff as "extractive industry", a move vehemently opposed by Tamborine residents. This happened two weeks before the election, and petitions were circulated at Tamborine Mountain booths asking people to *Vote 6 Judy Gamin!*

Between 1984 and 1988 Judy Gamin was involved with the National Party organisation and became the second women Divisional president in Queensland and the first woman to become Zone Vice-President. This was the South East Zone vice presidency, where she had responsibility for National Party organisational matters for nine State and three Federal electorates.

As a member of the National Party State Management Committee and a supporter of Mike Ahern, who had recently replaced Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen as premier, it was clear that when she nominated for preselection for the seat of South Coast, made vacant by Russ Hinze's retirement from the Queensland Parliament in May 1988, she would face a difficult time. Both Russ Hinze and Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen made it abundantly clear they did not support her, and the State Management Committee decided to extend the closing date for nominations to search for more nominees. Eventually there were ten candidates for preselection. The selection committee balloted all afternoon and conducted ten ballots before Judy Gamin finally won.

Having battled through a very acrimonious selection process, she then had to face another nine candidates at the polls, including a former member for Callide, Lindsay Hartwig, who for the beginning of the campaign represented the Citizen's Electoral Council. He campaigned on a horse to which he had fed beer from a bucket in the Mudgeeraba pub. Later he was replaced by another candidate. Judy Gamin was elected on the ninth preference count with a majority of 144 after receiving 50.07% of ALP preferences.

At the next election sixteen months later, on 2 December 1989, it was Judy Gamin's preferences that elected the Liberal candidate she had so narrowly beaten in 1988, Bob Quinn. Even then the difference between them was a mere 73 votes, which meant only 37 people needed to change

their minds.

While she was out of office Judy Gamin continued a high level of activities within the National Party including the chairmanship of the Party's Small Business Policy Committee. After the redistribution of 1991 she decided to nominate for the new seat of Burleigh. This time endorsement was easy and she was unopposed. She based her campaign on door knocking.

I determined to door-knock the whole electorate and almost succeeded (I jibbed at the hilly bits). I started walking the streets on Australia Day 1992, and by the time the election date was announced six months later I had completed 10,780 doors. I consider myself to be a door-knocker par excellence - and I hope I never have to undertake such a task again. (Letter from Judy Gamin 16 March 1994)

After the distribution of preferences Judy Gamin won the 1992 election by a mere 382 votes.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

After having struggled so hard to gain preselection and having won an extremely difficult campaign, Judith Gamin may well have expected her first entry into the Parliament to be without drama. It was not, and she recalls the occasion vividly:

I shall never forget being sworn in. It was a fairly terrifying experience all by myself - and as I tried to see where the Clerk was telling me to sign, and control my shaking hands - Tom Burns, from the Opposition front bench, called out to me: "go down on your hands and knees, Jude, and thank Christ for the ALP preferences, you'll never get them again! (Letter from Judy Gamin 16 March 1994)

In Parliament Judy Gamin has served on the Select Committee on Subordinate Legislation (1989) and the Select Committee on Travelsafe (1992-). In addition, she is a member of the Shadow Ministers' Committees for Health; Justice; and Family Services. She is also parliamentary delegate to the National Party State Management Committee. In her maiden speech she concentrates on her electorate of South Coast with an underlying theme of the importance of small business, which reveals her own background in that area, and which is a recurring theme in her parliamentary speeches.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs GAMIN (South Coast) ... The electorate of South Coast is one of the fastest-growing districts in south-east Queensland. The Albert Shire, which comprises two-thirds of the electorate, has the highest level of home construction in this State. In the suburb of Robina alone, 120 new homes are being completed each month. It is estimated that, by 1995, 25 000 people will be living in Robina alone. Other suburbs are also spreading rapidly.

In passing, I take this opportunity of saying that I am totally opposed to the ridiculous suggestion that I heard yesterday that the Albert Shire and Gold Coast

City Councils should amalgamate to form a regional conglomerate. What an unwieldy, unworkable mess that would make!

... I do not agree that the greater Brisbane area and the Brisbane City Council are examples for other areas to emulate. Many people would like to see the Brisbane City Council broken up into smaller entities.

To return to my own area - both the Gold Coast City Council and the Albert Shire are large, well-organised and efficient. The residents of both areas are also totally opposed to any amalgamation.

... Small business is flourishing on the Gold Coast. As I was part of the small-business scene for many years, I am pleased that the Government is giving greatly increased attention to this vital growth and employment area. The establishment of a Small Business Development Corporation office on the Gold Coast will be of tremendous assistance to many aspects of small business. Over almost 25 years I have seen small business come and go on the Gold Coast. Now, at last, we are about to see facilities made available to prospective small-business operators that will help them not only to get started but also to keep going and survive, and by doing so that will help our whole employment structure; and that is what this Government is all about - providing opportunities for individuals to work for themselves and providing the opportunity for the employment of others, particularly our young people.

... We could not have achieved what we did without a Government in this State that facilitated private enterprise, a Government that dedicated itself to the betterment of all, and a Government that interfered in the least possible way in the lives of the general community.

We need to take those standards further. It is not just a matter of what we want from Government in South Coast; it is what we all want right throughout this State of Queensland.

If we do not continue to fight for certain standards of behaviour, we are all lost. As a Government - as leaders for our community - we will fight for standards and we will make sure that we win. We are not going to legalise prostitution or homosexuality. We will crack down on corruption.

The people of South Coast are as horrified as any others in this State at the evidence that has so far been produced at the Fitzgerald Inquiry. We are totally behind the Ahern administration in its resolve to fully implement whatever recommendations are made by Commissioner Fitzgerald as a result of that inquiry.

We will not abandon the family in our society. We will make every effort within our power to care for the frail, the sick and the elderly... (*QPD*, vol.309, 7/9/88, pp.611-614)

Apart from her concerns for small business Judy Gamin is particularly concerned about domestic violence, as she has made clear in several speeches on the subject:

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (FAMILY PROTECTION) BILL

Not only does domestic violence cause untold suffering to its adult victims, it also has an extremely damaging effect on children.

Pregnancy does not provide a respite from abuse. In fact, abuse in a relationship often begins during pregnancy, or escalates during that time. Battered women are three times more likely than non-battered women to be pregnant when

injured.

Domestic violence must be controlled. It is an outrage. The adult victims are often horribly injured. Families are the unit of our society charged with the responsibility of caring for, protecting and nurturing our children. When one parent is being physically, sexually or emotionally abused, how can the children feel safe and secure?

Domestic violence is undermining positive family life, which is so necessary if our community is to be strong. Ultimately, it is our families and the quality of life that they enjoy which demonstrates the quality of life for our community as a whole.

Domestic violence, of course, is not new. To be frank, legislation alone will not take it out of our community. It is a problem that has been around since the beginning of mankind - ever since man first started to work out his frustrations, his worries and his own inadequacies by belting up his wife and children. It is a problem that has long been hidden behind closed doors and kept secret as something shameful - and it is shameful. Only now are we discovering the extent of the problem, how it is often exacerbated by alcohol and how it extends over the broad spectrum of social and economic conditions. (*QPD*, vol.312, 11/4/89, pp.4424-7)

She was angered by a South Australian judgment involving rape in marriage:

ADJOURNMENT **Domestic Violence**

Tonight, I want to address further the problems faced by women as a result of the outrageous statements made recently by Judge Bollen in a domestic violence case in Adelaide. Judge Derek Bollen was reported as saying that it is perfectly acceptable for a husband to resort to violence to force his wife to have sex. "Rougher than usual handling" was his expression.

She said, "No." I believe that "No" means no; it does not mean "Yes, okay", after a bit of rough and tumble. No woman, a wife of otherwise, should be subjected to sexual intercourse or sexual advances against her will, whether by force, intimidation or blackmail.

Married women should have the same right of legal protection against rape as single women. I can tell the judge that his attitudes are not acceptable, and that it is high time that he and others gained a better understanding of the effects of domestic violence on its victims.

In March 1989, in this Parliament, amendments to the Criminal Code were debated. One amendment made rape in marriage an offence. Other States have enacted similar legislation. As we debated the clauses of the Bill during the Committee stage, I spoke as strongly as I possibly could in support of that amendment to the Criminal Code, and I will repeat some of the remarks that I made then. Rape is a serious crime. When it is committed, there is normally a very substantial degree of violence. Apart from the degradation and depravity of the sexual nature of the crime, often horrific injuries are inflicted on the victim. Many deaths during rape have been recorded. We have come a long way since the bad old days when women were treated as their husband's property. (*QPD*, 16/3/93, pp.2295-6)

Judy Gamin is strongly against the circulation of X-rated videos and other pornographic material through the post:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

... The president of the Queensland Council for Civil Liberties is also quoted as saying that the same arguments do not apply to non-violent erotica and that the council thinks there is no strong case for banning this sort of thing. I find the council's stand quite extraordinary. It is supporting the Federal Government in protecting those people who are peddling filth. Now the ACT - and the Northern Territory, too - are the bases for a thriving mail-order industry. I call on the Council for Civil Liberties to change its attitude and come forward and defend the values of Queensland citizens, instead of selling them down this river of filth... (*QPD*, vol. 310, 15/11/88, p.2532)

Judy Gamin was a firm supporter of the 1989 Fitzgerald Inquiry:

REPORT OF FITZGERALD COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

... It was a bold and brave step not just to call an inquiry but to give the commissioner the widest powers to ensure that every facility was made available so that all avenues could be explored. Queensland leads this country in its determination to get to the bottom of this mess of corruption and its determination to adopt whatever measures are necessary to make sure we never again have to go through what we have been through over the past two years... (*QPD*, vol.312, 6/7/89,p.5636)

Judy Gamin's speeches in Parliament reveal a close interest in such areas as workplace health and safety, consumer affairs and the disadvantaged:

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY BILL

... Legionella bacteria grow in stagnant water and in other moist sites. They are widespread in nature in lakes, streams and moist soil. The disease can spread from sources in the natural environment to favourable environments within a building. It has been isolated from air-conditioning systems. Favourable conditions for the legionella pneumophila exist in air-conditioners, cooling towers, evaporative condensers, humidifiers, cooling coil condensate drain pans and evaporative coolers. Outbreaks of Legionnaires' disease have occurred in Australia. On each occasion the disease has been traced to airconditioners... (*QPD*, vol.312, 18/4/89, p.4806)

FAIR TRADING BILL

... In recent times, through media releases, I have given many warnings to people on the Gold Coast on this topic of confidence tricksters, scams and other schemes. My most recent media release was only a month ago. I will refer to sections of that media release, in which I warned small-business operators and consumers to be on guard against confidence tricksters... Another con being used

on the Gold Coast is arranging to supply a shop-owner with goods at below normal cost, claiming that they had been purchased at fire sales that had been arranged by insurance companies. The operator arranges a cash settlement in an office of a little-used building. After the money has been handed over at the front office, the operator disappears out the back of the building, leaving the buyer without money or goods. (*QPD*, vol.313, 6/9/89, pp.471-2)

ADJOURNMENT

Effect of Housing Commission Rentals on TPI Pensioners

War disability pensions, whether in part or in whole - that is, totally and permanently incapacitated pensions - are granted to the recipients as compensation, and this is clearly stated in the Repatriation Act. Such disability payments are not classified by the Australian Taxation Office as income for the purpose of assessing income tax. But in Queensland, the State Government housing agency exploits ex-service personnel by counting into income such gross receipts for the purpose of assessing Housing Commission rentals. As a result, people who have served their country in time of war and who have been recognised as suffering injuries of sufficient magnitude to either partly or totally incapacitate them are paying much more rent than they should, and certainly more rent than ordinary civilians who did not fight for their country. (*QPD*, 24/2/93, pp.1574-5)

Judy Gamin is a forceful parliamentary performer as the following statements reveal:

SUPPLY (ESTIMATES)

... All honourable members would be aware that the Labor Party is ideologically opposed to free enterprise and profit. It wants to strangle business with red tape, committees, union rules and taxes. But Labor politics are not strangling business; sheer Labor incompetence is doing that.

Not only has the Labor Party's economic bungling forced up interest rates so high that all businesses are suffering, but also its inability to cope with the pilots dispute looks like finishing off many small businesses. (*QPD*, vol.313, 4/10/89, p.1194)

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Mrs GAMIN: ... It was not much of a grant, only a miserable \$6,600, and it is going to be chopped.

Ms Warner: How do you know that? Have you written to me and asked me?

Mrs GAMIN: Lifeline Gold Coast has written to the Minister, and I have copies of that correspondence.

Ms Warner: You have old ideas and you have not bothered to check the facts.

Mrs GAMIN: Lifeline Gold Coast wrote to me and I spoke to both the director of counselling and the senior social worker. My information is accurate. (*QPD*, 11/11/92, p.461)

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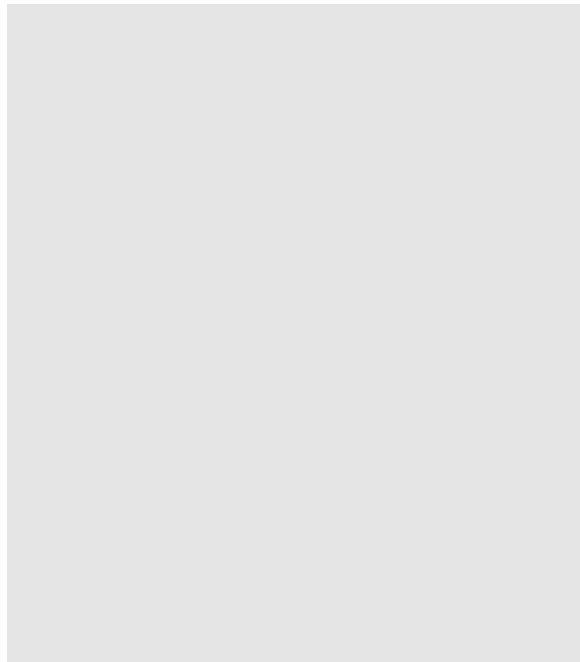
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Cartoon by Peter Gale , State History Centre, Adelaide.

LORRAINE RITA BIRD



I take this opportunity to congratulate the new member for Landsborough. I did not agree with most of what she had to say; nevertheless, I welcome her. It is a shame that her leader could not find the time to be here this evening. It raises the question: is the next Leader of the Liberal Party to be a woman? (QPD, vol.316, 2/10/90, p.3683)
[Mrs Bird obviously has a reliable crystal ball! - Mrs Sheldon became Leader of the Liberal Party on 11 November 1991.]

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY - ELECTORATE OF WHITSUNDAY - 2.12.1989-

PERSONAL DETAILS

Lorraine Bird was born in Charters Towers on 12 February 1942, the daughter of Bertha Helena Lucy Graham and stepdaughter of railway worker James Dominic Creagh.

She was educated at Cardwell State School, St Patrick's Girls' College and the Mackay TAFE College.

First married in 1957, she was divorced in 1968, and married her second husband, John Allan Bird, a public accountant, on 28 March 1981. They have two daughters.

Prior to her election Lorraine Bird was an antique dealer and costume restorer, and worked as a Lifeline councillor and community development worker. A former Toastmaster, she collects historical gowns, and is interested in the preservation of the environment and heritage, and

support services for rural women and for the deaf and mentally ill. She claims no religion.

Lorraine Bird joined the ALP in 1979 and has been a Dawson delegate to both the State Conference and State Council. She brings a strong background in local government to the Queensland Parliament having been a Pioneer Shire councillor (1985-91) where she was a member of various Standing Committees such as Town Planning/Building, Health, Water, Sewerage, Division 1 Works, Policy and Co-ordination. She also served on numerous Special Purposes Committees.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

Lorraine Bird won by twelve votes at the 1989 general election, making Whitsunday the State's most marginal seat. The seat was created in the redistribution of 1949 and had been held by the National Party from that time. At the previous election the combined conservative vote was 61.69% of the first preference votes, and even Lorraine Bird herself thought she may have to campaign for two elections to overcome such a large majority. (*Daily Mercury*, 18 December 1989, p.1)

Although she only received 44.81% of first preference votes in 1989, she increased this figure to 49.69% in 1992. Since entering the Parliament she has served on the Public Accounts Committee (1990-92), the Select Committee on Travelsafe (1990-92), and the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee (1992-). In addition, she has served on various Ministerial Legislation Committees such as Primary Industries; Tourism, Sport and Racing; Minerals and Energy; Lands (1992-); and Environment and Heritage; and Land Management (1989-92).

Her maiden speech illustrates her concern for the electorate of Whitsunday, its environment, its tourism and sugar industries, and the multicultural aspects of its people.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs BIRD (Whitsunday) : Mr Speaker, on behalf of the people of my electorate, I offer you sincere congratulations on your election as Speaker of this Parliament. It gives me the greatest pleasure to address you here today as the Labor Party's first ever representative of the seat of Whitsunday.

... It has often puzzled me why Whitsunday should have remained a National Party stronghold for so long. When we pause to reflect on our history, the images are of cattle drovers and field-workers. They were the men and women who came for the seasonal work in the sugar industry, the immigrants who came seeking opportunities and a stable future and the Kanakas who were blackbirded to work on the cane plantations. It was the grit and determination of these people that laid the foundations on which the Whitsunday electorate has continued to prosper ever since.

One must admire their fortitude, but there was nothing to be admired in the shameful trade in Melanesian muscle which began soon after settlement in the Mackay area. The sugar industry was firmly based on the supply of island labour, or the blackbirding trade, as the kidnapping of South Sea Islanders came to be known. The resilience of these native people to disease, isolation and racial

discrimination is testimony to their great strength of character. It gives me enormous pleasure to see the influence of the Kanakas with their caring, compassionate and very family-orientated life-styles, still so strongly evident in the Whitsunday community today.

Other very strong influences on the character of the Whitsunday electorate are the Italian and Maltese communities. One only has to leaf through the telephone directory to appreciate what a truly multinational country Australia has become. In my own electorate it is the Maltese and Italian immigrants and their descendants who have embroidered their traditions and beliefs on the fabric of our life-styles. These people, with their capacity for large amounts of work and dedication, have helped take us to the forefront of the sugar industry. Again, their sense of family and strong religious commitments have contributed much to the individual character of the Whitsunday people.

... This will be the stand I will be adopting on all issues of development, whether they be related to agriculture, tourism or other industry. The "development at any cost" era is over. It is time to face the challenge of building a future based on a sustainable ethic. Gone are the days when our only concern was the hip-pocket nerve. There is a new awareness in the community of the need for less haste, less waste and the responsibility we have in caring for our planet. The change in community attitudes must be harnessed and carefully nurtured if we are ever to truly enjoy the fruits that this great State has to offer.

While sugar remains the electorate's main source of income, with a gross value in the Pioneer and Whitsunday Shires of in excess of \$100m annually, the fishing and cattle industries also make a valuable contribution to our regional economy. The Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Organisation rates fishing as the fastest-growing and constant industry in the region. The industry must, therefore, be protected at all costs.

The environmental impact of tourism is an issue close to my heart. Having had a longstanding involvement in the conservation and national heritage movements in my electorate, I am particularly proud of the very responsible way in which our environment movement and individuals have sought to influence and educate the community.

Poor planning has led to many environmental problems in Whitsunday, not the least of which is water pollution and the human impact of tourists on such natural treasures as the Great Barrier Reef and the coastline. Unfortunately, although community awareness of the need for environmental responsibility is growing, not all that is happening on the environment front in Whitsunday is good.

My approach to issues of social welfare will be from the perspective of a woman who was married at 16, a mother at 19 and a sole parent at 26. Unlike the snooty, uninformed members from the other side of the House, financial need, lack of opportunities for training and social discrimination are not terms that I learnt from a book. On what experience can those middle-class, holier-than-thou individuals base their knowledge on what is and what is not a woman's issue? Remember, it was the previous Government that made miserable the lives of many of my electorate's single parents, underprivileged people and ethnic and Aboriginal and Islander people.

I am immensely proud of the fact that I am one of eight women in this Labor Government, which includes the first woman Minister in a Queensland Labor Government, the Honourable Anne Warner. The results of the December

election were an enormous plus for women of Queensland, given the contempt, lack of concern and poor representation that the women of Queensland have suffered over the past 30 years. The lack of women's health facilities in this State is deplorable. It is something that this Government will be striving to redress. My own priorities will include the establishment of a cancer clinic in north Queensland, work-based child care, greater equality in job opportunities, housing for sole parents and the underprivileged, and a greater degree of community safety for women and the aged - goals that I am sure many of us share. (*QPD*, vol.314, 22/3/90, pp.618-25)

Lorraine Bird is concerned for the welfare of indigenous peoples and has raised issues in the Parliament with respect not only to Aboriginal peoples but also regarding the descendants of the Kanakas, and others.

She is especially sensitive to the needs and aspirations of Aboriginal women, and indeed women in general, as shown by the following Hansard extracts:

ADJOURNMENT
International Year of Indigenous People

Aboriginal Australians who succeed in sport have to overcome extraordinary obstacles, but these two amazing women, Celia Barber and Cathy Freeman, have overcome them all and some more. Not only were they poor and black; they were both women. Freeman knows the price she has had to pay for her dedication to her career and to her winning, that is, a gradual alienation from her heritage - as was the case with Yvonne Goolagong. She experienced racism from customers where she works. But all she knows about Aboriginal culture is from white schools. There has to be a lesson there somewhere. (*QPD*, 17/3/93, p.2393)

SUPPLY (FINANCIAL STATEMENT)

... Further Budget initiatives of particular interest to women include an expansion by more than 100 per cent of breast and cervical cancer screening programs. Extensions will also include the establishment of rural and mobile follow-up services for breast screening. Particular funding will include a mobile health service for women in remote areas. It is a policy of the Government to assist the specific information needs of ethnic women and disadvantaged young women. Particular emphasis will be given also to the development of services to Aboriginal and Islander women in rural and remote areas. An additional \$1.7m per annum has been allocated to Aboriginal health services, and a specific capital works program to improve health and medical facilities in Aboriginal and Islander communities at a cost of \$3.5m over three years has been provided. The Budget provides for the expansion of child-care places, with particular emphasis on rural Queensland, for occasional care. Specific allocation to provide vocational care for remote Aboriginal and Islander communities is a high priority. (*QPD*, vol.316, 2/10/90, p.3684)

CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS AMENDMENT BILL

... Viewers of pornography have also been shown to be more callous towards sexual exploitation and more tolerant of rape and violent sexual acts. But violence and sex scenes are not the only images presented to the children of this generation on film that assist them in developing a very false view of the real world. The portrayal of women and women's roles are also misrepresented to the greatest extent by the media and by film-makers. Most female film and television actors would attest to the fact that there are very few substantial roles for females to play in today's films. In fact, female roles in films either present women as objects of male desire, and if they are not always "beautiful", they are usually especially "brainy", or both. This may present a distorted view to children of the role of women in today's society.

The function of women as romantic partners is also distorted on film. The number of women in their twenties represented on film far outweighs the number of women above this age group, as older women have outlived their use as "romantic" or "sexual" characters and are usually relegated to the grandmother or maiden aunt roles. Older men, on the other hand, depicted on film are usually presented as still desirable, whereas women are cast in roles that decrease their romantic possibilities. (*QPD*, 13/5/93, p.2750.)

She is adamant that women Members be afforded the same level of courtesy as the men. She combined with colleague Wendy Edmond on this subject in the following exchange:

DRUGS MISUSE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Mr LINGARD: ... As I said to those members on the Government back bench who criticised me for supposedly being very proud of the fact that I could run a high school in the way in which I did, I am very proud of that fact and very proud of strong discipline.

Mrs Edmond: You are proud of the fact that you beat kids.

Mr LINGARD: I say to the honourable member that she is probably one of the weaker people. It is people like her in high schools who say, "I cannot stop the smoking in my school, therefore I will have a smoking room." We have seen that of weak people... There were never any smokes in my school, and 2000 kids attended it.

Mrs Edmond interjected.

Mrs Bird interjected.

Mr LINGARD: You prove, lady, that there were ever any of those things in my school.

Mrs Bird: I rise to a point of order. I ask the honourable member to refer to the women in this Chamber as members. We deserve the right to be referred to in the same way as the honourable member is. On this occasion, I seek the honourable member's apology.

Mr LINGARD: I was not referring to the honourable member for Whitsunday, but I accept her comment, and I apologise.

Mrs EDMOND: Madam Deputy Speaker --

Mr LINGARD: I have apologised. I cannot apologise to everyone.

Mrs EDMOND: Madam Deputy Speaker, I am just waiting.

Madam DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs Woodgate): Order! Has the

honourable member risen on a point of order?

Mrs EDMOND: Yes.

The honourable member for Fassifern should make it clear to which of the three female honourable members on this side he was referring. Also, I think all of us, not just one, deserve to be addressed as "honourable member". We do not say, "You fellows over there." We except something better from the honourable member. Thank you, Madam Deputy Speaker. (*QPD*, vol.314, 10/5/90, p.1359)

When Lorraine Bird considers that another member has maligned her, she can be a tough opponent:

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

[Regarding her alleged failure to attend a meeting of canegrowers to which she had been invited]

... the member for Flinders made an unsubstantiated public attack on my character...

I wish to advise that I have never been invited to attend such a meeting in my electorate, nor have 400 cane-growers in my electorate had such a meeting. No such meeting ever occurred. As to the second point, I wish to add that I have never spoken of cane-farmers in derogatory terms in this place. These hallucinatory statements made by the member of Flinders are typical of almost every statement made by him in this place and show him for the dung beetle that he is. (*QPD*, vol.320, 12/11/91, p.2597)

She has taken many opportunities to extol the virtues of her electorate whether from the point of view of tourism, the environment or its multicultural population. Below is an example:

MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Tourism Industry, Contribution to Queensland economy

Mrs BIRD: Although the tourist industry is second only to the sugar industry in my electorate, it is by far the fastest growing job-creating industry.

Mr FitzGerald: Marijuana isn't No.2?

Ms BIRD: Not in my electorate. It is expected that before the turn of the century, tourism will pass sugar and coal to become the greatest employer, particularly in my electorate. And why not? Where else in the world would one find in one 200 kilometre stretch an almost untouched coastline dotted to the east by no fewer than 70 magical tropical islands, fringed by the seventh wonder of the world, the Great Barrier Reef? Surrounding the coastline are the Dryander, Conway and Eungella national parks, with melaleuca and redwood forests. Where else in the world would one find a population boasting Kanaka, Pacific Island, Maltese, Italian and, of course, Irish descendants? Where else in the world would one find sugar and coal industries, which are steeped in history and tradition? Is it any wonder that the Whitsunday electorate has a large tourist industry? The Green movement in the Whitsunday region is not viewed as a lunatic fringe - as it is in some other areas - but rather as a community advisory group which offers a public relations service for new awareness in ecotourism. The knowledge possessed by the Green movement of flora, fauna and marine life

plays a significant role in not only attracting tourists but also ensuring that the environment is not overloved and subjected to people abuse, such as has occurred in other countries. It is on those exceptional foundations that the Whitsunday region bases its tourist industries. (*QPD*, 17/3/93, p.2322.)

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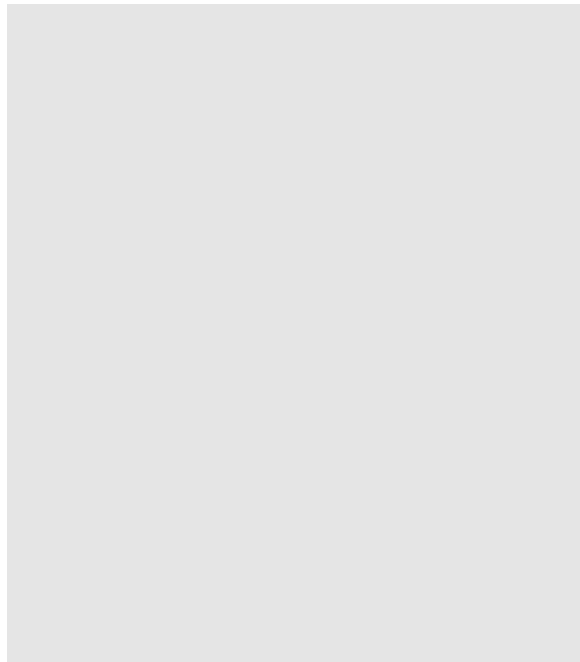
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In the 1992 redistribution, the seat of Whitsunday moved north to take in Bowen and at the same time relinquished North Mackay. The incumbent, Lorraine Bird, who's office was in North Mackay had to relocate it to Proserpine. This is how cartoonist Harry Bruce saw the move.

(Cartoon kindly supplied by Lorraine Bird)

LESLEY ANN CLARK



... Once a project is completed and the environmental damage done, a developer can simply sell out and walk away with his profits. Alternatively, he can change the focus of his marketing strategy to the artificial rather than the natural. Consequently, some external regulations and controls must be in place, otherwise developers will continue to say, "I came, I saw and I concreted"... (QPD, vol. 314, 1/3/90, p.70.)

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY - ELECTORATE OF BARRON RIVER - 2.12.1989-

PERSONAL DETAILS

Lesley Clark was born in Harwich, England on 10 August 1948, the daughter of gold smelter Claude Dennis McIntyre and Lilian Blakeman, a clerical assistant.

She was educated at Kings Norton Girls Grammar School in England, and after serving as a volunteer with the British Voluntary Service Overseas in Botswana during 1968, graduated with a BA (Honours) in psychology from Sheffield University. After arriving in Queensland in 1971, Lesley Clark took out a PhD in psychology from the University of Queensland 1978, and in 1984 gained a Graduate Diploma in Education from the Armidale CAE. Subsequently she tutored in psychology at Queensland University and then worked as a guidance counsellor in the Department of Education's Division of Special Education (1975-77). Later she was a part-time lecturer at the Brisbane CAE's Kelvin Grove and Carseldine campuses, and worked as a part-

time tutor at Queensland University (1980-81). This was followed by a position of student counsellor and teacher in the Aboriginal and Islander Access course at the Cairns TAFE college (1982-84). Lesley Clark was a tutor in the Queensland University's External Studies Department (1983), a guidance officer in the Division of Special Education (1985-87), and a lecturer in education at the Cairns campus of James Cook University (1987-90).

On 27 August 1977 she married a school inspector, Ross Clark, and has a son and a daughter. Lesley Clark espouses no religion. She was the president of the Cairns branch of the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (1982-89), is a member of the Cairns and Far North Environment Centre, and was a member of the Cairns Community Bicentennial Committee (1984-88).

Lesley Clark has a background in local government, and was a Mulgrave Shire councillor (1985-91).

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

After joining the ALP in 1987, Lesley Clark was preselected for the seat of Barron River for the 1989 election. This electorate was held by Government Minister Martin Tenni who polled 54.04% of the first preference votes at the 1986 general election in a two party contest. In 1989 the Liberal Party also stood a candidate, but the combined first preference conservative vote was only 45% to Lesley Clark's 55%, a swing to the ALP of 9%. There were five candidates in 1992 and the ALP share of first preference votes plummeted to 44.9%, but Lesley Clark was elected on preferences most of which came from the Queensland Greens candidate who polled 7.67%.

In the Parliament Lesley Clark was appointed to the Electoral and Administrative Review Committee in March 1990 and became its chairman from 10 November 1992. In addition, she served as a member of several Ministerial Legislation Committees including Environment and Heritage; Business, Industry and Regional Development (since 1992); and Tourism, Sport and Racing; and Education (1990-92). She has served on the panel of Temporary Chairmen of Committees (1990-92). In May 1994, she was appointed to Estimates Committee D.

Lesley Clark was chosen to second the Address in Reply to the Governor's speech when she took her place in the Parliament. It was her maiden speech, and reveals the enthusiasm she has for the environment and the potential of her electorate:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Dr CLARK (Barron River) ... The economic value of tourism to far-north Queensland is estimated by the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation to be in the vicinity of \$400m - more than twice the value of sugarcane, the traditional source of wealth in the region. Although there are no figures that relate specifically to the Barron River electorate, it does contain the two fastest growing tourist areas in the region, namely the Marlin Coast and Port Douglas, and it is therefore in my electorate that both the costs and the benefits of tourism are starkly revealed.

... The kind of information in an environmental impact study is frequently

inadequate to properly assess a proposal. Thus, at present there is little or no attempt to evaluate either the economic or social implications of a development. The economic benefits purported to accrue to a community from a particular development never take account of the loss of the environmental assets in dollar terms. For example, if the real cost involved in losing our wetlands to coastal development was accurately assessed, it would almost certainly reveal a net loss to the community of some such developments.

... I have clearly documented the economic significance of the tourist industry to my electorate. There is no doubt that tourism does bring a range of benefits such as increased employment and a wider range of recreational and retail shopping opportunities. In some cases it may result in the preservation of historic buildings or improved management of environmentally sensitive areas.

Although I recognise the benefits of tourism, it must also be acknowledged that tourism is, in a very real sense, a double-edged sword, having the ability to bestow benefits but also to extract a high price from the local community and the natural environment.

Yet the evidence is overwhelming from both within Australia and overseas that poorly managed tourism development and its accompanying growth has the potential to destroy both the social fabric of the local community and the natural environment that supports it.

Speculation and demand have escalated land prices, which are then reflected in exorbitant rents and house prices. The result is a regional centre in far-north Queensland with social problems almost identical with those on the Gold Coast, but with a fraction of the resources to deal with them.

For example, Police Department records indicate that last year in the Cairns area the rate of personal offences including rape was higher than that of the Gold Coast, with property offences close behind. Last year, because of the high level of property offences in the area and the lack of police, I encouraged residents in the area of Holloways Beach, one of the townships on the Marlin Coast, to establish a Neighbourhood Watch scheme. Because I am a mother of two children, the increased rate of violent crime quite honestly scares me. We have lost that sense of security that we once had.

Development will continue in Queensland but it will be development which can be sustained. It will be development which will benefit all Queenslanders. But, most importantly, I believe that it will be development that allows for the protection of our extraordinary natural environment, both for its own sake and for future generations to appreciate and to cherish. That is the kind of development that I have always supported and I look forward to being part of that future in Barron River. (*QPD*, vol.314, 1/3/90, pp.66-75)

One of Lesley Clark's recurring theme when delivering speeches to the Parliament is undoubtedly the environment, as the following extracts reveal:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

World Heritage Listing of Fraser Island and Great Sandy Region

It is with great pleasure that I second the Minister's motion that this House supports the World Heritage listing of the Great Sandy Region. Preparing for today's debate brought back memories of a magical holiday many years ago on Fraser Island - memories of walking barefoot along the crystal clear waters of

Wangoolba Creek, memories of forest giants, ancient ferns, vivid blue lakes and endless beaches. To know that this priceless treasure will be there to be enjoyed by my children and grandchildren is a great joy to me and, I am sure, to all Queenslanders. (*QPD*, vol.321, 19/3/92, p.4402)

NATURE CONSERVATION BILL

... No doubt we will hear some of that as this debate continues, but who will belittle the lowly mould from which the wonder drug penicillin was discovered or the rosy periwinkle, a species of African violet, which has saved children from leukemia? Preventing the extinction of our fellow creatures is neither frivolous nor foolish. It is the means by which we keep intact the great storehouse of natural treasures that make possible the progress of medicine, agriculture, science, and, indeed, human life itself. (*QPD*, vol.322, 5/5/92, p.4825)

POLLUTION OF WATERS BY OIL AMENDMENT BILL

... I would like to make members clear on the distinction between the results of a major spill following a collision, the grounding of a ship or the breaking of a ship, such as occurred most recently off Western Australia, and the pollution that occurs from accidental or illegal operational discharges, mainly from the pumping of oil from bilges. This particular source of oil pollution, although it is not as sensational as the sort of major oil spill that we had from the Exxon Valdez, is nonetheless very significant, and that is why I would like to draw members' attention to it. The fact is that the pumping of oily bilge water is a common practice by both large and small vessels, despite legal requirements for oily water separators and bilge alarms to ensure that bilge water is pumped overboard free of oil. (*QPD*, 27/11/92, p.1286)

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT BILL

... Ozone depletion lets into the atmosphere dangerously high levels of ultraviolet UV-B band, lethal to many forms of life. UV-B is responsible for snow blindness, eye damage, the premature ageing and wrinkling of skin, eye diseases such as cataracts, and certain types of skin cancers could become more and more common. Worldwide, about 10 000 people die from skin cancer every year. Significantly, Australia already has the highest rate of skin cancer.

If current trends continue, future generations face a significant impact on the world's ecosystems, lower agricultural crops, reduced forest growth and depleting populations of phytoplankton at the top of the aquatic food chain, leading to an imbalance in marine ecosystems and diminishing populations of fish.

... After extensive consultation with industry, unions and public interest groups, the Australian Environment Council has developed a strategy for ozone protection which the Federal Government, State Governments and Territories have all agreed to adopt and are working on together. The strategy sets out the action necessary to allow a total phase-out of all ozone-depleting substances in Australia by 1998, with a 95 per cent reduction in the annual consumption of ozone-depleting substances by 1995. (*QPD*, vol.315, 21/8/90, p.2909)

QUEENSLAND HERITAGE BILL

... It is pleasing that there is one matter upon which I agree with the member for Cunningham, namely, that the biggest fear of some heritage property owners is that one morning they will wake up to find that their property has been listed on a heritage register, which will mean that they will be forced to restore it and/or maintain it at their own expense without having any freedom to determine its future or development in any way. Because a comprehensive set of safeguards has been built into the legislation, those people need no longer have that fear. (*QPD*, vol.321, 17/3/92, p.4189)

Lesley Clark's speeches reveal other areas of concern besides the environment, however, and the following extracts reveal her views on daylight-saving, energy policy, juvenile crime and equal employment opportunity:

SUMMER TIME REPEAL BILL

The people of far-north Queensland will breathe a collective sigh of relief following the passage of this Bill, which means the end of daylight saving. (*QPD*, vol.322, 18/6/92, p.5898)

MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Energy Policy

The current debate over the proposal to build the Tully/Millstream dam to provide 600 megawatts of electricity has highlighted that question of demand management and State energy policy generally. Programs that attempt to meet people's needs for the services powered by electricity in ways other than by building and operating more generating plants are known as demand-management programs. Such programs attempt to encourage consumers to modify their demands for electricity. That can be achieved by more efficient use of energy so that less energy is used to obtain a comparable or superior result.

... A conservative negative view was expressed by the Tully/Millstream task force report on the question of both non-renewable and renewable energy alternatives. Thus, natural gas was barely examined and was dismissed on economic grounds. On the question of renewable energy alternatives, the report concluded that none would be likely to be cost-effective providers of significant amounts of electricity at least up to the year 2005. This conclusion has been hotly contested by energy experts such as Dr Ian Lowe and Dr Mark Diesendorf. (*QPD*, vol.318, 21/5/91, p.7557)

ADJOURNMENT

Juvenile Crime

... Although the reform of the juvenile justice system has been long overdue, it is my belief that the public debate has focused too much on how young people should be punished rather than how juvenile crime could be prevented. Thus, the old adage that prevention is better than cure is as true for juvenile crime as it is for so many other problems. The prevention of juvenile

crime requires an understanding of the causes of juvenile crime. (*QPD*, vol.322, 16/6/92, p.5745)

ADJOURNMENT Anti-Discrimination Legislation

Under the National Party, women in Queensland were second-class citizens - the victims of discrimination and neglect of their needs. By the end of Labor's first term, there will be in place effective anti-discrimination legislation that will protect women from the discrimination that they currently experience in many important facets of their lives.

Equal employment opportunity programs and strategies will be developed within each Government department and agency to ensure that women - as one of the targeted groups - do gain access to the same career and training opportunities in the public sector as do men. (*QPD*, vol.320, 30/10/91, p.2445)

And finally a humorous exchange during an adjournment debate:

Dr CLARK: That obsession for crocodiles resulted in the former Minister for Environment having to suffer being rolled by his colleague Mr Tenni. In fact, in the electorate of Barron River, Mr Muntz tried quite valiantly to enable the crocodiles to remain there as a way of supporting the tourist industry. Mr Tenni had tantrums, overturned common sense and the result was that all crocodiles over 2.1 metres in length were removed from the river.

Mr McGrady: What happened to Mr Tenni?

Dr CLARK: Yes, what happened to Mr Tenni? That is a good point. In the end, it was not the crocodiles who got him.

Mr Beattie: What a shame?

Dr CLARK: Yes. (*QPD*, vol.314, 20/3/90, p.436)

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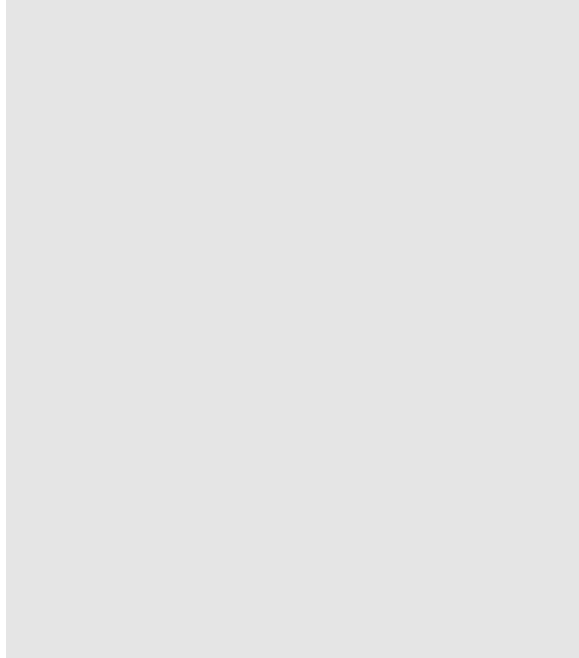
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Cartoon appearing in the Bulletin 13 August 1903.

WENDY MARJORIE EDMOND



To the well-known Liberal lady who proclaimed at the Indooroopilly booth on 2 December that I could not possibly win because no-one had ever heard of me and people did not even know which school I had attended-may I say that I went to the Gin Gin and Bundaberg State High Schools. She has now heard of me and will undoubtedly hear more in the future. (Address in Reply, QPD, vol.314, 20/3/90, p.415.)

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY - ELECTORATE OF MOUNT COOT-THA - 2.12.89-

PERSONAL DETAILS

Wendy Edmond was born at Bundaberg on 27 April 1946, the daughter of an engine driver and cane farmer Leslie Archibald Wood, and Phoebe Beatrice Jensen, a teacher. She was educated at the West Bundaberg, McIlwraith and Gin Gin State Schools, and subsequently at the Bundaberg State High School. In 1967 she obtained a Diploma of Radiography from the Queensland Radium Institute, and a Diploma of Nuclear Medicine Technology in Canada in 1971.

Wendy Edmond worked as a therapy radiographer in Brisbane (1964-67), in Copenhagen (1968), and New York (1969-70) before taking up a position as a nuclear medicine technologist in Montreal (1970-71), Adelaide (1972), Edinburgh (1973-74), and at the Royal Brisbane Hospital (1984-86) and the Holy Spirit Hospital in Brisbane (1986-89).

She was secretary of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Nuclear Medicine, a member of the Education Committee of the Society of Nuclear Medicine, a committee member of Citizens Against Route Twenty (CART), a committee member of the Paddington Residents Group, and an executive member of various Parents and Citizens Associations.

Wendy Edmond was formerly a member of the Australia Party before joining the ALP in 1988. She was an anti-Vietnam War activist, was brought up Church of England, and includes theatre, environment, crafts, art, reading, tennis, crafts and cooking among her interests.

She married a Queensland University of Technology lecturer, David Edmond on 30 December 1972 and has two sons and a daughter.

Wendy Edmond was president of the Rainworth Branch of the ALP and vice president of the Mount Coot-tha Electoral Executive Committee, and was preselected to contest the reasonably safe Liberal seat of Mount Coot-tha in the 1989 election. The conservative vote at the previous election was 56.64% of first preferences. She was opposed in the preselection process by one other candidate, Bev Perel.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

Wendy Edmond's maiden speech in Parliament illustrates her concerns about such issues as education, traffic, the environment and various issues that impacted on the Mount Coot-the electorate.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs EDMOND (Mt Coot-tha): Coming back to Brisbane six years ago, after an absence of 17 years, I made a conscious choice to return to the beautiful hills of this area where the old timber houses offer traditional Queensland streetscapes and everywhere there are vistas - of the near green foothills, the distant ranges and the city. It is an idyllic place to live, close to the city -the furthest point is less than half an hour from here - but mostly forming part of the main western suburbs, with good school facilities and a beautiful family environment.

What concerns could this area possibly have? It is threatened by what we in Queensland have called "progress", although other countries are resisting it as best they can. It is "progress" that has led to the dilemmas that form the main "local" issues in my electorate.

The hills also provide an essential breathing space for the city. They are not just a pretty backdrop. Their treed slopes help the city cope with the carbon emissions of vehicles. Here we are under threat as developers attack the foothills. Many Queenslanders I know will be shocked to learn that these hills are not all forest park, but are largely owned by private investors, waiting until the time is right to convert what is presently a future urban zoning to residential zoning. We could end up with units over almost all of Mount Coot-the or should I say "Monte Carlo"!

... This situation has led to the Roman-road planning policy of Route 20,

where a straight line was drawn between two given points and, regardless of what lay between those points, a road was planned - a policy more in common with a Monty Python script than sensible town-planning. Called whatever term was considered less emotive at the time, this Route 20 freeway, arterial road or subarterial road would have had a devastating effect on the closely knit communities of Rainworth, Bardon and Ashgrove.

... I believe that we are now on the right path, but I must warn the Minister for Transport that I will also be urging him to restrict, to 40 kilometres an hour, speed limits in school precincts and nearby residential areas. Safe passage to school, I believe, is a right for all children. If the number of children killed and injured each year en route to and from school were killed by a virus, there would be outrage and instant calls for action. Yet, to provide better access for children to walk or ride to school will not only improve their safety but also go some way towards reducing the congestion on roads.

At the Ithaca Creek School, which my younger children attend, we estimated that 400 trips per day are generated by parents who live within walking distance of the school and want their children to walk to school - in fact bought their homes with that very intention - but will not risk their children's lives by allowing them to walk under present, unsafe conditions.

... For several years we have heard loud calls about getting back to basics in education, but, while the basics remain essential, they are no longer enough. In this day of technological expansion, where a check-out girl is handling a sophisticated computer and the storeman-packer has computerised inventory, our children need more than the basics. They need to be technologically literate, too, to take their place in society and to have any hope of employment. To skimp on education, as we have done for so many years, makes poor economic sense. This State has relied, for too long, on importing the skills that we need rather than educating or training our children. We could have been providing those skills. Our children could be heading towards the better paid professional jobs, but, instead, we have short-changed our own children with this National Party suspicion of education and the development of skills. If grandad did not need it, why should my children?

... That the people of Mount Coot-tha gave me their trust is, I believe, because of my commitment to the quality-of-life issues that also concern them. These concerns are the worldwide concerns of all thinking people. With 80 per cent of Queensland's - and the world's - population now living in an urban environment, how can we best make our cities healthy and sustainable? In 1988, the World Health Organisation formulated the concept of Healthy Cities by 2000. The World Health Organisation looked at concerns that had been raised intuitively by people around the globe, and the effects that they have on the health and well-being of our people and the world in which we live. They noted the increased incidence of asthma and bronchial diseases in our polluted cities - where "clean air" standard means, in actuality, the dirtiest air we can live on over a long time, without obvious, measurable, physical effects. They looked at the effect of stress caused by noise - whether it was caused by the constant whine of a swimming pool filter, traffic thundering past, loud radios or industry. Each year we spend millions of health dollars treating stress symptoms without looking at how to alleviate these basic causes. (*QPD*, vol.314, 20/3/90, pp.409-415)

Wendy Edmond was a member of the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee from March

1990 to August 1992, and has served on various Ministerial Legislation Committees such as Environment and Heritage; Health; Education; Industry and Regional Development; Business; and Transport. In 1994, she was elected as chair of Estimates Committee C which deals with the Departments of Education; Employment, Vocational Education, Training and Industrial Relations and Health.

The following excerpts from her speeches in the Parliament give an idea of the range of issues which Wendy Edmond has spoken on since her election in 1989.

MATTER OF SPECIAL PUBLIC INTEREST
Health Services

Skin cancer has now been recognised as a major health threat. Each year, some 180 Queenslanders die from skin cancer. This Government has funded a range of skin cancer awareness and prevention campaigns to help fight the dangers posed by too much sun. We have developed a strategic plan for AIDS control in Queensland, and the AIDS education unit addresses the prevention of HIV infection in the Queensland population, including adolescents at school, sex workers and their clients, and bisexual men and their partners. Members will recall that I have raised these issues often in debate in this House and detailed the measures that are being taken to address them.

... As recently as last week, the Minister launched Queensland's breast cancer screening program, which will mean that, within the next three years, all women over 40 will be able to be screened for breast cancer. This vital service will not only reduce the number of deaths from breast cancer but also will provide many Queensland women with the safety and security of knowledge about their own health that would not otherwise be available.

... I was pleased to attend that launch, to talk to the many health professionals and representatives of women's groups there, and to hear their wholehearted support for these measures. I did not hear anyone saying that that program should be cut. By virtue of the mobile clinics, this service will be available in all parts of the State, including our rural and remote communities. I believe that it is important to provide this service to rural women, even if the members opposite do not want it.

(QPD, vol.321, 18/3/92, p.4306)

A deep concern for the environment, both built and natural, is revealed on many occasions in her speeches:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

... For a healthy city, clean air and water must be maintained and noise pollution reduced.

A healthy city is one with pride in its heritage and that protects its heritage. It is one in which our young, our aged and our poor are housed adequately.

It is a city that provides educational and job opportunities for our young and also health leisure activities, rather than treats the end results of delinquency and dependency that come from boredom. We must use our new technologies to create a sustainable environment rather than a wasteland. (QPD, vol.314,

20/3/90, p.414)

QUEENSLAND HERITAGE BILL

Land tax exemptions will not assist the proud private owners of historic homes, such as Rainworth House, and it is disappointing that members of the Liberal Party are capable only of looking for possible loopholes instead of ways of wholeheartedly supporting the welcome measures encompassed by the legislation. They are stuck in a rut, indicating that they are interested only in land tax and how it can be abolished or reduced, which seems to be this year's cure for everything from dropsy to dandruff. In conclusion, I reiterate my support for the Bill.

(*QPD*, vol.321, 17/3/92, p.4227).

ADDRESS IN REPLY

... It is hard to believe that just three years ago, Queensland was seen as dragging its feet on equal opportunity. The increase of women in this Chamber shows that times must change and that they are changing. In 1990, the Women's Policy Unit was set up to coordinate the actions of Government at every level. Women's Infolink began operating on a Statewide basis through its 008 number to give advice on child care, health, finance, employment, domestic violence, legal matters or whatever else is needed. This busy service is a welcome source of inspiration to rural and remote women, too, who have been so often neglected in the past... (*QPD*, 2/3/93, p.1885)

ADJOURNMENT

Judicial Statements on Violence towards Women

... The criminal justice system can play a major role in changing attitudes and preventing rape and revictimisation. It is of dire concern to me that, while statistics show that Australia has an unfortunately high level of rape and sexual assault, fewer rapists are going to gaol despite an increase in reporting and an increase in the number of perpetrators being arrested. This seems to relate clearly to a reluctance by the criminal justice system to accept rape as a violent and not a sexual act. I call on all reasonable, civilised members of this Chamber, both men and women, to send a clear message to that minority of the judiciary who are so set in their archaic ways that they seem to get their kicks from the violence related in courts that this is clearly unacceptable... (*QPD*, 18/5/93, p.2991)

ADJOURNMENT

Men's Health

I have often spoken in this place of the need for specialised women's health services, and these needs are now well recognised and are being addressed. ...

For men, it is not a case of inappropriate services, but a failure by men to recognise ill health and its causes and their reluctance to utilise available services and preventive measures. However, male members of the community do need to be encouraged to become aware of their bodies and caring for them. Many of the health concerns facing men and leading to their earlier demise are, in fact, self inflicted and can be avoided...

Because of these gaps in the delivery of male health services, I was delighted to be informed of a new health service specially catering for men in the Brisbane south region at Cleveland known as HIM - Health Information for Men. The service will make health information available to men and encourage them to seek assistance to improve their health status... (*QPD*, 25/8/93, p.3866)

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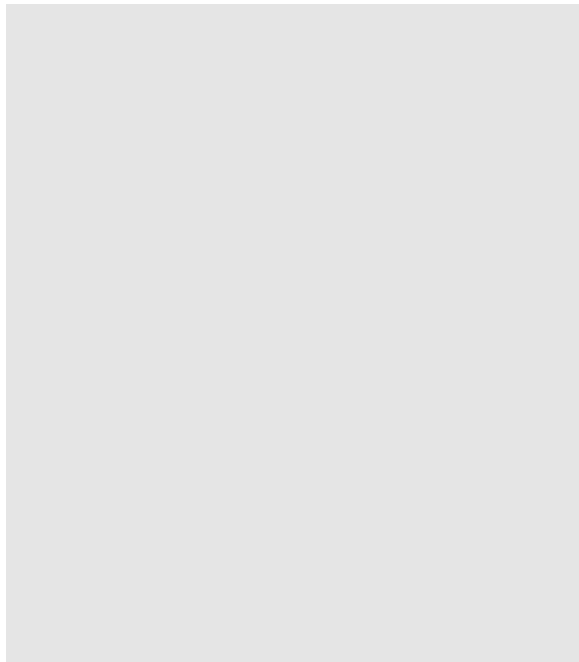
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LAUREL JEAN POWER



... Because of the past practices of previous Governments, the past 32 years have seen minimal progress in the advancement of women's issues. Thankfully, the old Country Party ethic of keeping women in the kitchen can now be replaced with real progress and advancement. I am sure that all members would agree that this Government marks a change for the betterment of women and issues affecting them... (QPD, vol.314 , 8/5/90, p.1135)

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY - ELECTORATE OF MANSFIELD - 2.12.89 -

PERSONAL DETAILS

Laurel Power was born in Augathella on 7 December 1953, the daughter of Melba Fowler, a teacher.

She was educated at Southport state and high schools, and subsequently at the Kelvin Grove CAE and the University of Queensland. After acquiring a Diploma of Teaching, she became a teacher (1974-83) and later a music teacher (1983-89). Laurel Power was involved with the Queensland Teachers Union (QTU) where she was secretary of the Cleveland branch, president of the South Brisbane Area Council, and a member of the QTU Council. She has served the QTU in other ways too including as a member on the Promotions Evaluation, Professional, and Sexism in Education Committees. She was also spokesperson for the Southside Education Lobby Group.

Laurel Power is single, espouses no religion, and includes among her interests women's affairs, music and travel.

She joined the ALP in 1983 and has served as secretary of the Labor Women's Policy Committee and as a member of the Labor Women's Executive. In addition, she served as campaign director for the Federal seat of Moreton in 1986, as delegate to the Mansfield Electorate Executive Committee and the Fadden Federal Divisional Executive, and as Fadden State Council delegate.

Laurel Power gained preselection for the 1989 general election for the seat of Mansfield which had been won by the National Party on Liberal Party preferences at the previous election. Between them the conservative parties had polled 62.59% of first preference votes.

Polling 47.59% of first preference votes in 1989, Laurel Power won the seat with the leakage of Liberal Party preferences, and increased her margin by nearly 3% in 1992.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

Since entering Parliament, Laurel Power has served on various committees including the Parliamentary Privileges Committee (1990-92) and the Select Committee for Electoral and Administrative Review (1992-). In April 1994 she was appointed to Estimates Committee E. In addition, she has served on a number of Ministerial Legislation Committees such as Business, Industry and Regional Development (1989-92) and Employment, Training and Industrial Relations; Education; Health; and Premier (1989-). She is also a member of the Premier's Rural and Northern Taskforce.

Laurel Power was appointed to the panel of temporary chairmen on 3 October 1991, and has been Government Caucus secretary since November 1992. In July 1992 she was a member of the parliamentary trade delegation to South-east Asia.

Her maiden speech reflects her thirty-two years in the State education system, but she also addresses other issues such as housing, child care, disabled persons, and equal opportunities for women, all of which are obviously important to her:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Ms POWER (Mansfield) ... This Government's education blueprint is a comprehensive schools' policy which recognises that the injection of funds will improve the delivery of education in this State. It has also identified the need to change the structures that had previously accompanied the delivery process. There is a desperate need to analyse these structures and systematically begin to redress the inefficiencies of the past. This process should be undertaken through consultation with the major education stake-holders, namely, teachers, administrators, unions, and, where applicable, students.

If changes are to be effected, it would be remiss of me not to consider areas of curriculum that need to be highlighted. Today I will not elaborate on

these areas, but simply raise them as studies that need to be included if total education is to be realised. I mention courses in human relationships, peace studies, the history of the labour movement and trade unions, environmental awareness, studies in the mechanics of Government and Parliament, recognition of women's role in history and society, and the heritage of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders' culture. These need not be - nor should they be - taught as separate subjects, but rather should be integrated into existing areas

... Good quality, affordable child-care is an essential element of any plan to increase choices for women. That is an economically sound principle that I commend to those who cannot accept the social or political arguments. Provision of child-care improves the opportunities for women to enter or return to the workplace. Because the skills and experience of many women will not be wasted, that has benefits for the whole economy.

Just as the issue of child-care is important, so too is public housing. In our schools we teach that shelter is a basic need for any family or individual. The family platforms of the previous Government appear very shallow on an examination of its record in providing housing for Queensland families. The growing concern, not only in Mansfield but also throughout Queensland and Australia, is the appalling number of citizens who are homeless or in desperate need of accommodation.

... Sexual harassment constitutes any verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature which is unsolicited or unwelcome. Such behaviour creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment in which people are defined in terms of their sex or sexuality and in which their contribution and worth is denigrated or ignored. Although I acknowledge the possibility of men experiencing sexual harassment, the predominant situation has the victim as a female and the harasser as a male. It is the responsibility of Government to provide an harassment-free environment to protect individual rights.

Other issues which affect the lives of women will be addressed by this Government to ensure that women can participate as equals. These issues include anti-discrimination legislation, fertility control, comprehensive child-care and recognition for child-bearing and child-rearing.

... Another section of the community that has been the target of discrimination includes those who suffer from an intellectual disability. Because the issue of intellectual disability must take account of legal, moral and ethical points of view, it is one of the most complex matters for policy development. Unfortunately, the former Government was not supportive of persons with intellectual disabilities. The law on many of the more difficult ethical and moral issues is either silent or at best vague.

... Disability does not rule out sexual feelings, sexual needs or, usually, sexual capabilities. I am concerned by the failure of the law to recognise the special needs of people with a disability and in particular the area of sexuality. Central to all of the controversies are those concerning medical treatment of the intellectually disabled, especially in regard to sterilisation. Sterilisation as a medical procedure occupies a special position for two major reasons - the procedure is rarely life-saving or performed under emergency conditions; it is an elective procedure; and, to all intents and purposes, it is irreversible. The issue is whether the person who gives consent to sterilisation is entitled to give consent on behalf of the intellectually disabled person and, further, whether nontherapeutic sterilisation is something to which consent can be given... (*QPD*, vol. 314,

8/5/90, pp. 1130-6)

Laurel Power favours a more flexible criminal justice system which incorporates a variety of options for dealing with offenders:

PENALTIES AND SENTENCES BILL

... Judges, subject to the governing principles and sentencing guidelines set out in the Bill, will now have access to an array of innovative sentencing options, including community service orders, fine option orders, intensive correctional orders, suspended sentences, imprisonment and indefinite imprisonment. This Bill, importantly, gives the criminal justice system increased flexibility to stream offenders into the most appropriate correctional programs. It recognises that for the majority of offenders, with the exception of those serving indefinite sentences, protection of the public and punishment cannot be viewed as the exclusive aims of sentencing, because the offender will at some stage be released back into society. This Bill provides for a fair, just and humane sentencing regime which ensures that those who are a danger to the community are incarcerated while others convicted of less serious offences are now liable to serve non-custodial sentences in which they are required to actively and positively contribute to repaying their debt to the community.

(*QPD*, 13/11/92, p.701)

She is particularly concerned about the plight of unemployed and homeless youth:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Teenage Labour Market

... Despite the patent inadequacies of teenage income support payments, there has still to be an official study of teenage costs of living and sources of income and economic support. Fifteen years after the emergence of significant youth homelessness, there is a dearth of medium and long-term accommodation and a virtual absence of integrated accommodation, social support, education and training programs. In most States, virtually nothing is done to assist the transition from youth institutions to mainstream society. It is time to bring the neglect to an end. Perversely, the re-emergence of teenage unemployment as a socially and politically sensitive issue has provided an opportunity to place new agenda items on the table. An essential step in dealing with the identified problems is to develop an understanding of the underlying structural causes... (*QPD*, 10/11/92, p.196)

As the site of the then mooted refuse dump to be located at Rochedale was in her electorate, Laurel Power took a keen interest in the controversy that surrounded the issue:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST
Dump Site, Gardner Road, Rochedale

... Indeed, comments made by the Lord Mayor leave me in no doubt that the residents of Mansfield will have their quality of life decreased by her decision to support this dump - or, as she would say, this engineered sanitary landfill site.

Firstly, I wish to address the comments relating to the NIMBY syndrome. I do not believe that the people of Rochedale have been motivated by the syndrome known as "Not In My Back Yard". Their concerns are serious, and they should be listened to. They have been told by the Lord Mayor that this will be the perfect dump, with no smells emanating from the site. They have been told that no-one needs to have any fears. Indeed, the Lord Mayor says that she would gladly live next door to it, but quickly adds that she has no wish to move from her present, comfortable abode. Let me say that elements of this proposal are less than perfect.

(QPD, vol.317, 19/2/91, p.6124)

Laurel Power has spoken also on health issues, especially women's health issues, on numerous occasions:

ADJOURNMENT
Asthma Awareness Week

Asthma is an invisible disability that can be ignored by society, but it does kill people. That is why it is important to dispel the myths, increase the awareness of people of asthma, and improve the understanding of this condition and its treatment. I urge honourable members to take the opportunity during Asthma Awareness Week to learn a little bit more about this disability. (QPD, vol.319, 9/10/91, p.1568)

HEALTH SERVICES BILL

... Under the new career structure, we are establishing additional director of nursing positions in community health. It will be an exciting time for the nursing profession. All barriers to their advancement to the top in the profession that they have chosen are being removed and they will no longer be the underlings of doctors. (QPD, vol.318, 22/5/91, p.7697)

ADJOURNMENT
Women's Health Centre

The centre's third program in the cross-cultural perspectives area is participation in the Pap smear media campaign and bringing that message to women of non-English speaking backgrounds. Again, this is a project that involves other groups. In this case, they are the Queensland Cancer Fund and the breast and cervical cancer screening unit of the Health Department. Currently, liaison is taking place with radio station 4EB to investigate the use of multilingual media messages on that station. As well as all that, the centre provides speakers on the education of health professionals. It is very important that this work

continue, because it is essential that at the early stage of a professional career, professional people have some understanding of providing health in a multicultural society.
(*QPD*, vol.317, 13/3/91, p.6791)

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST **Alternative Birthing Methods**

At present, there are no visiting rights for midwives to any of the hospitals in Queensland. In other States, women are free to choose the care of a midwife for antenatal labour and post-natal care and are allowed to deliver their baby in a hospital with the care of a midwife. In Queensland, if a woman wants a hospital birth, she is and must be under the care of a doctor, even though staff midwives usually look after the woman and obstetricians are called in only if complications arise. This, in combination with birth intervention rates that are too high, caesarean rates that are two times the acceptable World Health Organisation rate for public patients and three times greater for private patients, suggests that Queensland women are being denied their rights to access and information on alternative birthing.

Queensland urgently needs a birthing services review as a basis for planning future services. At present, the choice of quality maternity services for Queensland women is virtually non-existent. The greater the choice, the greater the chance for the best possible outcome of pregnancy and childbirth - a healthy mother and a healthy baby - while also allowing parents to derive greater joy and satisfaction from the experience. I conclude by urging the Minister and the Government to implement a review as a matter of priority. (*QPD*, vol.319, 20/8/91, p.343)

ADJOURNMENT **Women's Health Services**

... The majority of decisions made about how the health dollar is spent are made by men. Many more men than women are in politics, in the upper echelons of the public service and in the medical profession. Doctors have a lot of say about how the money is spent and, although about 50 per cent of doctors who are graduating from medical school are female, only 10 per cent of obstetricians and gynaecologists are female. Becoming a specialist or a consultant is still the domain of men. In fact, if we were to be really hard line, we would recognise that our health service is predominantly an illness service that is set up to service the interests of male decision-makers and doctors. (*QPD*, vol.318, 27/5/91, p.8138)

Laurel Power has strong views about sexist language which are highlighted by the following excerpts from her speech in Parliament on the subject:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Sexist Language

Firstly, women are often invisible in language. The word "man" is commonly used to refer to a male human being or to a human being either male or female. Those two meanings of "man", as well as of its derivatives, can cause confusion and create the impression that women are invisible, absent, or less important than men.

When groups consist solely of men, it is appropriate to refer to them in terms such as "the founding fathers of the Constitution" or "the brethren". However, terms such as "faith of our fathers" or "the brotherhood of man" are less appropriate since they supposedly refer to women as well as men. Some alternatives might include "ancestors" and "humanity".

In the interests of clarity of expression, as well as equal representation of the sexes, the word "man" in its generic sense should be replaced by words such as "humans", "person" or "individual". To use the derivative of "man" in phrases such as "manned booths", "mastered their destinies", or "allow one man one vote" also illustrates women's invisibility in language.

There are increasing numbers of women in a whole range of occupations. This is to be encouraged for economic and social advancement, and so it is particularly important to use gender inclusive items and titles.

Women should be shown as participating equally with men. Generic terms such as "doctor", "lawyer", "politician" and "economist" should be assumed to apply equally.

Women are frequently described in relation to men; for example, "Steve Smith and his wife, Maria"; or "grandmother Mrs Reg Malt"; or "Mrs Malt, wife of trainer, Reg Malt".

Descriptions of women, unlike those of men, often concentrate on physical attributes; for example, "the Premier and his attractive blond wife"; or "leading lawyer, John Smith, and his glamorous wife".

In particular, the use of titles reinforces this relationship to men. Men are usually addressed only as "Mister" while women are given a number of titles—"Miss", and in that way they become their father's daughter; "Missus" and then they are someone's wife.

Assumptions are continually made that all mature women are "Missus", irrespective of their real status. The use of "Ms" as the accepted mode of title would save some embarrassment and confusion.

Often women and women's activities are trivialised or denigrated by expressions such as "cried like a woman", "even a housewife", or "the office girl" in describing a woman when a man doing the same job is referred to as "a data processor".

While men's physical attributes and appearances are seldom mentioned, those of women are frequently elaborately described, often in irrelevant contexts.

The reports of athletes' performances at the Commonwealth Games well illustrate this point. Men's achievements were related to their strategy, their strength or their performance, while women were referred to as "girls" and "supermums", and the emphasis was on physical attributes rather than performance.

The character stereotyping of women and men, for example, praising passiveness and emotion in women, and aggression and lack of emotion in men,

impoverishes the description of both sexes as human beings. (*QPD*, vol.315, 29/5/90, pp.1782-4)

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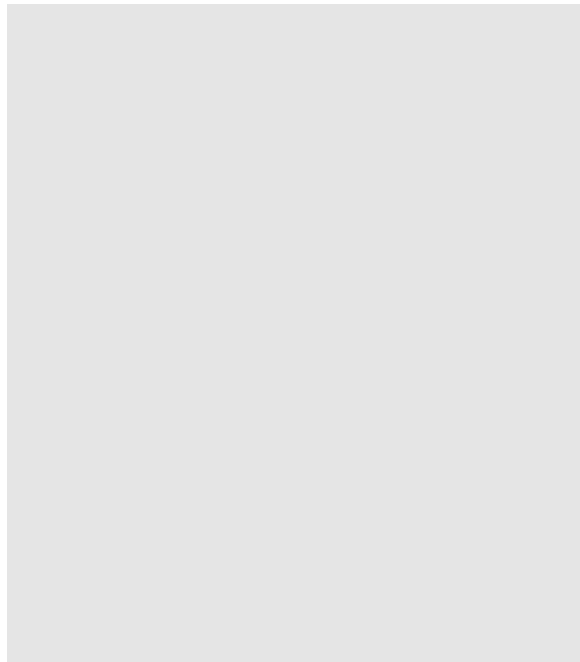
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MOLLY JESS ROBSON



It occurs to me that, until such time as more women are in our Parliaments, designing the policies that enable women to re-enter the work force at whatever level they choose, not too much will change. Women work very hard so do some men, I know. However, I want to share with the House one of my favourite quotes which my friends at the Women's Information Services here in Brisbane had illustrated and framed to hang on the wall in my office. It reads- "Ginger Rogers did everything that Fred Astaire did, only she did it backwards and on high heels." (QPD, vol.314, 8/3/90, p.334)

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY - ELECTORATE OF SPRINGWOOD - 2.12.1989-

PERSONAL DETAILS

Born in Sydney on 28 March 1942, Molly Robson is the daughter of marine providore Daniel Lewis and Molly Selby.

Educated in New South Wales at Bondi Beach public and Dover Heights high school, she came to Queensland in 1980 and gained a Bachelor of Administration (BAdmin) with a major in industrial relations from Griffith University.

Later she took up a position of administrator and accountant with an engineering firm, and then as a consultant with the Women's Information service and an administrator with the Caxton Legal Service.

On 11 January 1964 Molly Robson married a draughtsman Rowland Barry Robson. She has

two sons and acknowledges no religious affiliation.

Molly Robson was State secretary of the Queensland Consumer's Association (1983-90), and president of the North Brisbane Consumer's Association.

A Justice of the Peace, she includes reading, tennis, swimming, gardening, music, working in community groups, consumer organisations, women's issues and politics among her interests.

Molly Robson joined the ALP on 26 May 1985 and was president of the Springwood Central Branch (1989-91), and has been a State Conference and State Council delegate.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

When Molly Robson was preselected for the 1989 election for Springwood, she faced a contest where the conservative parties had gained 54.92% of first preference votes at the previous election (in which there were two official National Party candidates and one Liberal Party candidate). The ALP candidate on that occasion only polled 32.06% of first preference votes. Molly Robson won with 50.18% of first preference votes which represented an increase of over 18% in the ALP vote. At the 1992 election she increased this by another 3%.

Upon arriving in Parliament she created history with her appointment as the first female secretary of the ALP Caucus (1990-92). In addition, she was a member of the Parliamentary Committee for Electoral and Administrative Review (1990-92), and a member of several Ministerial Legislation Committees including Health; Tourism, Sport and Racing; and Justice and Corrective Services (1990-92).

With her appointment on 24 September 1992 as Minister for the Environment and Heritage, Molly Robson became the fifth woman (and second ALP woman) to become a minister in the Queensland Parliament. She is the first woman to hold this portfolio in Queensland. Her maiden speech in the Parliament was made on International Women's Day (8 March 1990) and she, together with some of the other women, appeared wearing purple suffragette sashes. It covers a range of topics, especially those relating to the Springwood electorate, to consumer affairs, and material relating to women:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Ms ROBSON (Springwood): ... Honourable members are all familiar with the method used by corporations to control women. They try to convince women that they should always -

- look gorgeous;
- keep slim;
- be a "perfect" mother;
- keep the husband/lover happy;
- remain virtuous and gracious; and
- be pure of heart - after all, we are the role models of society.

Of course, these criteria preclude women from any activity that includes raising your voice, swearing or expressing strong opinion. So politics and the board room are definitely out.

... Women have so much to offer in terms of balance, and I often find myself shaking my head in amazement at the resistance that women encounter

when they try to advance towards positions of power. Resistance comes from many quarters and in many forms and guises. Some men feel very threatened by the prospect of women in powerful or decision-making roles, yet they happily let women run their homes and their families.

... Often, women's work in the home is described as not real work but a form of leisure. Yet women employ a multiplicity of skills in their work. They coordinate the following functions: companion, counsellor, financial manager, buying officer, teacher, nurse, chef, nutritionist, decorator, cleaner, driver, child-care supervisor, social secretary and recreation officer.

... They are expected to have unlimited drive and the strongest sense of responsibility. They must be independent, self-motivated and be able to work in isolation without supervision. They must be skilled in the management of people of all ages and be able to work under stress for long periods. They must be able to communicate on a range of topics with people of all ages, including teachers, doctors, dentists, tradespeople, business people, teenagers, children and public servants. They must have warmth, love, imagination, sensitivity and understanding, since they are primarily responsible for the emotional and mental well-being of the family team. Women do all the above for no wages, no sick leave, no workers' compensation, no long service leave and no superannuation; but someone has to do it.

... I want to see things change for women. I want to see our State and nation make full use of this economic resource that we are simply wasting. I want to see true democracy at work by seeing women at work in this House. A true democracy can exist only when the composition of Parliament reflects the community, that is, men, women, young, old and middle-aged of all creeds and persuasions.

I make no apology for my claims that women have been poorly treated and manipulated to fit the needs of society rather than the needs of women themselves. I resent the waste of talent and resources which we have thrown away by deterring women's access to decision-making roles in business, government and the community. I intend to keep on promoting the causes of women, because it is in the interests of society as a whole that we all recognise and embrace the contributions women want and need to make.

Woman's instinct is to conserve and protect life. Our society needs woman's restraining hand. Man's instinct has been militant since primitive times. It is much easier to fight than to make peace.

I know that our Government takes a much more enlightened approach to women's agendas than did the former Government. Women who were members of that Government - that deity - are on public record as saying that they were never discriminated against in this place or in their party. By my reckoning it follows that, if they were so blind to blatant sexual discrimination, they can have had little cognisance of the real problems of this State and its people. (*QPD*, vol.314, 8/3/90, pp.332-337)

Besides her concerns about equal opportunity in employment, Molly Robson is concerned about women's access to adequate sports funding:

SUPPLY **Financial Statements**

... From 1972 to 1988 women's sport received an average funding level equal to 10 per cent of that received by male-dominated sports. Ten per cent of total funding expenditure was allocated to a sector which represents over 50 per

cent of the population of this State. That is what I call inequity.

The women of Queensland will be pleased to know that not only has this Government recognised the needs of women in sport, but also it has allocated an amount of \$100,000 in this Budget to establish a women's sport advancement unit. I have chaired a committee which last week presented a comprehensive report to the Minister for Tourism, Sport and Racing on the problems faced by sportswomen in Queensland. (*QPD*, vol.316, 2/10/90, p.3648)

She has spoken on a whole range of other issues too, including the need for language teaching, banning of tobacco advertising in sport, public housing, corrective services and the environment:

SUPPLY Financial Statements

... The changed focus on education is a further breath of fresh air for Queensland families. P. and C. associations will welcome a \$7m increase in funding for basic school equipment, which is a 56 per cent increase, to relieve their fund-raising burdens. A realistic focus on the teaching of languages such as Japanese, Chinese and Indonesian, together with the more traditional German and French, recognises the need to prepare Queensland students for a multicultural society and the economic trends of the future. (*QPD*, vol.316, 2/10/90, p.3648)

ADJOURNMENT Banning of Tobacco Advertising in Sport Sponsorship

The issue that I want to address briefly tonight is the move by the Federal Minister responsible for sport to actually ban tobacco advertising in sport sponsorship. I personally welcome this move.

... I have been involved in consumer movements for years, trying to educate people and tell them the effect that advertising has. For the Tobacco Institute and the tobacco companies to come out and say that the impact of brand advertising in the sporting arena is nil is quite ludicrous. (*QPD*, vol.321, 28/4/1992, p.4608)

SUPPLY Financial Statements

... The reality is that, because of a lack of public housing in Queensland, this State has more than twice its per capita share of all permanent residents of caravan parks in Australia and a heavy reliance on private rental accommodation. The Government's answer to this problem is to budget for capital expenditure on public rental housing of \$210m for 1990-91.

... The Government is not only looking to the construction of additional housing to accommodate Queenslanders but is also undertaking a thorough review of the operation of the former Queensland Housing Commission and its functions. (*QPD*, vol.316, 2/10/90, p.3650)

CORRECTIVE SERVICES AMENDMENT BILL

... Very shortly after I was elected, I visited the Boggo Road women's prison. When I spoke to some of the 84 women who were in that prison, I was appalled to be told that they were in prison for debt-related offences. Anybody who has been inside a prison will understand what I mean when I say that no woman should be put in a prison because she is poor. There are women in the

Boggo Road women's prison who have had to leave their children, their husbands and their families.

... Whether a woman does not pay a fine because she does not want to pay it or because she simply has not got the money to pay it is quite irrelevant. The reality is that she should not be in a prison. (*QPD*, vol.319, 4/9/91, p.818)

ADJOURNMENT

Sexual Offenders Program

I wish to talk further on a matter to which I alluded this morning in question-time, that is, the sexual offenders program that has been under way at the Moreton Correctional Centre. Recently, I had the pleasure to take part in a four-day conference that was held by that centre in which the various strategies for the treatment of sexual offenders in our prisons was addressed. This is a very serious problem. I do not believe that people understand exactly how serious it is.

... We must ask the question why there is such a high rate of sexual offences against women and children in this State and a correspondingly high population of offenders in prison. (*QPD*, vol.318, 9/4/91, p. 6999)

SUPPLY

Financial Statements

One of the issues I personally feel very strongly about is the preservation and protection of the environment. With careful planning and sensitive policies, it is possible for people to live harmoniously in the environment; but it takes the will to recognise and accept that this can happen, and the courage to simply get out and do it. The environment program outlined in the Budget demonstrates clearly that, for the first time in this State, the Government is starting to address the real problems of the twentieth century. An increase of 58 per cent in funding for the Department of Environment and Heritage will be spent on initiating, among other things, recycling schemes, pollution control programs, environmental labelling initiatives and land-care programs throughout rural Queensland, as well as many other urgent measures. (*QPD*, vol.316, 2/10/90, p.3648)

Since becoming Minister for Environment and Heritage on 24 September 1992, Molly Robson's most important achievement has been the *Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act*, which was assented to on 30/9/93:

WET TROPICS WORLD HERITAGE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT BILL

... In this legislation, we set the standard for now and the future. Queensland is the first State to have special legislation to protect a World Heritage area. Coupled with the Wet Tropics Plan, this makes Queensland a world leader in protection and management of World Heritage areas. I do not anticipate that special legislation will be needed for every World Heritage area in Queensland. The Wet Tropics is a special case because of past conflicts, large size and the complexity of tenure and ownership.

... This legislation and the Wet Tropics Plan will not "lock up" the area but provide for its use and enjoyment in a way that does not compromise World Heritage values. There may be selected areas such as habitats for rare or threatened species where access will need to be limited. This is already the

standard management practice in some national parks. On the other hand, our management needs to ensure particular parts of the World Heritage area are not "loved to death" by too many visitors. Sound planning is needed, and will be undertaken.

... The legislation and plan emphasise public involvement in managing the area through cooperative management agreements; consultation and public exhibition of plans; and advisory committees. Local government has a valid, valued and valuable role to play. Our intention is to work closely with local authorities in developing plans. (*QPD*, 27/11/92, p.1257)

Another important Bill that she has discussed in its draft form puts forwards several initiatives for protecting the coastline of Queensland:

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT Draft Coastal Protection Bill

Hon. M.J. ROBSON (Springwood- Minister for Environment and Heritage), by leave: For the information of honourable members, I wish to present the Coastal Protection Bill 1993: Draft for Public Consultation.

...We have a commitment to ensuring coastal management which protects key areas, guarantees environmentally responsible uses and provides for ecologically sustainable development. To that end, the key initiatives in this draft Bill are -

the establishment of a Coastal Protection Policy Advisory Council with a broad advisory role;

the preparation of State and regional coastal management plans; and

the consolidation into a single approval process of the relevant provisions of the Beach Protection Act, the Canals Act and the Harbours Act. (*QPD*, 27/8/93, pp.3935-6)

The ongoing dispute over the medical waste incinerating facility in Brisbane was finally resolved:

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT Ace Waste Disposal Facility, Willawong

Hon. M.J. ROBSON (Springwood) by leave: I wish to inform the House that today I have announced the permanent closure of the two older incinerators operating at the Ace Waste disposal facility at Willawong. These incinerators will be shut permanently from 15 December. (*QPD*, 30/11/93, p.6135)

And the Moreton Bay Strategic Plan was mooted:

APPROPRIATION BILL (NO.2)

The Moreton Bay Strategic Plan to balance conservation and development over the bay and islands will be adopted soon. A zoning plan will be developed for this important marine area and funds have been made available for residents, users and commercial interests to have their say. (*QPD*, 11/11/92, p.398)

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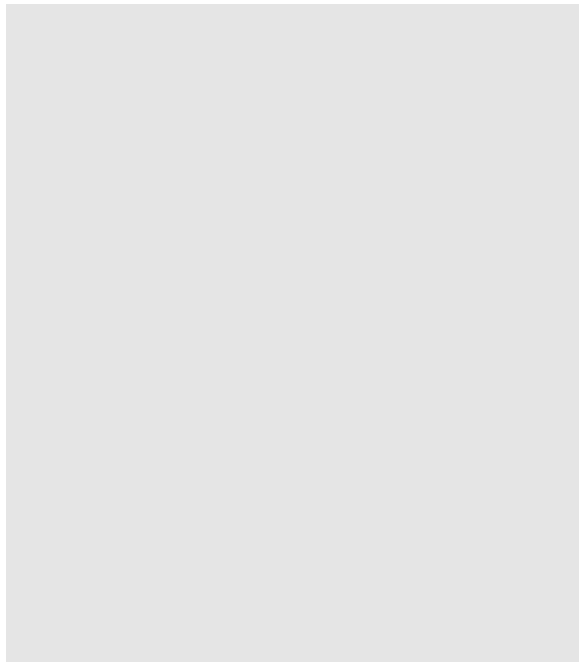
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JUDITH CAROLINE SPENCE



... I firmly believe that the election of nine women to this Chamber will also help make this Parliament more representative. When we consider women make up 51 per cent of the Queensland population, it is extraordinary that it has taken over 129 years for women to achieve anything approaching collective representation in Queensland politics... (QPD, vol.314, 7/3/90, p.266.)

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY - ELECTORATE OF MOUNT GRAVATT - 2.12.1989-

PERSONAL DETAILS

Judith Spence was born in Brisbane on 19 May 1957, the daughter of private detective Barry Johnstone Spence and Gwenneth Anne Bischoff, a secretary.

Educated at state schools in Brisbane, she obtained a BA from Griffith University and a Diploma of Teaching from the Mount Gravatt CAE. Subsequently she taught English and history as a secondary school teacher at Calen, Woodridge, Beenleigh and Browns Plains high schools during the period 1978-89.

On 14 April 1978 Judith Spence married a hotel manager Heinz Jurgen Emil Peter Beierer. They have two sons. She is Church of England by religion.

Judith Spence is a member of various organisations such as Amnesty International, Parents and

Citizens Association, and theatre societies, and is president of the Narbethong Association for Blind and Visually Impaired Youth. Tennis, swimming, politics, community affairs, and family are among her interests.

She joined the ALP in 1985 and has been president of the Mount Gravatt branch of the ALP as well as a delegate to the ALP State Council. She was preselected for the seat of Mount Gravatt for the 1989 general election.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

At the 1986 election the conservative parties polled 65.34% of the first preference votes between them, and the National Party won the seat comfortably with Liberal Party preferences. In 1989 Judith Spence won with 50.3% of first preference votes which represented a massive swing of more than 16% to the ALP. She increased her majority by a further 6.13% at the 1992 general election.

Since entering the Parliament she has been a member of the Parliamentary Works Committee (1990-92), and was appointed its chairman on 10 November 1992. She thus became the first woman in Australia to chair a Parliamentary Public Works Committee. The committee has published twelve reports, as at 28 April 1994, since she became chairperson and include such issues as the Queensland Centre for Advanced Technologies, the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre, and the Cairns Convention Centre.

In her maiden speech to Parliament she dealt with a range of topics such as child care, the crime rate, retirement villages, her electorate, and gave her views on equal opportunities for women:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Ms SPENCE (Mt Gravatt) ... Women representatives in this Government will help to strengthen the nurturing principle which dictates that the greatest attention should be devoted to those in greatest need. This suggests not only a different distribution of social resources but also a different response to issues such as the environment, cultural expression and the law. Modification of the public agenda by women active in the formal political arena will be part of the broader economic and social changes that will influence the lives of Queenslanders in the 1990s.

The increased participation of women in higher education and the paid work force, combined with smaller family units, have brought tremendous changes this century to all countries of the Western World. These changes have freed many women, whilst imposing upon many others the increasing burden of the double shift. But was it not always thus? The conservatives in Australian politics keep harking back to "the good old days" when women remained in the home tending the hearth, children and husband, but such a vision belittles women's role throughout history.

While managing all of the former, women have also been farmers, cottage manufacturers, healers, labourers and much more. The freedoms and rights which women have achieved this century should make the burden of the double shift easier, not more onerous.

I am pleased to represent a party which, after many years of soul searching, has come to accept this challenge. This Labor Government will consider the implications for women in all its policies. I am confident this Government will ensure that Queensland women are guaranteed access to services, equity, a rightful role in decision-making and, above all, their rights as citizens.

We are committed to establishing a women's policy unit to advise Government and to liaise between departments on programs affecting women. This Government is also committed to anti-discrimination legislation and the repeal of any legislation which discriminates against women.

That the demand for quality child-care is placed firmly on the political agenda of every Labor Government in this country is a testament to the role played by women in politics. Few would disagree that child-rearing should be the responsibility of both parents and the community generally and the complex demands of children should be met through programs which complement the parent. As child-care benefits both the child and the adult, all adults, whether in paid or unpaid work, should have access to care for their children.

Society can no longer expect that child-rearing and unpaid welfare work will automatically be done by women. The State has the responsibility to provide quality, affordable child-care not as a welfare service but as a micro-economic necessity for its long-term economic well-being. (*QPD*, vol.314, 7/3/90, pp.266-271)

In fact Judith Spence has probably made more speeches in the Parliament which relate to women's issues than any other member. A recurring theme is domestic violence:

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (FAMILY PROTECTION) AMENDMENT BILL

... Domestic violence refers to a whole range of behaviours, including intimidation, harassment, rape, destruction of property and assault. It is not merely an argument between spouses that got out of hand, it is the manifestation of a wrong belief that one person has the right to control and exercise power over another. The personal costs for the victims of domestic violence are great: injury, isolation, loneliness, poverty, low self-esteem, depression, fear and helplessness. The victims of domestic violence - apart from the spouse - include children, extended family and relatives, work associates, neighbours and the whole community. Let us not underestimate the seriousness of what we call domestic violence. This year, in Queensland, six women have already been killed by their spouses. Some were shot, some strangled and some stabbed. Last year, a friend of mine was shot by her estranged husband. She and her family are still suffering from the effects of that shooting, in which she was injured and her boyfriend fatally shot. Domestic violence in this State affects more than just the victim. Not all acts of violence will result in death, but all will cause human suffering. The level and amount of violence experienced by couples can escalate to more serious incidents. If we ignore the violence and hope that it will go away, violent relationships will not get better. (*QPD*, 4/8/92, p.6010)

She believes that some magistrates do not take domestic violence seriously:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Domestic Violence

If I were to drive across a double white line, I would be given an on-the-spot fine greater than the \$50 or \$100 fine that this man has been given for threatening his family. Police officers have told me that a magistrate has fined one man \$5 for breaking a restraining order and that \$50 or \$100 fines are quite normal. This is despite the fact that magistrates have the power to impose 12 month prison sentences or fines of up to \$2,400. It is no wonder that police do not like attending domestic violence disputes, helping women take out protection orders or following up breaches of these orders if, after all their time and effort, the offending law-breaker receives less than a speeding fine as punishment. Why are some magistrates not being more sympathetic? Why are some not treating domestic violence disputes more seriously? Perhaps they, like the rest of the community, do not see the seriousness of the problem. (*QPD*, vol.318, 21/5/91, p.7552)

She speaks out very strongly against all forms of discrimination:

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL

The dramatic difference between the position of men and women in the work force reflects much more than the mere preferment of male employees by individual employers, whether it be deliberate or inadvertent. It reflects what is described as systemic or structural discrimination. Sex discrimination has played such an integral part in the history of our work force that it is built into its structure. To what extent will this anti-discrimination legislation change that picture? In the short term, perhaps only a little; however, in other States, anti-discrimination boards have educated and changed community attitudes generally, and decided cases have also performed an educative role.

By opposing this legislation, the National Party and the Liberal Party are showing all Queenslanders their true colours. Their "I'm all right Jack, so I don't care about the rest of you" attitude is not representative of Australian cultural or history and will guarantee that they have no chance of climbing out of the political doldrums that they presently experience. They offend every woman in Queensland by their opposition to this legislation. They offend every trade unionist, every homosexual, every disabled person, every Aborigine and every Asian - they offend them all. (*QPD*, vol.321, 3/12/91, p.3574)

She criticised the Federal Opposition's policy document for the 1993 election, *Fightback*, for being discriminatory:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

The *Fightback* proposal favours the wealthy and would destroy equal access for all students to university. It is blatantly discriminatory and elitist. It is very clear to me who would suffer most from the *Fightback* package. It is people who depend on social security. It is young people, people with learning and other disabilities, migrant people, farmers in rural communities, the elderly, the sick and, most importantly, women. For women, especially in Queensland, whether at

home or at work, Fightback is a throwback. It is a perverse, reactionary, unjust, anti-feminist document which deservedly will keep the coalition out of office for another three years. (*QPD*, 3/3/93, p.2007)

and points out the hidden discrimination that can occur when women take maternity leave:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST
Maternity Leave

... I give the example of a bank employee investigating the maternity leave provisions offered by her employer. The personnel office proudly explained that maternity leave - unpaid, of course - was offered by the bank. She then queried what would happen to her company car should she take maternity leave. This bank, being typical of most banks, had so few women in senior positions that such an occasion had never arisen. Less proudly, the personnel office admitted that the company car would have to be returned during the period of maternity leave. The woman then queried what would happen to the company car if during that maternity leave she became ill and transferred over to sick leave. After checking, somewhat ashamedly the personnel office agreed that technically speaking she would be entitled to the use of the car during that sick leave. However, the real shock came when she was told that her special home loan mortgage rate, a perk for bank employees, would also have to be suspended during the period of maternity leave - and this is not to mention superannuation, recreation leave and so on.

It is a sad state of affairs when one is financially better off being sick than being on maternity leave. Not only are women not paid for maternity leave but also in many public sectors they are forced to take six weeks unpaid leave before the birth. In Queensland's State public service, a woman will be forced into this position even though her job is a sedentary one and even though she may feel perfectly well.

(*QPD*, vol.318, 16/7/91, pp.36-37)

Judith Spence is especially critical of the harsh way the law treats prostitution compared with the comparative leniency shown to what she regards as more serious offences:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
Women, Sentences Imposed

... If the general public has trouble coming to terms with the fact that Don Lane, who held an office of great responsibility, abused his position by misappropriating vast amounts of public money and received a 12-month sentence whereas a brothel madam, who gave free sex to four CIB detectives, effectively received the same sentence as Lane, then people should also be aware that the law of prostitution plays a double game with women. In the main, men are not arrested and prosecuted for approaching women and suggesting that they engage in sexual intercourse for payment of a fee. The law penalises the woman who sells her tools of trade in a transaction that might enable her to control her own income and her own sexuality. The law relating to women has been drawn up with reference to the way in which men define women, that is, as wretched

whores who are responsible for their ability to lead men into committing offences against them... (*QPD*, vol.316, 23/10/90, p.4004)

Her great concern for human dignity and human rights is further expressed by her ongoing commitment to Amnesty International, and she was the inaugural chairperson of the Parliamentary Amnesty Group:

PARLIAMENTARY AMNESTY GROUP
Human Rights Violations, Uganda

Mr Speaker, this is the third year that the Parliamentary Amnesty Group has moved a motion in this House. In 1990, we moved a motion against the human rights abuses in Sri Lanka. In 1991, we moved a motion against the human rights abuses in Mexico, and this year we move a motion against the human rights abuses in Uganda. Despite all the past turmoils in the Queensland Parliament, I am pleased that the tradition of moving a motion on behalf of Amnesty International continues and that human rights violations halfway around the world give Queensland politicians something on which to agree. (*QPD*, 27/11/92, p.1332)

The final extract from her speeches illustrates how Judy Spence recently had cause to state her position on what she believed to be patronisation of her as a female member of Parliament:

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS
Amendment to rule of practice No.10

Ms SPENCE: I want to share with honourable members something that happened to me on the weekend. I had the great privilege to share a platform with the member for Clayfield.

Mrs Woodgate: Privilege?

Ms SPENCE: Yes. We were speaking at a conference attended by academics and the like assessing the performance of this Government in the last three years. I think the member for Clayfield made the fatal mistake of saying that he enjoyed sharing such stages with me because I was one of the prettiest members of Parliament. I am sure that the member Clayfield was well meaning and no doubt he was trying to flatter me with those remarks but he did not -

An honourable member interjected.

Ms SPENCE: Nor was he honest. However, he did not. In fact, I think that what he did by that statement was to trivialise me.

Mr Bredhauer: Patronise you.

Ms SPENCE: And patronise me. I trust that my election to this place was not dependent on good looks or the lack of them and that it was not a beauty contest. Let us face it and look around at us all. For the member of Clayfield to trivialise me by describing me in that way rather than any of the other hundreds of words he could have chosen to describe a colleague and a politician was, in fact, very important. Words are what we are talking about today - eliminating a set of very archaic words that say a lot about our past but nothing at all about our future...

Mr FitzGerald: You still use the title "Mrs" - archaic, individual, independent. **Ms SPENCE:** Actually, no, I do not. I use the title of "Ms", and that says a lot about me, too. (*QPD*, 11/5/93, p.2587)

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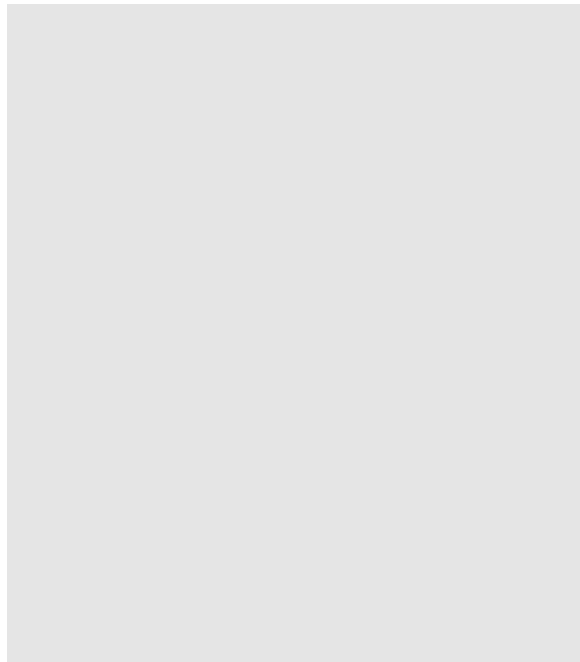
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MARGARET ROSEMARY WOODGATE



Queensland's recent history has been marred by the worst drought in living humankind's memory. Honourable members such as me who have travelled around the State and talked to the average person in the street realise what emotional and financial hardship the drought has created for rural Queensland.

... The fact that we live down here does not mean that we do not know what other people are suffering. We talk to people. We have a bit of heart. (QPD, 5/10/93, p.4637).

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY - ELECTORATE OF PINE RIVERS - 2.12.89-19.9.92
ELECTORATE OF KURWONGBAH - 19.9.92-

PERSONAL DETAILS

Margaret Woodgate was born in Brisbane on 1 September 1935, the daughter of a shipping and tally clerk, Lawrence Henderson, and Winifrid Mary Rout.

She was educated at the Holy Cross convent at Woolloowin, the Queen of Apostles convent at Enoggera, and at All Hallows Convent. When she left school she worked for the Commonwealth Bank, and on 25 May 1957 married a Telecom senior technical officer Leo Joseph Woodgate. Margaret Woodgate has two daughters and a son, and is Roman Catholic by religion.

She is/has been a member of various organisations including Greenpeace, the Fraser Island

Defender's Organisation (FIDO), Amnesty International, the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), the Pine Rivers Fire Brigade Board, and president of the Pine Rivers Welfare Association (1988-89). Her interests include music, reading and fishing.

Margaret Woodgate has a local government background and was a Pine Rivers Shire Councillor and delegate to the Queensland Local Government Conference (1985-88). She held the post of electorate secretary to federal members of parliament Elaine Darling, Dean Wells and Michael Lavarch, and became Dean Wells' personal assistant when he moved into State politics.

She joined the ALP in 1979 and has served in various capacities including branch president, branch secretary, and as a delegate to the Federal Division Executive, the Electorate Executive Committee and the Municipal Executive Council.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

She won preselection over three male candidates for the right to contest the seat of Pine Rivers at the 1989 general election, The conservative parties had polled 60.57% of first preference votes at the previous election, which the National Party had won with the aid of Liberal Party preferences. However, they could manage only 43.73% in 1989 and Margaret Woodgate won comfortably with 53.39% of first preference votes. Pine Rivers was subsequently redistributed and became the new seat of Kurwongbah. At the 1992 election Margaret Woodgate polled 57.17% of first preference votes.

Since her election to the Parliament she has served on the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee (1990-92), and as a member of the Public Works Committee from November 1992. In May 1994, she was elected as Chairman of Estimates Committee F (Departments of Transport; Lands; and Administrative Services). In addition, she serves on several Ministerial Legislation Committees including Minerals and Energy, Administrative Services, and Police and Emergency Services. On 1 March 1990 she was appointed to the panel of Temporary Chairmen, a position she held till 23 August 1991.

Margaret Woodgate's maiden speech to the Parliament sets out her agenda clearly:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Mrs WOODGATE (Pine Rivers) ... The name "Pine Rivers" conjures up visions of the North Pine River and the South Pine River meandering their lazy ways through sleepy dairy farms, delightful picnic spots from Dayboro to Dohles Rocks and, to some of us, weekends of yesteryear spent dangling a fishing line from the banks of the North Pine River at Petrie in search of that elusive summer whiting. The reality is quite the reverse.

The devastation that has befallen the river banks, the destruction of mangroves in many areas and the threat to fish habitats are matters of shame and regret. Gravel mining has been allowed in the rivers for many years and in some areas the damage cannot be rectified. Previous conservative Governments have turned deaf ears to the pleas of both the Pine Rivers Shire Council and the local wildlife groups to assess the environmentally serious problem where mining

continues. In the neighbouring electorate of Murrumba, my colleague the Honourable the Attorney-General and honourable member for Murrumba has, on many occasions, drawn to the attention of the previous Government the legalised vandalism being perpetrated by on-river mining of the North Pine River in his electorate.

I will be asking that the subject of the mining of our once beautiful Pine Rivers be considered as a matter of priority by our Government and, in view of the increased industrialisation occurring upstream, I have already requested the Department of the Environment to advise me whether environmental standards in relation to those historic rivers are being met.

It is pleasing to note that the people of Pine Rivers, in common with Mr and Mrs Australia, are becoming more environmentally conscious. The recycling booklet published by the Australian Labor Party during the election campaign proved to be very popular with my constituents. At every house I door-knocked and at every street information booth staffed, I was inundated with requests for copies of the booklet. I read recently that until just last year - 1989 - the "environment and planet earth" was like the battered wife in a violent marriage. As neighbours, we all knew what was going on but we turned a blind eye to it all for the usual reasons: we did not think there was anything we could do about it; we did not want to get involved and, worse, it was none of our business. Happily, attitudes have changed and, to Mr and Mrs Average, being green now means more than feeling seasick or suffering an attack of jealousy.

I am happy to report that the buzz phrase, "Thinking globally, acting locally," is being put into practice in Pine Rivers. People are trying, albeit in a small way, to turn words into action. Environmental watchdog groups, such as the Mount Nebo Environmental Protection Association and the Dayboro Environmental Group, are playing their part in keeping their peers fully informed of any matters of environmental concern, and they are preaching the gospel according to Dr David Suzuki.

... Changes in society over the past 20 years have greatly increased the vulnerability of the family unit. Twenty years ago, great concern was being expressed about the weakness of the nuclear family - mum, dad and the kids - to cope with the stresses of rearing a child in a modern society. It was said that such a nuclear family lacked the support of the extended family - the grandparents, aunts and uncles were often miles away - and the nuclear family had to struggle on its own. Today, increasingly the family is not mum, dad and the kids, but just mum and the kids or dad and the kids. Among women between 25 and 29 years of age, there are now fewer marriages than de facto relationships, and these relationships are lasting, on average, less than two years. A third of all marriages now end in divorce.

What does all this mean in terms of human suffering? What is happening out there in the community? The neighbourhood centre social worker is finding that a large proportion of his time is taken up working with parents who are so stressed that they are not coping, or are barely coping with their role as parents. He is receiving desperate cries for help from parents who are on the verge of abusing their children physically, or who have abused them both physically and emotionally. Mothers are pleading for help with parenting their children; their own parenting being so deficient that they do not know how to parent their own children. A mother who was severely neglected and abused as a child cannot cope with her teenage children who are reacting to her deficient knowledge of

parenting skills by behaviour which pushes her to despair and violent behaviour. Story after story could be related of parents who are so stressed that they are desperate. There is no-one who can relieve their stress or help them with the skills and understanding that parenting requires. As a result, children are being abused and neglected and parents are breaking down under the pressure.

... I want to see Queensland take its place at the top of the tree as an exporting State. I want to see Queensland's education system on a par with other States in Government funding at State level and, more importantly, in the finished product. I want to see members of Queensland's police force stand proud among members of the community as the respected guardians of law and order. Last, but certainly not least, I want to see the Queensland Parliament give more than lip-service to the Westminster system of Government. The previous Government made a mockery of, and thumbed its nose at, the principles of Westminster. It is not surprising, therefore, that two out of the past three National Party Premiers had no understanding of the doctrine of the separation of powers.

... During the election campaign, members of the Labor Party promised that Queensland would once again be a State of which all Queenslanders could be proud; corruption-free; a State with good economic growth; a State with a commitment to protecting our heritage and environment; a State proud of its law and order record. As a Government, it is now our task to turn those promises into reality. Now is the time for action. There is an old jungle saying, "The Gods do not favour those who wait for fruit to fall from the tree into their open mouths." Mr Deputy Speaker, we will shake the tree. (*QPD*, vol.314, 7/3/90, pp.254-9)

Margaret Woodgate spoke assertively on the issue of decriminalising homosexual acts between consenting adults in private:

CRIMINAL CODE AND ANOTHER ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Mrs WOODGATE: Mr Speaker -

Mr Booth: Stand up and be counted now.

Mrs WOODGATE: I am standing up and I am proud to be counted. In rising to speak in support of this Bill before the House, let me first say that in all the years - there have been many - that I have read and followed with interest parliamentary debates both in the State and Federal Parliaments, I cannot recall any Bill that has been the subject of and has attracted so much ill-informed, ill-founded, ill-advised, illogical, illicit, mistaken, misleading, mischief-making, misinformed, misconceived and mischievous innuendo and, quite frankly, incorrect argument, comment and debate as has this Bill that we are debating tonight. One important misunderstanding which needs to be corrected right at the outset is the mistaken belief by certain sections of the community that this Government, with this Bill, is legalising homosexuality... (*QPD*, vol.317, 28/11/90, pp.5498-6001)

Margaret Woodgate's speeches show that she supports affirmative action and equal employment opportunities for women, as she demonstrates in the following denunciation of *Fightback* as it affected women:

ADJOURNMENT
Effect of the Hewson Tax Package on Women

Tonight I want to speak briefly about how the Hewson tax package will affect women. Women workers will be among the worst affected victims of the Hewson consumption tax package. As well as the extra burden it would impose on working people, the package proposes to cut out Government activities which have broad community support because they are especially designed to help women overcome the everyday problems they face at work. These programs include the Affirmative Action Agency and two special programs in the Department of Industrial Relations.

The Affirmative Action Agency was set up by the Keating Government to ensure that equal employment is a practical goal and not just another platitude. It polices and reports to Parliament on the equal employment performances of all workplaces in the private sector with more than 100 employees and all higher education institutions. Public sector operations other than higher education institutions have to report directly to the Government on their equal opportunity results. The agency plays an important role in advising business on how to implement best practice affirmative action policies, receiving more than 2500 inquiries from business in the past year alone.

The Hewson consumption tax package proposes that the agency should be abolished but without any impact on the legislative guarantees of equal employment opportunity.

... Women epitomise the employees in weak bargaining positions who would be coerced out of the protection of the award system and into the private contracts favoured by Hewson and Howard. They could be forced into a situation in which they have neither unions nor tribunals to protect them. They would not have the protection of national wage cases. Their only protection would be a minimum wage which would be lower than the current lowest award rate. This would be a tragedy for women in all walks of Australian working life. It would overturn all the work achieved over the past nine months under the Government/ACTU Accord. It is a fundamental tenet of the Accord that the maintenance of a strong award system, with minimum wages and conditions reviewed and adjusted over time in national wage cases, is absolutely necessary to justice for women and other disadvantaged workers. The past decade has seen the Labor government achieve unprecedented reform for Australian women with Labor recognising that women from all ages and backgrounds must be given real choices and equal opportunity in a fair and compassionate society. (*QPD*, 23/2/93, pp.1489-91)

Nor does she lack a touch of humour even when dealing with difficult and emotive issues.

PROSTITUTION LAWS AMENDMENT BILL

Mrs WOODGATE: ... During 1991, it seemed that the matter of prostitution took up the lion's share of my parliamentary duties. I remember remarking at one stage to my husband that I knew all about the expression, "Join the Navy and see the world", but that nobody had bothered to inform me about -

Mr Santoro interjected.

Mr SPEAKER: Order! The member for Clayfield!

Mrs

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WOODGATE: Empty vessels make the most sound. I repeat that I remember remarking at one stage to my husband that I knew all about the old adage "Join the Navy and see the world", but nobody ever bothered to tell me about "Join the Parliament and see the brothels." But we did. The decisions made by the committee members were not easily reached.

Mr Santoro: We all stuck together.

Mrs WOODGATE: We sure did. I believe that we approached the task at hand with open minds. In the beginning, I believed that it would be very difficult to come up with the right decision - legalise, decriminalise, or whatever. But, in the end, I found that there was no choice other than to recommend against the major recommendation of the CJC. Put simply, our task and that of the commission was to investigate whether by regulating prostitution through the establishment of legal brothels, corruption and the influence of organised crime - which we claimed go hand in hand with illegal brothels - could be eliminated or, at best, minimised. (*QPD*, 24/11/92, pp.886-7)

She has spoken on many occasions about environmental issues such as recycling, waste disposal, landcare and heritage. She is a member of the Premier's Rural and Northern Taskforce and perforce has travelled extensively throughout Queensland. The following is a typical example:

**SUPPLY
Estimates**

Land care occupies an important place in the range of environmental issues. Land care emphasises the responsibility of human beings as active participants to manage the complex ecosystems of the land in order to keep the soil healthy and productive. Those systems, land care recognises, are essential to human survival. We depend on our land for many things - for the food we eat, the clothes we wear and the trees which we use to provide housing. To the environmentally aware, land care means acknowledging the role of the working farmer as custodian of the land and as an integral part of the land's living cycle. To the practical farmer, environmental considerations are intrinsic to the work. Overcropping, overstocking, excessive vegetation clearance, failure to respect the soil's needs to breathe and harbour the myriad micro-organisms that live in it - all result in loss of productivity. (*QPD*, vol.317, 27/1/90, p.5313)

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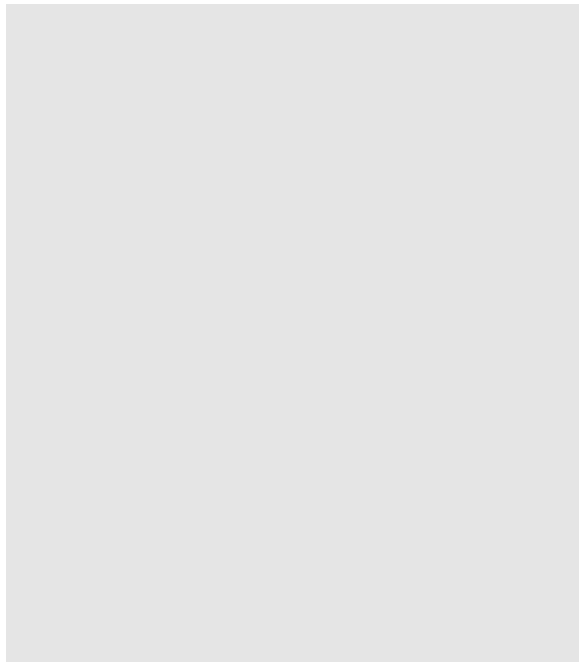
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JOAN MARY SHELDON



The grave under representation of women in our Parliament and in Parliaments across Australia is a scandal, yet it receives scant regard. Despite our importance and our sheer number, the representation receives about the same level of consideration as the representation of very small minorities such as Aborigines or ethnic groups. (QPD, 26/4/94, p.7613).

LIBERAL PARTY - ELECTORATE OF CALOUNDRA - (BY-ELECTION) 28.7.1990-

PERSONAL DETAILS

Joan Sheldon was born in Bundaberg on 29 April 1943, the daughter of pharmacist Leo John Dunn, and Eileen Veronica O'Donnell, a registered nurse.

She was educated at St Bernadette's primary school and Soutirous College before proceeding to the University of Queensland, where she gained a Diploma of Physiotherapy, and then on to London where she obtained a Licentiate at Trinity College.

Joan Sheldon conducted a private physiotherapy practice in Brisbane (1979-84) and moved it to Caloundra in 1984. She is a member and past president of the Queensland Chapter of Private Practitioners' Group and a member of the Australian Physiotherapy Association (APA). She founded the Sunshine Coast branch of the Arthritis Foundation, was past president of the Caloundra Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and is a committee member of the Caloundra

Arts and Crafts Council. She was the APA (Qld) nominee to the medico Legal Advisory Board at the Medico-Legal Centre, Bond University, and was a lecturer at the Third International Physiotherapy Conference in Hong Kong. She has produced a publication entitled *Medico-Legal Factors affecting the Practice of Physiotherapy today*.

In addition, Joan Sheldon is the patron of many Sunshine Coast sports and community organisations, a member of Caloundra Zonta Club and vice president of the National Council of Women. Brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, she married a solicitor John Sheldon on 19 February 1966, and has three sons.

Joan Sheldon joined the Liberal Party in 1972 and is a member of the state executive. She has served as chairperson, member and office holder in a number of branches, as a delegate to state conferences, and is a past executive member of the State Women's Council.

Upon the retirement from parliament of former premier Mike Ahern, Joan Sheldon was preselected from seven nominees for the seat of Landsborough which she won on preferences at the by-election in July 1990 after gaining 30.53% of first preference votes. The seat was changed to Caloundra in the 1992 redistribution and Joan Sheldon won again on preferences, this time with 34.56% of the first preference votes. Caloundra, however, is a more marginal seat than was the old seat of Landsborough, and the ALP increased its vote from 19.12% in 1990 to 44.44% in 1992.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

Joan Sheldon is only the third woman Liberal member to be elected to the Queensland Parliament, and the first from outside Brisbane. When she was elected Leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party on 11 November 1991, she became the first woman to lead a political party in Queensland and the first to lead a Liberal Party in Australia.

Joan Sheldon has been a member of the Parliamentary Services Commission since 10 November 1992, a member of the Standing Orders Committee since 26 November 1991, a member of the Select Committee of Subordinate Legislation from 9 April to 26 November 1991, and deputy Coalition Leader since 2 November 1992.

In addition, she has been Opposition Shadow Treasurer and Spokesperson for the Arts since November 1992; Liberal Party Spokesperson on Trade and Economic Development; Public Administration; the Arts; and Women's Affairs (1991-92); and on Health; Family Services and Aboriginal and Island Affairs (1990-91).

In her maiden speech to the Parliament she emphasised concerns about such areas as health, education, adoption, the economy and other issues which she later pursues in the parliament.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

... Because of the greying of Australia, 25 per cent of health expenditure is directed to those aged 75 and over who make up only 3.8 per cent of the

population. Two-thirds of Australia's health expenditure is on those aged 60 and over. The rapid advancement of medical technology is having a major financial impact on medicine today. Society is facing changing patterns of disease. Expenditure to combat the mounting AIDS epidemic will cost Australia \$77m for this year alone. Mammography screening for early detection of breast cancer will need funding of \$14.7m this year.

... The great socialist experiment of, firstly, Medibank and then Medicare has failed. The answer to this health dilemma is privatisation, whilst retaining a publicly funded system for those incapable of providing for themselves. No Government can provide cheap, readily accessible first-class health care.

Society has a responsibility to see that the aged and infirm, the chronically ill, the youth and the mentally ill are adequately cared for. Public funding must be readily available for the important facets of health such as education and research. Quality of care must be pursued; the care of the individual is paramount.

... There is an increasing community awareness of the special needs of women in health care. Prevention is always better than cure. Nowhere is this more evident than in the management of osteoporosis, a crippling disorder involving loss of bone density caused by lack of calcium absorption due to hormonal imbalance at and after menopause.

Education of health-care givers and women themselves in hormone replacement therapy, diet and general fitness will decrease the incidence of this disease dramatically. All women approaching menopause should be encouraged to attend a mammography clinic to detect early breast cancer. This service should be provided for rural women as readily as for city-dwellers.

... Aboriginal health care, particularly that of Aboriginal children, needs imaginative and detailed attention. A large number of Queensland's welfare dollars goes to the Aboriginal community. The health dollar is not being spent effectively or efficiently. No child in Australia - white or black - should suffer from inadequate health care, yet the incidence of death and disease amongst Aboriginal children is a Federal and State disgrace.

... Energy provision needs to be privatised. Australia has no choice; it is going bankrupt. Our own inimitable Federal Treasurer has told his fellow countrymen, and the world at large, that Australia is a banana republic, but he has done nothing to remedy that fact. He manages the plantation, fiddling with French clocks while the fruit goes rotten.

... Wealth will be generated from the people who take advantage of this information revolution. As a nation, we need to be smarter. Bob Hawke has said that. To do this we need to foster higher study in terms of taking advantage of economic opportunities. I shall be seeking in my electorate the establishment of a university that will educate people to look at the East/Asian sector from a market point of view for Australia. It will have an Asian/Pacific centre to study the culture and language of our would-be trading partners. We should be educating our children to think globally, talk regionally and act locally.

... There is a real need to support the push for micro-economic reforms in order to enhance productivity and efficiency. (*QPD*, vol.316, 2/10/90, pp.3677-83)

She demonstrated early in her parliamentary career that she is prepared to vote for what she considers right and just when she became one of only two (the other being Denver Beanland)

Opposition members to vote with the Government on the Criminal Code and another Act Amendment Bill 1990, which decriminalised homosexual acts between consenting adults in private. (*QPD*, vol.317, 28/11/90, p.5515.)

Joan Sheldon makes it clear that she will not tolerate the denigration of women:

ADJOURNMENT
Sexist Jokes

I rise tonight to speak on an issue that I consider will cause grave concern to most women in Queensland. I have been handed a fax from the Premier's Department which I am told has been widely circulated within the Premier's Department and to other offices. This document denigrates women, holds them up as sex objects and exposes them to ridicule and innuendo.

I thought our society had progressed from the Dark Ages, from a time when women were basically regarded as non-people by certain members of the male community and when women were regarded as non-equals, as serving a purpose, that being mainly for the gratification of the baser appetites of some men. It would appear I was wrong. In this now enlightened State of Queensland we are told ad nauseam by members of the Goss Labor Government that we as a society are indeed enlightened, that we are being reformed and that women have been liberalised, advanced and given equal opportunities, but yet, from no less a place than the Premier's Department, a page has been circularised of the most filthy, degrading jokes about women - in fact, blonde women - that I have had the misfortune to read. I will table this document in the House.

... Do we have here a case of obvious double standards? The Premier has waxed long and eloquently about affirmative action, women's rights as individuals and recognition of the role of women in our society, yet he presides over a department which indulges in base practices of this sort. Within the Premier's Department is the Women's Policy Unit. I ask: why have such a unit when the Premier's own department is sponsoring this vile, sexist rubbish? (*QPD*, vol.319, 9/10/91, p.1566)

She is not averse to criticising the Parliament when she perceives a problem. She was suspended from the Parliament for refusing to apologise for remarks made in the first instance outside the House on 21 May 1992 and in the second instance in a letter to the *Courier Mail* expressing her views about the competence and impartiality of the Speaker. (*QPD*, vol.322, 16/6/92 pp. 5590-1)

The following extracts from speeches give an indication of Mrs Sheldon's debating style and the issues she has pursued in Parliament to date.

MATTER OF SPECIAL PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
National Party and Liberal Party policies

The Liberal Party will introduce truth in sentencing whereby the minimum sentences handed down by judges will be served in full by the convicted criminals. Those people need to know that we mean business. If criminals are sentenced to prison, they will serve that sentence. The Liberal Party will establish

an independent pollution control authority, free of the influence of politicians and vested interests, and establish a more efficient and streamlined approvals process for development projects by creating a specific unit within the Department of Local Government to expedite the approvals process. The Liberal Party will introduce a one-stop shop for business approvals and review all current laws, regulations, licensing requirements and charges on or applied to Queensland businesses. (*QPD*, vol.322, 5/8/92, p.6144)

SUPPLY Estimates

For some years, women's services appear to have been on the forgotten agenda in any Budget. This year's Budget is no different. Women have special emotional, social and health-related needs. On the coast, and particularly in my electorate, there is a complete lack of women's services. The only staffed centre is the women's crisis centre at Maroochydoore. This centre endeavours to provide counselling and practical help to women suffering crises of all kinds. It needs better facilities and more funding. The staff there - who are mostly voluntary workers - do a wonderful job. They are dedicated; they work long hours; and they often go out voluntarily late at night to help women and children in trouble. Centres of this type are needed in Caloundra, in the railway corridor towns and, generally, in places further up the coast. A high priority should be the provision of funding for women's refuges. (*QPD*, vol.316, 22/11/90, p.5085)

CHILD CARE BILL

In relation to the banning of smoking in child-care centres, I would suggest that this also be extended to family day care centres, particularly as older children would obviously be affected psychologically in this regard by role models. I do wonder, however, who would supervise and carry out the "adequate" sterilisation of linen, face washers, hair brushes, toothbrushes and cups. I agree with the need for regular checks by the department's officers to ensure that these precautions and requirements are adhered to. However, I ask the Minister to state what specific qualifications and experience will be required by these inspectors. Likewise, the screening of staff should be also extended to regular visitors to family day care providers and volunteers for limited hours care. (*QPD*, vol.320, 26/11/90, p.3096)

Daylight Saving

Daylight-saving is an issue of great importance to many Queenslanders and an issue on which most have firm views - most, that is, except the Premier, who has adopted as many positions on how to deal with this issue as there are time zones across Australia. The Liberal Party has made clear its position. Reflecting the views of the great bulk of our constituents, my colleagues and I support daylight-saving. (*QPD*, vol.320, 26/11/91, p.3150).

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AMENDMENT BILL (NO.2)

... The fact that this House is debating this Bill tonight does not alter my

belief that Noel Newnham has been the victim of a vendetta by this Labor Government. Now that events have overtaken the man brought to Queensland as a centrepiece of the police reform process, the Premier is playing a game of Pontius Pilate. He is washing his hands with this Bill and claiming that Mr Newnham is at the mercy of other people in other places. As a public relations gesture, this Bill has been rushed into the House tonight. (*QPD*, vol.322, 19/5/92, p.5034)

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST
City of Brisbane Debt; Unemployment

... As I said in my speech in reply to the Budget, this is the lucky country, and it remains blessed with high rates of interstate migration as a fortunate stimulus to growth and Government revenue. This is a Government obsessed with fighting other people's problems. It is jumping about, twitchy and paranoid, looking under its bed lest debt should be lurking there.

... Is it not time Queenslanders, especially those on dole queues were deigned a response? Is it not time the Goss Government turned its attention away from the bottom line and did something about job creation and private sector stimulus? (*QPD*, 16/11/93, p.5765)

Recently, she said with regard to women representatives in Parliament:

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST
Representation of Women in Parliament

... The grave under-representation of women in our Parliament and in Parliaments across Australia is a scandal, yet it receives scant regard. Despite our importance and our sheer number, the representation of women receives about the same level of consideration as the representation of very small minorities such as Aborigines or ethnic groups. Of course, these groups do require consideration, but I suspect it is much easier to address the concerns of small groups that do not threaten existing power bases than to address or even acknowledge the seriously neglected needs of a majority. (*QPD*, 26/4/94, p.7613)

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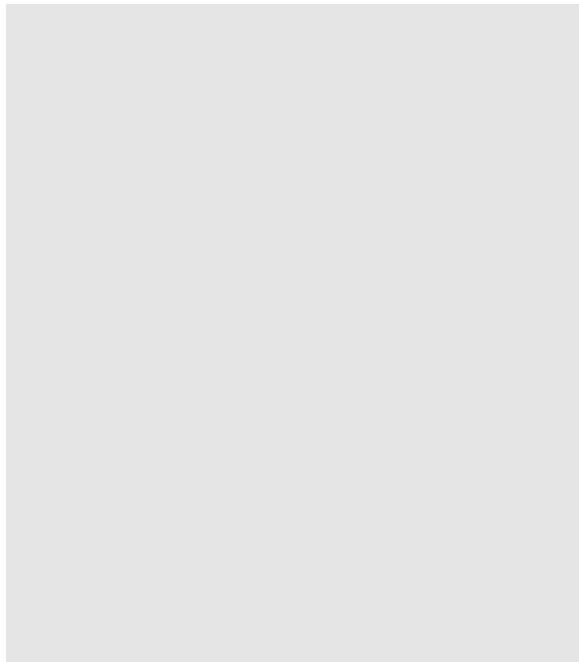
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*Joan Sheldon first appeared in Marilyn
Monroe persona in the Sunday Mail
on 8 December 1991. Later she was shown
as a "tougher" version of the same theme.
(Cartoon kindly supplied by Joan Sheldon)*

MERRI ROSE



Currumbin's environment is a major resource to our most significant industry, tourism. That is why I advocate the development of ecotourism. ... I will continue to support the growth of viable, environmentally responsible industry on the southern Gold Coast. (QPD, 5/11/92, p.143.)

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY - ELECTORATE OF CURRUMBIN - 19 SEPTEMBER 1992-

PERSONAL DETAILS

Merri Rose was born on 24 January 1955 at Kilcoy, Queensland, the daughter of dairy farmer Thomas Hedley Gittins and clerk and political activist Miriam Amanda Mills. She was educated at Kilcoy State Primary School and later at St Rita's College, Clayfield.

In 1972 Merri Rose joined the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, and the following year moved to the Department of Housing and Construction. In 1975 she became the executive secretary to Senator Jim Keefe and subsequently to Senator Margaret Reynolds. Later she was executive secretary to Queensland Minister the Hon. Geoff Smith.

On 18 April 1976, she married a senior computer design engineer, Ray Rose, and has two sons. In 1988 Merri Rose moved to Currumbin Waters on the Gold Coast and is a member of the Friends of Currumbin Environmental Group. She was brought up Roman Catholic.

A member of the ALP at times during the 1970s and 1980s she gained preselection for the seat of Currumbin at the 1992 general election. Merri Rose was senior vice president of the Currumbin ALP branch, a delegate to the McPherson Federal Division Executive, and a delegate to the Currumbin Electoral Executive Committee.

Her interests include swimming, reading, music and walking.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

Merri Rose is one of the few women in Australian State or Federal politics who was preselected unopposed for a winnable seat. She has been a member of the Parliamentary Privileges Committee since 12 November 1992, and a member of various Ministerial Legislation Committees including Education; Environment and Heritage; and Tourism, Sport and Racing. In May 1994 she was appointed to Estimates Committee D.

Merri Rose was given the honour of moving the Address-in-Reply to the Governor's speech on 23 February 1993:

... On many occasions, I have intimated to all honourable members just how vital the tourism industry is to the Currumbin electorate and the Gold Coast. On this point, I am sure that I am in complete agreeance with and have the full support of my parliamentary colleagues representing the other six seats on the Gold Coast strip. Tourism is the single biggest export earner in this country. Fighthback would cruel the tourism industry on the Gold Coast. Neither the Federal coalition nor the State coalition has been able to deny this. Attacking tourism is as good as knocking the wind out of the Gold Coast's, and indeed Queensland's, steady progression towards economic recovery. It is foolish and has become the source of much indignation amongst tourism operators on the Gold Coast. (*QPD*, 23/2/93, pp.1383-4)

The first ALP member to be elected to a Gold Coast seat, Merri Rose shows a great concern for the environment of the area, its educational facilities, small businesses and especially the tourism industry, as she makes clear in her maiden speech. Violence against women and crime in general are particular concerns:

... I intend to put environmental management in Currumbin high on my list of priorities. On the agenda is the monitoring of effluent levels in both the Currumbin and Tallebudgera Creeks with a view to keeping these levels to an absolute minimum. The Goss Labor Government's clean water plan will play an important role in ensuring that this will happen. Under the clean water plan, physical and biological monitoring of the Currumbin and Tallebudgera Creeks will be undertaken for the first time. This will allow potential problem areas in the creeks to be appraised, and local standards and clean-up programs to be quickly adopted. Clean water standards will be created through the Government's forthcoming environment protection Act. The plan to impose tough polluter-pays fines of up to \$1m will see a greater adherence to the standards for clean water that are established. The environment of the southern Gold Coast is perhaps our

most important natural resource. We must preserve it. Currumbin's environment is a major resource to our most significant industry, tourism. That is why I advocate the development of ecotourism. Currumbin encompasses parts of both the Albert and Gold Coast Shires, and borders New South Wales from Point Danger to the western boundary of the parish of Tallebudgera.

... I will continue to support the growth of viable, environmentally responsible industry on the southern Gold Coast. To this end, I welcome lobbying to encourage the growth of the information technology industry on the southern Gold Coast. Information technology is an ideal industry for the future in the Currumbin electorate, as it encourages an expanded and improved skills base in the community, poses no threats to the environment and has a large and diverse market potential. Encouraging the continued growth of business and industry initiatives is the reason why industries consider establishing themselves on the southern Gold Coast rather than in northern New South Wales. The budgeted extension to the services of the Queensland Small Business Corporation's operations on the Gold Coast will see further incentives offered to small businesses.

... It is essential that the future training requirements of the tourism industry in the Currumbin electorate are anticipated and met. The Goss Labor Government has met this challenge. By 1994, 56 extra places will be available in the Associate Diploma of Tourism and Hospitality course and the Coolangatta campus of the Gold Coast Institute of TAFE. By ensuring that the Coolangatta campus of TAFE can cope with local demands for trained workers, we will be in a position to place local skilled unemployed in positions that become available in local industry rather than have workers brought in from elsewhere. These are essential steps to take in addressing the problem of local unemployment.

... Domestic violence and sexual assault continue to be a problem in all areas of Queensland. I will continue to emphasise the Government's role in educating and shaping community attitudes in relation to violence against women in particular. Crime remains a concern of the residents of the Currumbin electorate. The Goss Government has recognised the need to attack crime. An effective example of this is the Safety Audit Scheme, which is a plan to help local communities reduce crime and improve safety. Successful schemes in the Currumbin electorate such as Neighbourhood Watch continue to be assisted by the Goss Government. Other schemes such as the Women's Safety Project and the Household Security Advisory Service will play an important and integral part in reducing crime... (QPD, 5/11/92, pp.143-146)

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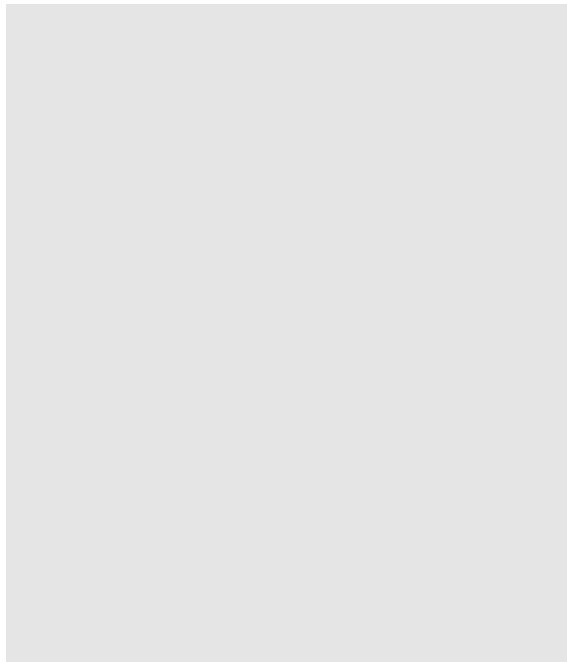
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FIONA STUART SIMPSON



I want to see more women in politics but not just people for the sake of filling a quota. I think any artificial means of pushing women into politics will create resentment... among other women and men. (Weekend Independent, 27 May 1994, p.19)

NATIONAL PARTY - ELECTORATE OF MAROOCHYDORE - 19.9 92-

PERSONAL DETAILS

Fiona Stuart Simpson was born at Sea Lake, Victoria on 18 April 1965, the daughter of primary producer, company director and politician Gordon Leslie Simpson, and Norma Isobel Start. Her father held the seat of Cooroora from 1974 to 1989.

Arriving in Queensland in 1969 Fiona Simpson was educated at the Cooroy and Yandina state schools and at Nambour high school. She subsequently obtained a BA (with majors in Japanese, Journalism and government) from the University of Queensland. In 1983 she was a Rotary exchange student for Japan, whilst in 1989 she won a State Dalgety Award for Excellence in Rural Journalism and was a State finalist for the Anning Barton Memorial Journalism Award.

Fiona Simpson has worked as a freelance journalist and as a casual Japanese interpreter. Her interests include the Christian Outreach Centre, Gospel singing, songwriting, bushwalking, current affairs, politics and tennis.

PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

At twenty-seven Fiona Simpson is the youngest woman to be elected to the Queensland Parliament and the only one to have had a parent who was a former member (Gordon Simpson 1974-89). She has been a member of the Parliamentary Legislation Committee since 10 November 1992, and a Temporary Chairman of Committees since 5 November 1992.

Her maiden speech, part of which is reproduced here, sets the scene for her parliamentary career:

APPROPRIATION BILL (No 2)

Miss SIMPSON (Maroochydore): While I am probably one of the few-if not the only-speakers to have presented a true maiden speech in these hallowed halls, I remember well the characters and history of this Parliament over the last 18 years. There has been a rich tapestry of colourful characters who have contributed to the strength and uniqueness of this State. Queensland is different, and Queenslanders are different. But it is no sin to aim for excellence and not be tied to the philosophical shirt tails of a debauched socialist Canberra.

I was born a Mallee girl and grew up a proud Queenslander. One could hardly be more a Queenslander after being shoved through a 7-foot-high window in the Bellevue when someone's parent forgot the key. That is something that Mick Veivers could not achieve. I am not a cynic. I stand here because, like my colleagues, I have a bright vision for the future. I have a vision of greater things for my Queensland and for my electorate of Maroochydore. If apathy is the enemy, then cynicism is its best mate, and there has never, never been a cynic who has ever changed the world for the better. I believe that children should not have to endanger their lives merely by walking alone to the corner store, and that women and men should not be living in fear in their homes. Our young people should be free to dream dreams and use their God-given abilities to be the best in worthwhile and fulfilling jobs. Our senior citizens need the assurance that we still honour their contribution to society and that they, and their carers, will not be forgotten. As well, let business people -people who risk failure in order to succeed- be hailed as heroes and encouraged to brave new innovative frontiers. If we want to see a community that fights back against spiralling crime and unemployment, then it is time for the prophets of cynicism and mediocrity to take a hike. For too long, socialist Labor Governments in Australia have institutionalised mediocrity through excessive regulation, taxation and an antiquated union movement and industrial system.

... Excessive regulation is another mark of the present socialist Government in Queensland. Building subcontractors must be wondering why the Government hates them so much. I can tell them why. It is because brickies, plumbers, carpenters and all those other trades people are small business people. By the sweat of their brow, they feed themselves and their families and another level of bureaucracy- yes, bureaucracy, which is Queensland's growth industry and is proudly sponsored by the Labor Government at taxpayers' expense. Under Labor, the Premier's staff has increased by 74 per cent and the Cabinet staff has increased by 2 000 per cent. Money to establish new schools is a lot harder to come by than a Wayne Goss staffer. The Maroochydore electorate has one State high school of 1 400 students, with a projected school population of 2 000 within

six years. That is grossly unfair to the students and staff and will turn this school into a sweat shop. Where is the equality of education about which the Government has been talking?. A new high school must be built on the coast now if there is to be any hope of avoiding a catastrophe.

When a State Government's top heavy bureaucracy is the major growth area during a recession, other things have to suffer, and that has been the lot of our public hospitals and road network. Significant roadworks will finally be undertaken in my electorate next year, but every single project is running years behind schedule because Labor won Government in 1989. The public has not been fooled. The Kunda Park Road upgrade was supposed to have been well and truly completed by now. Labor put the project back three years. It has chopped a year off that period, so the completion of the project will now be two years late. The upgrading of the Nambour-Bli Bli road was an election promise of a previous Labor candidate, who went on to win in 1989. The road did not get upgraded, but in 1993, some work of a fairly minor nature is to be undertaken within another electorate in the town of Nambour. The danger points on that road remain.

... On the issue of the Sunshine Motorway, I can inform the Parliament that the residents of my electorate are only too aware of Labor's broken promises. In 1989, people went to the polls believing Labor's election promise to remove the Sunshine Motorway tolls. After the election, Labor took away one toll plaza and put back two instead. Next year, the Labor Government will go one worse by making the Pacific Paradise/Marcoola/Mudjimba residents pay for a road that they cannot use or access properly.

In the Sunshine Coast Police District, breaking and entering offences have soared 216 per cent under the Labor Government. The Maroochydore electorate is still a wonderful place in which to live and to visit, but the police simply need more support. The proposal to introduce shopfront police stations has some merit, but I suggest that a far better community policing initiative would be a return to a decentralised police stations system with community-based cops whom the public know. Smaller police stations located in housing areas where the community knows its local officer and vice versa is the best form of community policing. To achieve this aim, I believe police stations are needed in Bli Bli, Mooloolaba, Pacific Paradise/Mudjimba and Yandina. Police officers also need to know that they do not have to fear CJC investigations when crooks make clearly malicious threats to report them to the CJC. This does not serve justice to the police or to the public.

Recently, the issue of asbestos in school classrooms has been brought to public attention. In view of this, I will be seeking an answer from the Government about whether it is true that an asbestos check is being undertaken in the parliamentary complex with the eventual aim of removing the substance. If this is so, will the Government do so at the expense of enforcing a similar policy within the State Education Department for children in schools? The parents in my electorate would be very interested to know the answer. (*QPD*, 5/11/92, pp.125-128)

Excerpts from her Address in Reply speech give an insight into her concerns about many social issues including issues of law and order:

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Miss SIMPSON: Recently in the Federal Government's campaign launch, we heard the Labor Party guru, Barry Jones, likening Paul Keating to General Hooker, as Keating leads the ALP forth. As the political prostitutes of the Labor Party would know, General Hooker, as one of his contemporaries put it, was a man of blemished character whose headquarters was a place to which no self-respecting man would like to go and no decent woman could go. It was a combination of bar room and brothel. In fact, General Hooker's general behaviour was so blemished that he popularised the term "hooker" as another term for "prostitute". That is the type of role model that the Labor Party has set itself to follow for the Federal election. After listening to the drivelling diatribe of Government members opposite, the message is coming through clearly: they are convinced that Keating will come a cropper on 13 March. What we are watching is a hookers' collective in damage control mode.

... How can a society call itself civilised if the defenceless - particularly our children and the elderly - are subjected to cowardly attacks? How can a society say that it truly values the status of women when rapists who would once have been hanged would now be sentenced to maybe two years in gaol? How can a society say that it is appropriate that the vicious gang rape of one young girl, of whose story I learned recently, cost her attackers only three years in gaol?

... Undoubtedly, many factors contribute to the rise of sadistic and inhumane attacks in our society. The prevalence of pornography that degrades women and children is one factor. A naked woman wearing a dog chain or a story about how to seduce schoolgirls - stories that were flashed across newsagency shelves in recent times - are classified by limp-wristed amoralists as soft pornography. There is nothing soft about material that degrades women and children. Only the gutless defend that sort of garbage.

... I have never denied that there is a great need for properly formulated and funded rehabilitation programs for offenders, and, certainly, crime prevention programs are desperately needed, particularly for domestic violence. However, there are some criminals whose behaviour is so revolting and extreme that rehabilitation does not work.

... They are calling for tougher penalties, truth in sentencing of child abusers and the naming of offenders.

... I suggest that we go a step further and bring back tough punishments for serious crimes, which I believe a truly civilised society would welcome. A truly civilised society cannot tolerate such abuses of the young, the elderly, the innocent and the defenceless. Surely, children have the right to sleep in their beds without fear of abduction. (*QPD*, 4/3/93, p.2045-48).

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Minister for Family Services and Aboriginal and
Islander Affairs, 5333.

Minister for Transport and Minister Assisting the
Premier on Economic and Trade Development,
4852.

Disallowance of regulations, Motions-

Ambulance Service Amendment Regulation (No.1)
(1993), 4133.

Workers Compensation Amendment Regulation
(No.1) (1993), 3697.

Personal explanation, 5705.

Questions-

Disabled Queenslanders, Post-school options, 3318.

Maroochydore, High school, 3318.

Sunshine Coast, Foster
care, 6137.

Sunshine Motorway bridge, 6096.

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APPENDIX A_a

PARLIAMENTARY ACHIEVEMENTS

MINISTERS

NAME	PORTFOLIO	PERIOD
Yvonne Chapman	Welfare services	31 January 1986 - 1 December 1987
Leisha Harvey	Health	9 December 1987 - 19 January 1989
Yvonne Chapman	Transport	25 September 1989 - 7 December 1989
Beryce Nelson	Family Services	25 September 1989 - 7 December 1989
Anne Warner	Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs	7 December 1989 -
Molly Robson	Environment and Heritage	5 November 1992 -

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

NAME	COMMITTEE	PERIOD
Lesley Clark	Electoral and Administrative Review (EARC)	1992 -
Judy Spence	Public Works	1992 -
Wendy Edmond	Estimates C	1994 -
Margaret Woodgate	Estimates F	1994 -
Di McCauley	Library Advisory	1990 -

PANEL OF TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSONS

NAME	PERIOD
Vi Jordan	3 August 1972 - 7 December 1974
Leisha Harvey	19 February 1987 - 19 February 1988
Margaret Woodgate	1 March 1990 - 23 August 1991
Lesley Clark	1 March 1990 - 19 September 1992
Laurel Power	3 October 1991 -
Fiona Simpson	5 November 1992 -

PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE COMMISSION

NAME	PERIOD	
Di McCauley	6 March 1990 -	
Joan Sheldon	5 November 1992 -	

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

NAME	PERIOD
SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION	
Beryce Nelson	1 September 1988 - 27 August 1989
Judy Gamin	7 March 1989 -
Joan Sheldon	9 April 1991 - 26 November 1991
Fiona Simpson	10 November 1992 -
PRIVILEGES	
Anne Warner	1 September 1988 - 2 December 1989
Yvonne Chapman	10 August 1989 - 4 October 1989
Laurel Power	21 March 1990 - August 1992
Merri Rose	12 November 1992 -

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS		
Lorraine Bird	6 March 1990 - 25 August 1992	
PUBLIC WORKS		
Judy Spence	6 March 1990 -	
Margaret Woodgate	10 November 1992 -	
ELECTORAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW		
Molly Robson	21 March 1990 - August 1992	
Lesley Clark	21 March 1990 -	
Laurel Power	10 November 1992 -	
CRIMINAL JUSTICE		
Margaret Woodgate	21 March 1990 - August 1992	
Wendy Edmond	21 March 1990 -	
Lorraine Bird	10 November 1992 -	
MEMBERS INTERESTS		
Laurel Power	12 March 1992 -	
Joan Sheldon	12 March 1992 -	
ESTIMATES		
Di McCauley	(Estimates Committee A)	28 April 1994
Joan Sheldon	(Estimates Committee A)	28 April 1994
Lorraine Bird	(Estimates Committee B)	28 April 1994
Wendy Edmond	(Estimates Committee C)	28 April 1994
Judy Spence	(Estimates Committee C)	28 April 1994
Merri Rose	(Estimates Committee D)	28 April 1994
Laurel Power	(Estimates Committee E)	28 April 1994
Margaret Woodgate	(Estimates Committee F)	28 April 1994

HOUSE COMMITTEES

NAME	PERIOD
REFRESHMENT ROOMS	
Vi Jordan	8 August 1972 - 7 December 1974
Vicky Kippin	4 March 1975 - 29 November 1980
Rosemary Kyburz	4 April 1978 - 26 March 1981
Beryce Nelson	26 March 1981 - 22 October 1983
Yvonne Chapman	24 November 1983 - 5 August 1986 8 March 1988 - 2 December 1989
Leisha Harvey	24 November 1983 - 26 February 1987
Di McCauley	26 February 1987 - 2 December 1989
PRINTING	
Yvonne Chapman	24 November 1983 - 5 August 1986
Leisha Harvey	5 August 1986 - 1 February 1989
LIBRARY	
Leisha Harvey	24 November 1983 - 5 August 1986
Di McCauley	26 February 1987 -
STANDING ORDERS	
Joan Sheldon	26 November 1991-

ADDRESS IN REPLY

NAME	MOVER/SECONDER	YEAR
Irene Longman	Moved	1929
Vicky Kippin	Moved	1974
Rosemay Kyburz	Seconded	1974
Yvonne Chapman	Moved	1983
Leisha Harvey	Seconded	1983
Lesley Clark	Seconded	1989
Merri Rose	Moved	1992

APPENDIX B_a**PARLIAMENTARY AND PERSONAL STATISTICS.**

NAME	PERSONAL STATISTICS		PARLIAMENTARY STATISTICS*							
	AGE AT FIRST ELECTION	OCCUPATION PRIOR TO FIRST ELECTION	QNS ASKED	QNS ANSW	BILLS DEB.	MP'S	ADJ DEB.	MIN STAT'TS	PTS OF ORDER	OTHER
Irene Longman	52	Teacher	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	16
Vi Jordan	52	Local government councillor	99	-	24	1	-	-	3	35
Vicky Kippin	32	Grazier	92	-	35	6	-	-	1	24
Rosemary Kyburz	30	Teacher	173	-	81	42	14	-	10	46
Beryce Nelson	33	Radiographer	119	1	53	19	19	-	25	31
Yvonne Chapman	43	Small business owner	38	30	20	1	1	4	16	14
Leisha Harvey	36	Teacher	44	38	12	6	6	11	12	17
Anne Warner	37	Union Organiser	47	107	49	8	10	16	19	35
Di McCauley	40	Grazier	41	-	76	9	16	-	6	37
Judy Gamin	58	Small business owner	11	-	20	1	7	-	-	16
Lorraine Bird	47	Small business owner	28	-	18	9	9	-	3	16

NAME	PERSONAL STATISTICS		PARLIAMENTARY STATISTICS*							
	AGE AT FIRST ELECTION	OCCUPATION PRIOR TO FIRST ELECTION	QNS ASKED	QNS ANSW	BILLS DEB.	MPI'S	ADJ DEB.	MIN STAT'TS	PTS OF ORDER	OTHER
Lesley Clark	41	University lecturer	31	-	40	7	12	-	5	26
Wendy Edmond	43	Radiographer	18	-	26	8	14	-	11	21
Laurel Power	35	Teacher	39	-	22	11	11	-	-	19
Molly Robson	47	Administrator	16	36	31	6	4	6	-	24
Judy Spence	32	Teacher	6	-	30	7	3	-	-	37
Margaret Woodgate	54	Electorate secretary	33	-	34	5	17	-	3	21
Joan Sheldon	47	Physiotherapist	176	-	49	17	7	-	58	50
Merri Rose	37	Executive secretary	6	-	5	1	1	-	-	3
Fiona Simpson	27	Journalist	4	-	13	-	3	-	-	8

*To 31 December 1993

QNS ASKED-Questions asked

ANS ANSW-Questions answered (relevant only to ministers)

BILLS DEB-Bills debated

MPI'S-Matters of Public Importance

ADJ DEB-Adjournment Debate

MIN STAT'S-Ministerial Statements

PTS OF ORDER-Points of Order

APPENDIX C_a

ELECTION STATISTICS

						PREVIOUS ELECTION	
NAME	YEAR	PARTY	ELECTORATE	RESULT	FIRST PREF. VOTE	PARTY	% VOTE
I.M. Longman	1929	PNP	Bulimba	Won	51.80%	ALP	55.59%
	1932	PNP	"	Lost	35.19%	PNP	51.80%
E.V. Jordan	1966	ALP	Ipswich West	Won	41.90%	ALP	63.13%
	1969	ALP	"	Won	53.60%	ALP	41.90%
	1972	ALP	"	Won	57.92%	ALP	53.60%
	1974	ALP	"	Lost	45.99%	ALP	57.92%
V.A. Kippin	1974	NPA	Mourilyan	Won	48.31%	ALP	55.73%
	1977	NPA	"	Won	47.14%	NPA	48.31%
	1980	NPA	"	Lost	48.56%	NPA	47.14%
	1983	NPA	"	Lost	46.67%	ALP	51.31%
R.A. Kyburz	1972	LIB	Salisbury	Lost	24.81%	ALP	69.49%
	1974	LIB	"	Won	36.25%	ALP	64.97%
	1977	LIB	"	Won	50.71%	LIB	36.25%
	1980	LIB	"	Won	46.31%	LIB	50.71%
	1983	LIB	"	Lost	19.94%	LIB	46.31%
B.A. Nelson	1980	LIB	Aspley	Won	30.97%	LIB	61.49%
	1983	LIB	"	Lost	28.86%	LIB	30.97%
	1986	NPA	"	Won	31.35%	NPA	37.06%
	1989	NPA	"	Lost	15.27%	NPA	31.35%
Y.A. Chapman	1980	NPA	Murrumba	Lost	30.63%	ALP	46.54%
	1983	NPA	Pine Rivers	Won	30.54%	LIB	57.48%
	1986	NPA	"	Won	34.23%	NPA	30.54%
	1989	NPA	"	Lost	17.92%	NPA	34.23%

						PREVIOUS ELECTION	
NAME	YEAR	PARTY	ELECTORATE	RESULT	FIRST PREF. VOTE	PARTY	% VOTE
	1991*	NPA	Nundah	Lost	6.20%	ALP	57.40%
L.T.Harvey	1983	NPA	Greenslopes	Won	31.10%	LIB	62.30%
	1986	NPA	"	Won	32.50%	NPA	31.10%
	1989	NPA	"	Lost	12.08%	NPA	32.50%
A.M.Warner	1983	ALP	Kurilpa	Won	49.39%	LIB	50.16%
	1986	ALP	South Brisbane	Won	48.07%	ALP	54.98%
	1989	ALP	"	Won	58.29%	ALP	48.07%
	1992	ALP	"	Won	61.17%	ALP	58.29%
D.E.McCauley	1986	NPA	Callide	Won	53.76%	IND	74.71%+
	1989	NPA	"	Won	54.29%	NPA	53.76%
	1992	NPA	"	Won	65.64%	NPA	54.29%
J.M.Gamin	1988*	NPA	South Coast	Won	30.43%	NPA	49.69%
	1989	NPA	"	Lost	28.29%	NPA	30.43%
	1992	NPA	Burleigh	Won	31.79%	+++	+++
L.R.Bird	1989	ALP	Whitsunday	Won	44.81%	NPA	51.90%
	1992	ALP	"	Won	49.69%	ALP	44.81%
L.A.Clark	1989	ALP	Barron River	Won	55.00%	NPA	54.04%
	1992	ALP	"	Won	44.90%	ALP	55.00%
W.M.Edmond	1989	ALP	Mt. Coot-tha	Won	54.83%	LIB	57.21%#
	1992	ALP	"	Won	56.005	ALP	54.83%
L.J.Power	1989	ALP	Mansfield	Won	47.59%	NPA	55.49%
	1992	ALP	"	Won	50.50%	ALP	47.59%
M.J.Robson	1989	ALP	Springwood	Won	50.18%	ALP	61.95%#
	1992	ALP	"	Won	53.24%	ALP	50.18%
J.C.Spence	1989	ALP	Mt. Gravatt	Won	50.30%	NPA	65.35%#
	1992	ALP	"	Won	56.43%	ALP	50.30%
M.R.Woodgate	1989	ALP	Pine Rivers	Won	53.39%	NPA	60.58%#

						PREVIOUS ELECTION	
NAME	YEAR	PARTY	ELECTORATE	RESULT	FIRST PREF. VOTE	PARTY	% VOTE
	1992	ALP	Kurwongbah	Won	57.17%	+++	+++
J.M.Sheldon	1990*	LIB	Landsborough	Won	30.53%	NPA	56.76%#
	1992	LIB	Caloundra	Won	34.56%	+++	+++
M.Rose	1992	ALP	Currumbin	Won	47.61%	LIB	51.78%#
F.S.Simpson	1992	NPA	Maroochydore	Won	32.04%	+++	+++

* By-election.

Combined NPA/LIB vote.

+ Combined NPA/IND vote (the IND vote was nominally NPA).

+++ New seat.

APPENDIX D_a**WOMEN MEMBERS WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BACKGROUND**

NAME	LOCAL AUTHORITY	POSITION	PERIOD
Vi Jordan	Ipswich City	Councillor	1961-1967
Yvonne Chapman	Pine Rivers Shire	Councillor	1976-1983
"	"	Mayor*	1994-
Vicky Kippin	Johnstone Shire	Councillor*	1982-1985
Di McCauley	Banana Shire	Councillor	1985-1990
Lesley Clark	Mulgrave Shire	Councillor	1985-1990
Margaret Woodgate	Pine Rivers Shire	Councillor	1985-1988
Lorraine Bird	Pioneer Shire	Councillor	1985-1991

* After leaving the Queensland Parliament.

APPENDIX E_a**ALL UNSUCCESSFUL WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR
THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT**

NAME	ELEC YEAR	SEAT	PARTY	% OF VOTE
Irene Maud Longman	1932	Bulimba	Progressive National	35.19
Marion E. Steel	1932	Brisbane	Independent	1.97
Alice H. Chambers	1932	Warwick	Queensland Party	2.79
Nora L. Solly	1935	Coorooora	Women's Political Association	33.36
Mary E. De Mattos	1938	Logan	Independent	1.95
Mary E. De Mattos	1947	Maryborough	Independent Labor	20.31
Mabel A. Matyer	1941	Enoggera	Independent	6.38
Florence Milburn	1941	Kennedy	Communist	10.86
Ruby M.K. McGrorty	1941	Kurilpa	Independent Socialist	5.07
A.E. Tipper	1944	Fortitude Valley	Liberal	39.51
A. Deanne	1944	Townsville	Queensland Peoples Party	16.06
Hilda F. Brotherton	1947	Bulimba	Peoples Party	29.54
C. Phelan	1950	Haughton	Communist	1.92
L. Hansen	1953	Brisbane	Communist	5.51
M.P. Lahey	1953	Kelvin Grove	Liberal	38.08
A.J. Slater	1953	Kurilpa	Communist	1.77
L.M. Derrick	1953	Kurilpa	Liberal	30.72
N.C. Taylor	1953	Nundah	Liberal	38.08
J.E. Hinds	1953	Port Curtis	Liberal-Country	32.24
F.A. Johnson	1953	Mackay	Liberal	35.46
J. Ryan	1953	Hinchinbrook	Liberal	20.44
M.B. Gordon	1956	Windsor	Liberal	43.71

NAME	ELEC YEAR	SEAT	PARTY	% OF VOTE
M.M. Fisher	1956	Sherwood	Independent	2.44
R. Pilbeam	1957	Rockhampton	Independent	10.01
Vera Lacaze	1957	Toowoomba	Independent	3.08
N.T. Carver	1960	Aspley	Labor	40.21
Grace D. Plunket	1960	Albert	Independent Country Party	1.59
Jean Reville	1960	Belmont	Queensland Labor Party	10.79
I.G. Weir	1963	South Coast	Labor Party	19.27
Gabrielle Horan	1963	South Brisbane	Liberal	31.38
Dawn L. Stanton	1963	Barooka	Liberal	29.40
Mary E. Andrews	1963	Yeronga	QLP	10.12
Nancy Green	1963	Callide	Country-Liberal	5.47
Mary Elizabeth Ryan	1966	Clayfield	QLP	10.61
Mary Elizabeth Ryan	1972	Barambah	DLP	5.83
Mary Elizabeth Ryan	1974	Toowoomba South	DLP	3.62
S.C. Nord	1966	Wynnum	Communist	1.62
I.A. Burke	1966	Rockhampton North	QLP	8.62
G.E.M. O'Sullivan	1966	Toowoomba East	Independent	0.42
Naomi A. Grulke	1966	Somerset	QLP	3.23
Megan Mary Wilding	1969	Bulimba	Liberal	26.21
Megan Mary Wilding	1972	Bulimba	Liberal	26.65
Megan Mary Wilding	1974	Bulimba	Liberal	48.27
Kathleen Jean Mary Walker	1969	Greenslopes	ALP	35.56
[Oodgeroo Noonuccal]	1983	Redlands	AD	7.82
Anne Clemens Wenck	1969	Ithaca	DLP	8.52
Phyllis Catherine Penridge	1969	Cairns	Independent	5.45
Maguerita May Glen	1969	Port Curtis	DLP	18.69
Clarice Lilian Weedon	1969	Sherwood	DLP	7.72
Clarice Lilian Weedon	1972	Sherwood	DLP	7.54
Jonyth Mary Mapstone	1972	Yeronga	DLP	10.72

NAME	ELEC YEAR	SEAT	PARTY	% OF VOTE
Gladys May Krause	1972	Condamine	ALP	16.81
Gladys May Krause	1974	Condamine	ALP	18.98
Cecilia Mary Edwards	1972	Mount Coot-tha	DLP	11.29
Kathleen Marion Macadam	1972	Murrumba	Liberal	15.24
Lillian Ada Ruby Noakes	1972	Mount Isa	National	26.50
Rosemary Annette Kyburz	1972	Salisbury	Liberal	24.81
Rosemary Annette Kyburz	1983	Salisbury	Liberal	19.94
Eileen Marie Dorothea Peters	1972	Surfers Paradise	Independent	4.66
Eileen Marie Dorothea Peters	1980	Surfers Paradise	Independent	44.32
Nellie Elizabeth Robinson	1972	Toowoomba North	National	17.44
Jean Doris Thomas	1972	Townsville West	National	13.14
Hilda Lillian Brooks	1974	Ashgrove	National	21.07
Mabel Edmund	1974	Callide	ALP	18.28
Mary Elizabeth Scragg	1974	Chatsworth	DLP	2.55
Desley Charles Clinton	1974	Hinchinbrook	ALP	33.06
Evelyn Ruth Scott	1974	Hinchinbrook	Australian Advancement Party	1.91
Evelyn Ruth Scott	1980	Cook	Liberal	9.39
Ronda Doris Herrmann	1974	Ipswich West	Liberal	23.46
Therese Marie Sheil	1974	Mount Gravatt	DLP	2.60
Marion Ruth Reid	1974	South Coast	ALP	32.32
Betty Malkin	1974	Townsville	AD	4.39
Gloria Markland	1974	Windsor	ALP	32.18
Ellen Violet Jordan	1974	Ipswich West	ALP	45.99
Valerie O'Phee	1977	Cunningham	AD	10.96
Mary Annette Spurway	1977	Isis	Liberal	11.70
Joan Mary Kiely	1977	Landsborough	ALP	31.76
Jeanette Anna Bevan	1977	Mackay	Independent	12.53
Barbara Dawson	1977	Merthyr	ALP	42.42
Barbara Dawson	1980	Merthyr	ALP	45.47

NAME	ELEC YEAR	SEAT	PARTY	% OF VOTE
Barbara Dawson	1989	Merthyr	ALP	48.43
Agnes Campbell	1977	Murrumba	National	13.57
Judith Anne Forbes	1977	Sherwood	Progress Party	6.12
Judith Anne Forbes	1980	Sherwood	Progress Party	1.94
Kelly Crombie	1977	Townsville	Progress Party	2.62
Helen Patricia Jeffrey	1977	Townsville	ALP	40.64
Lilian Rose Malcolm	1977	Townsville West	North Queensland State Party	6.41
Miriam Clare Cope	1980	Archerfield	Australian Pensioners Party	1.90
Mary Ellen Simmons	1980	Archerfield	Socialist Party of Australia	1.07
Cheryl Paton	1980	Ashgrove	AD	12.50
Lola Hellen Lomax	1980	Bundaberg	AD	4.98
Virginia Belle Day	1980	Caboolture	Liberal	15.24
Annette Vivian Dunstan	1980	Chatsworth	Liberal	41.79
Barbara Louise Cansdell	1980	Landsborough	Independent Liberal	8.63
Moyra Jean Bidstrup	1980	Lytton	Liberal	26.41
Moyra Jean Bidstrup	1983	Lytton	Liberal	38.92
Marion Joan McInnes	1980	Mount Gravatt	ALP	30.98
Joyce Ethel Boyd	1980	Mount Isa	Liberal	8.62
Victoria Ann Kippin	1980	Mourilyan	National	48.56
Victoria Ann Kippin	1983	Mourilyan	National	46.67
Jean Huxley	1980	Mulgrave	Liberal	17.33
Yvonne Ann Chapman	1980	Murrumba	National	30.63
Yvonne Ann Chapman	1989	Pine Rivers	National	17.92
Yvonne Ann Chapman	1991	Nundah [#]	National	6.2
June Wilmot	1980	Pine Rivers	ALP	42.51
Georgina Ann Pickers	1980	Port Curtis	Liberal	1.31
Mary Elizabeth Ellwood	1980	Salisbury	Independent	8.71
Elizabeth May Diamond	1980	South Coast	Liberal	10.57

NAME	ELEC YEAR	SEAT	PARTY	% OF VOTE
Julia Freebury	1980	South Coast	Independent	0.65
Grace Dorothy Plunkett	1980	Southport	Independent	0.40
Gailene Michelle Harrison	1980	Toowong	ALP	27.41
Maria Laurina Heyboer	1980	Warwick	AD	6.57
Anne Marjorie Stanton Glew	1980	Woodridge	Independent	5.00
Vanessa Ann Gregory	1980	Wynnum	Liberal	18.05
Beryce Ann Nelson	1983	Aspley	Liberal	28.86
Beryce Ann Nelson	1989	Aspley	National	15.27
Wendy Elizabeth Lilja	1983	Barron River	ALP	46.79
Isabel Ann Daniel	1983	Bulimba	Liberal	14.23
Deanne May Selle	1983	Carnarvon	ALP	35.73
Margaret Alice Wuth	1983	Condamine	Independent	11.87
Beverley Clare Lauder	1983	Flinders	ALP	41.38
Patricia Josephine Kelly	1983	Kurilpa	National	22.25
Sheila Victoria Forknall	1983	Lockyer	ALP	22.35
Sheila Victoria Forknall	1986	Toowoomba North	ALP	37.63
Norma Alice Jones	1983	Mansfield	ALP	38.92
Patricia Isabelle Cathcart	1983	Port Curtis	Independent Labor	4.24
Beverley Ann Reynolds	1983	Rockhampton North	Liberal	7.82
Carol Ann McLaughlin	1983	Southport	Liberal	15.14
Mary Ann Hill	1983	Warwick	ALP	32.14
Ann Mary Garms	1983	Windsor	Liberal	20.13
Katherine Therese Gillick	1983	Woodridge	Socialist Labour League	0.53
Beryce Ann Nelson	1983	Aspley	Liberal	28.86
Beryce Ann Nelson	1989	Aspley	National	15.27
Heather Jeanette Galley	1986	Bundaberg	National	40.73
Yvonne Isabel Stoelhorst	1986	Currumbin	AD	1.94
Margaret Helen Grevett	1986	Fassifern	Liberal	17.64
Margaret Helen Grevett	1989	Fassifern	Liberal	21.67
Janice Margaret Akroyd	1986	Ipswich	Liberal	17.74

NAME	ELEC YEAR	SEAT	PARTY	% OF VOTE
Heather Marie Haub	1986	Logan	Socialist Party of Australia	1.38
Wendy Anne Howard	1986	Logan	National	32.23
Elizabeth Anne Upton	1986	Lytton	National	23.87
Nicole Helene Stehn	1986	Mansfield	ALP	37.41
Christine Emily Maude Shackleton	1986	Mount Gravatt	Tory & Whig Party	1.01
Lilian Ada Miller	1986	Mount Isa	National	23.43
Andrea Steel Walduck	1986	Mourilyan	Liberal	11.20
Jenny Roberts	1986	Murrumba	Liberal	16.66
Marjorie Lilla Thompson	1986	Nerang	ALP	32.84
Barbara Marjorie Camplin	1986	Nicklin	AD	4.20
Isobel Lorraine Robinson	1986	Pine Rivers	AD	2.26
Susanne Alison Bolton	1986	South Brisbane	Socialist Workers Party	3.12
Susan Lewis Petersen	1986	Southport	AD	3.27
Marjorie Ray Blair-West	1986	Stafford	AD	3.40
Janine Mary Walker	1986	Stafford	ALP	42.64
Bronwyn Walker	1986	Thuringowa	National	35.62
Janet Rankin	1986	Toowoomba North	Liberal	14.84
Shireen Fern Malamoo	1986	Townsville	AD	3.49
Beverley Anne Brennan	1986	Warwick	ALP	27.86
Beverley Anne Brennan	1989	Warwick	ALP	28.19
Jeanette Lynne Hunter	1986	Bowen	Liberal	16.69
Muriel Rosina Ward	1986	Brisbane Central	Liberal	18.78
Roslyn Scott	1986	Broadsound	Independent	5.78
Barbara Ann Wildin	1986	Broadsound	Independent	14.61
Judith Lynette Brown	1986	Bulimba	National	24.48
Judith Lynette Brown	1989	Bulimba	National	11.52
Mary Ann Walsh	1989	Bundaberg	National	30.27
Vicki Dawn Pritchett	1989	Burnett	ALP	33.90

NAME	ELEC YEAR	SEAT	PARTY	% OF VOTE
Ruth Ann Buchanan	1989	Carnarvon	Liberal	12.99
Beryl Rose Hunter	1989	Flinders	Independent	4.27
Rona Maud Joyner	1989	Glasshouse	Call to Australia Party	3.54
Leisha Teresa Harvey	1989	Greenslopes	National	12.08
Marie Nicholette Klajn	1989	Lockyer	ALP	25.68
Verlie Ellen Farrell	1989	Manly	Liberal	16.94
Robyn Denise Campbell	1989	Moggill	ALP	40.16
Judith Mary Jackson	1989	Nicklin	Independent Conservative	1.58
Jennifer Ann Ballantine-Morris	1989	Redcliffe	Independent	2.72
Lynette Ann Kally	1989	Somerset	ALP	36.79
Lynette Ann Kally	1992	Lockyer	ALP	29.60
Heather Jean Scantlebury	1989	South Brisbane	Liberal	20.46
Judith Margaret Gamin	1989	South Coast	National	28.29
Patsybeth Ridgway	1989	Springwood	Independent	4.20
Gayle Frances Woodrow	1989	Stafford	AD	4.66
Sandra Winifred Chesney	1989	Thuringowa	Liberal	18.38
Sandra Winifred Chesney	1992	Thuringowa	National	28.38
Sharon Lyn Crowe	1989	Townsville	Independent Conservative	3.82
Susanne Mary Luckel	1989	Townsville East	Liberal	12.99
Beverley Ann Shelley	1989	Warwick	Independent	13.95
Kay Harcourt	1989	Windsor	Liberal	25.76
Susan Clare Price	1992	Brisbane Central	Democratic Socialist	9.01
Jennifer Hill	1992	Burdekin	ALP	44.59
Joy Leishman	1992	Caboolture	Liberal	20.64
Liz Bell	1992	Caloundra	National	21.01
Josephine Cronin	1992	Charters Towers	Independent	5.51
Marie Mahood	1992	Fitzroy	National	26.74
Maree Gaye Petty	1992	Gladstone	Liberal	5.05

NAME	ELEC YEAR	SEAT	PARTY	% OF VOTE
Jenny Elliott	1992	Gladstone	National	14.48
Colleen Dobson	1992	Gregory	ALP	39.77
Norma James	1992	Inala	Independent	9.41
Glenmary Swan	1992	Keppel	- *	6.42
Susie Gilbert	1992	Logan	Liberal	11.06
Sandra Hill	1992	Mackay	- *	13.81
Glenys Head	1992	Mansfield	National	13.09
Alison Jackson	1992	Maroochydore	ALP	39.68
Kym Hammond James	1992	Springwood	Liberal	20.61
Jeanie O'Kane	1992	Surfers Paradise	Confederate Action Party	8.44
Rosalie Lang	1992	Toowoomba North	Liberal	9.17
Ruth Ann Buchanan	1992	Warwick	Liberal	6.88
Lorraine Wheeldon	1992	Western Downs	Independent	11.61
Anne Jones	1992	Western Downs	ALP	20.09
Linette Van Issum	1992	Woodridge	Independent	3.39
Debbie Planincic	1992	Woodridge	Liberal	16.19

*No party nor "Independent" shown, but assumed to be "Independent" for the purpose of this publication.

#By-election

APPENDIX F_a

WOMEN IN AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS - CHRONOLOGICAL

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
1921-1924	Cowan, Edith Dircksey OBE	W.A.	Assembly	West Perth	National ist	First woman elected to any Australian Parliament.
1925-1927	Preston Stanley, Millicent	N.S.W.	Assembly	Eastern Suburbs	NPA	First woman elected to the NSW Parliament.
1925-1939	Holman, Mary Alice	W.A.	Assembly	Forrest	ALP	First woman in the British Empire to hold a parliamentary seat for 10 years. First Labor woman MP in Australia. Secretary, Parliamentary Labor Party.
1929-1932	Longman, Irene Maud	Qld.	Assembly	Bulimba	Progress ive National	First woman elected to the Queensland Parliament.
1931-1932	Green, Catherine	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1931-1934	Webster, Ellen	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1933-1935	Peacock, Millie Gertrude	Vic.	Assembly	Allandale	UAP	First woman elected to the Victorian Parliament.
1936-1956	Cardell-Oliver, Florence Gillies, DCBE	W.A.	Assembly	Subiaco	NPA LIB LCL	Australia's first woman cabinet minister. Minister for Health, Supply & Shipping from 7 October 1949-53.
1937-1943	Weber, Ivy Lavinia	Vic.	Assembly	Nunawading	IND	First woman to be elected to the Victorian Parliament at a general election, and the first in Australia to be elected as a non-party candidate.
1938-1948	Brownbill, Fanny Eileen	Vic.	Assembly	Geelong	ALP	First woman Labor MP elected to Victorian Parliament.
1939-1950	Quirk, Mary Lily May	N.S.W.	Assembly	Balmain	ALP	
1943-1951	Lyons, Dame Enid	-	H of Reps	Darwin (Tas)	UAP	First woman member of

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
	Muriel, DBE				LIB	the House of Representatives. First female to enter Cabinet (without portfolio).
1943-1968	Tangney, Dame Dorothy Margaret, DBE	-	Senate	Western Australia	ALP	First woman Senator, and longest serving woman in any Australian parliament.
1944-1950	Fowler, Lilian	N.S.W.	Assembly	Newtown	Lang Labor	First woman Mayor in Australia 1938-39.
1947-1971	Rankin, Dame Annabelle Jane Mary, DBE	-	Senate	Queensland	LIB	Government Whip 1951-66. Minister for Housing 1966-71. First woman Senator to become a Minister, and first woman to administer a government department.
1948-1948	McIntyre, Margaret Edgeworth	Tas.	Council	Cornwall	IND	
1949-1969	Blackburn, Doris Amelia	-	H of Reprs	Bourke (Vic)	IND LAB	
1950-1955 1955-1962	Robertson, Agnes Robertson	-	Senate	Western Australia	LIB CP	
1950-1971	Wedgwood, Dame Ivy Evelyn, DBE	-	Senate	Victoria	LIB	In 1968 the first woman to chair a Senate Committee. Temporary Chairman of Committees 1962-71.
1951-1958	Grounds, Lucy Margaret	Tas.	Council	Launceston	ALP	
1952-1959	Melville, Gertrude Mary	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1952-1976	Benjamin, Phyllis, Jean	Tas.	Council	Hobart	ALP	Government Leader in the Council. The first female leader of an upper house in Australia. Longest serving woman in any State Parliament.
1954-1965 1965-1971	Hutchinson, Ruby Florence	W.A.	Council	Suburban Province North Metropolitan	ALP	In 1966 became first woman to serve simultaneously with her husband in any Australian Parliament. First woman MP in Australia to be suspended.

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
1955-1956 1958-1959	Best, Amelia Martha	Tas.	Assembly	Wilmot	LIB	Vice-president Federal Liberal Party.
1955-1964	Miller, Mabel Flora DBE	Tas.	Assembly	Franklin	LIB	
1955-1965 1968-1974	Buttfield, Dame Nancy Eileen, DBE	-	Senate	South Australia	LIB	
1958-1978	Roper, Edna	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1959-1970 1970-1978	Press, Anne Elizabeth	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP IND LAB LIB	
1959-1973	Steele, Joyce	S.A.	Assembly	Burnside, Davenport	LIB	First female minister in SA. Minister of Education 1968-70. Minister of Social Welfare, Aboriginal Affairs & Housing 1970.
1959-1979	Cooper, Jessie Mary	S.A.	Council	Central No.2	LIB	First woman elected (by one hour) to the S>S> Parliament.
1961-1978	Rygate, Amelia Elizabeth	N.S.W.	Council	-	IND LAB ALP	
1962-1964	Heaven, Lynda Agnes Victoria	Tas.	Assembly	Franklin	ALP	
1962-1968	Breen, Marie Freda, OBE	-	Senate	Victoria	LIB	
1962-1976	Furley, Eileen	N.S.W.	Council	-	LIB	
1964-1976	Barron, Evelyn	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1965-1979	Byrne, Molly Veronica	S.A.	Assembly	Barossa, Tea Tree Gully, Todd	ALP	
1966-1969	Brownhill, Kay Cathrine Millin	-	H of Reps	Kingston (SA)	LIB	
1966-1974	Jordan, Ellen Violet	Qld.	Assembly	Ipswich West	ALP	
1967-1976	Goble, Dorothy Ada	Vic.	Assembly	Mitcham	LIB	
1967-1978	Davis, Margaret Alayne	N.S.W.	Council	-	LIB	
1971-1986	Elliott, Lyla	W.A.	Council	North-East	ALP	In 1978 first woman

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
	Daphne			Metropolitan		elected to the Chair of the State Parliamentary Labor Party.
1971-1987	Guilfoyle, Dame Margaret, DBE	-	Senate	Victoria	LIB	First woman Senator to hold both Cabinet Office and a portfolio. Minister for Education 1975. Minister for Social Security 1975-80. Minister for Finance 1980-83. Minister Assisting the Prime Minister in Child Care Matters.
1973-1980	Meillon, Mary	N.S.W.	Assembly	Murray	LIB	
1973-1981	Anderson, Kathleen	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	Government Whip 1976-81.
1973-1981	Lloyd, Violet	N.S.W.	Council	-	LIB	
1974-1975 1980-1990	Child, Gloria Joan Liles	-	H of Reps	Henty (Vic)	ALP	First woman Speaker of the House of Representatives 1984-86.
1974-1977	Andrew, Elizabeth Jean	N.T.	Assembly	Sanderson	CLP	
1974-1980	Kippin, Victoria Anne	Qld.	Assembly	Mourilyan	NPA	
1974-1980	Vaughan, Grace Sydney	W.A.	Council	South-East Metropolitan	ALP	
1974-1981	Melzer, Jean Isabel	-	Senate	Victoria	ALP	Chairman of Committees 1975-81.
1974-1983	Craig, Margaret June	W.A.	Assembly	Wellington	LIB	Minister for Lands & Forests 1977-78. Minister for Local Government, Urban Development & Town Planning 1978-83.
1974-1983	Kyburz, Rosemary Annette	Qld.	Assembly	Salisbury	LIB	
1974-1983	Lawrie, Alline Dawn	N.T.	Assembly	Nightcliff	IND	
1974-1984 1984-	Sullivan, Kathryn Jean	- -	Senate H of Reps	Queensland Moncrieff (Qld)	LIB	Elected to the Senate under her previous surname (Martin). Only woman to

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
						move from the Senate to the House of Representatives up till this time. Deputy Chairman of Committees 1990- Longest currently serving woman in Federal Parliament.
1974-1987	Coleman, Ruth Nancy	-	Senate	Western Australia	ALP	
1974-1989 1989-	McAleer, Margaret	W.A.	Council	Upper West Province Agricultural Region	LIB	Government Whip 1980-83. Longest currently serving woman in any State Parliament.
1975-	Levy, Judith Anne Winstanley	S.A.	Council	-	ALP	President of the Legislative Council 1986-89. Minister of the Arts & Minister for Local Government 1989-91. Minister of State Services 1989-92. Minister for Local Government Relations 1991-92. Minister of the Arts & Cultural Heritage 1991- 93. Minister of Consumer Affairs & Minister of the Status of Women 1992-93.
1975-1988	Ryan, Susan Maree, AO	-	Senate	Austn Capital Territory	ALP	Minister for Education & Youth Affairs 1983-88.
1975-1993	Walters, Shirley	-	Senate	Tasmania	LIB	
1976-	Kite, Delcia Joy	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1976-1982	Venn, Kathleen Jean	Tas.	Council	Hobart	ALP	Government Deputy Leader in the Council.
1976-1985	Patrick, Jeannette Tweeddale	Vic.	Assembly	Brighton	LIB	Secretary Parliamentary Liberal Party 1979-82.
1976-1989 1992-	James, Gillian Hilma	Tas.	Assembly	Bass	ALP	Minister for Public Health 1980-81. Minister for Public and Mental Health 1981-82. Minister for Consumer Affairs and Minister for Administrative Services 1980-82.
1977-	Cashmore, Jennifer	S.A.	Assembly	Coles	LIB	Minister for Health &

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
	Lilian					Minister for Tourism 1979-82.
1977-1978 1981-1990	Haines, Janine	-	Senate	South Australia	DEM	In 1986 the first woman in Australia to lead a political party.
1977-1983	D'Rozario, June	N.T.	Assembly	Sanderson	ALP	
1977-1983	O'Neill, Pamela Frances	N.T.	Assembly	Fannie Bay	ALP	
1977-1983 1983-1987 1990-	Padgham-Purich, Cecilia Noel	N.T.	Assembly	Tiwi Koolpinyah Nelson	CLP IND IND	
1977-1983	Piesse, Winifred Margaret	W.A.	Council	Lower Central Province	NCP	First woman elected to WA Parliament to represent the Country Party.
1977-1989	Toner, Pauline Therese	Vic.	Assembly	Greensborough	ALP	Minister for Community Welfare Services 1982-85.
1978-	Chadwick, Virginia Anne	N.S.W.	Council	-	LIB	Minister for Family & Community Services 1988-90. Minister for School Education & Youth Affairs 1990-92. Minister for Education, Youth Affairs & Training Employment 1992-93. Minister for Education, Training & Youth Affairs 1992- Minister for Tourism and Minister Assisting the Premier 1993-
1978-1986	Foot, Rosemary	N.S.W.	Assembly	Vaucluse	LIB	
1978-1988	Fisher, Marie Claire	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1978-1988 1990-	Isaksen, Dorothy May	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1978-1990 1990-	Grusovin, Deirdre Mary	N.S.W.	Council Assembly	- Heffron	ALP	Minister for Consumer Affairs 1986-88. Minister Assisting Minister for Health 1986-88. Minister for Small Business 1987-88.

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
1979-	Wiese, Barbara Jean	S.A.	Council	-	ALP	Minister of State Services 1989. Minister of Consumer Affairs & Minister of Small Business 1989-92. Minister of Tourism 1985-92. Minister of Transport Development 1992-1993. deputy Leader in the Legislative Council, and Shadow Minister for Transport, Housing, Urban Development and Youth Affairs.
1979-1982	Chambers, Joan Heywood	Vic.	Assembly	Ballarat South	LIB	
1979-1982	Willey, Mary Lindsay Caroline	Tas.	Assembly	Bass	ALP/IN D	Party Whip.
1979-1985	Baylor, Hilda Gracia	Vic.	Council	Boronia	LIB	First woman Liberal MP elected to Legislative Council.
1979-1992	Coxsedge, Joan Marjorie	Vic.	Council	Melbourne West	ALP	First woman Labor MP elected to Legislative Council.
1980-1993	Darling, Elaine Elizabeth	-	H of Reps	Lilley (Qld)	ALP	
1980-	Kelly, Roslyn Joan	-	H of Reps	Canberra (ACT)	ALP	Minister for Defence Science & Personnel 1987-89. Minister for Telecommunications & Aviation Support 1989-90. Minister for Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism & Territories 1991-93. Minister for the Environment, Sport & Territories 1993-1994.
1980-1983 1986-1989	Nelson, Beryce Ann	Qld.	Assembly	Aspley	LIB NPA	Minister for Family Services 1989.
1980-1985	Hearn, Jean Margaret	-	Senate	Tasmania	ALP	
1981-	Arena, Franca	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	First woman from a non-Anglo Saxon background (born in Italy) to be elected

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
						to the NSW Parliament.
1981-	Kirkby, Elizabeth	N.S.W.	Council	-	DEM	
1981-	Reid, Margaret Elizabeth	-	Senate	Austn Capital Territory	LIB	Opposition Whip 1987-
1981-1988	Callister, Valerie Joy	Vic.	Assembly	Morwell	ALP	Secretary, Parliamentary Labor Party.
1981-1988 1988-1990 1990-	Crosio, Janice MBE	N.S.W.	Assembly H of Reps	Fairfield Smithfield Prospect (NSW)	ALP	First female Minister in New South Wales. Minister for Natural Resources 1984-86. Minister Assisting the Premier on Women's Interests 1984-88. Minister for Local Government & Water Resources 1986-88. Minister Assisting the Minister for Transport 1987-88.
1981-1988	Sibree, Prudence Anne	Vic.	Assembly	Kew	LIB	
1981-1993	Bjelke-Petersen, Lady Florence Isabel	-	Senate	Queensland	NCP NPA	
1981-1993	Giles, Patricia Jessie	-	Senate	Western Australia	ALP	
1982-	Appleby, June Elizabeth	S.A.	Assembly	Brighton, Hayward	ALP	Government Whip 1985-89.
1982-	Hogg, Caroline Jennifer	Vic.	Council	Melbourne North	ALP	Minister for Community Services 1985-87. Minister for Education 1987-88. Minister for Ethnic Affairs 1988-89. Minister Assisting the Minister for Education & Minister for the Aged 1988-89. Minister for Health 1989-91. Minister for Ethnic, Municipal & Community Affairs 1991-92. Shadow Minister for Agriculture & Rural Affairs, and the Arts 1992-
1982-	Laidlaw, Diana Vivienne	S.A.	Council	-	LIB	Minister for Transport, thArts, and the Status of

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
						Women 1993-
1982-1993	Lenehan, Susan Mary	S.A.	Assembly	Mawson	ALP	Minister of Water Resources & Minister of Lands 1988-92. Minister of Marine 1988. Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Community Welfare & Minister Assisting the Minister of Health 1988-89. Minister for Environment & Planning 1989-92. Minister of Education, Minister of Employment & Training 1992-93.
1982-	Symonds, Elizabeth Ann	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1982-1982	Southcott, Heather Joyce	S.A.	Assembly	Mitcham	DEM	
1982-1985 1985-1992	Hill, Jane Margaret	Vic.	Assembly	Frankston Frankston North	ALP	
1982-1988	Dixon, Judith Lorraine	Vic.	Council	Boronia	ALP	
1982-1988 1988-1993	Kirner, Joan Elizabeth	Vic.	Council Assembly	Melbourne West Williamstown	ALP	Minister for Conservation, Forests & Lands 1985-88. Minister for Education 1988-90. Deputy Premier 1989-90. Minister for Ethnic Affairs 1990-91. Premier 1990-92. Opposition Leader 7/10/92-22/3/93.
1982-1992	Ray, Margaret Elizabeth	Vic.	Assembly	Box Hill	ALP	
1982-1992	Setches, Kay Patricia	Vic.	Assembly	Ringwood	ALP	Minister for Conservation, Forests & Lands 1988-90. Minister for Community Services 1990-92. Minister Responsible for Child Care 1991-92.
1983-1993	Beggs, Pamela Anne	W.A.	Assembly	Whitford	ALP	Minister for Tourism, Racing & Gaming 1986-89. Minister for Housing 1988-89. Minister for Housing & Planning 1989-

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
						90. Minister for Transport, Racing, Gaming & Tourism 1990-93.
1983-	Crowley, Rosemary Anne	-	Senate	South Australia	ALP	Temporary Chairman of Committees 1990-93. Minister for Family Services and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the Status of Women 1993-94. Minister for Family Services 1994-
1983-1993 1993-	McHugh, Jeannette	-	H of Reps	Phillip (NSW) Grayndler (NSW)	ALP	Minister for Consumer Affairs 1992-
1983-	Reynolds, Margaret	-	Senate	Queensland	ALP	Minister for Local Government 1987-90. Minister Assisting the Prime Minister on the Status of women 1988-90.
1983-	Zakharov, Alice Olive	-	Senate	Victoria	ALP	Temporary Chairman of Committees 1987-
1983-1984 1984-	Fatin, Wendy Frances	-	H of Reps	Canning (WA) Brand (WA)	ALP	Minister for Local Government & Minister Assisting the Prime Minister on the Status of Women 1990-93.
1983-1986 1986-	Warner, Anne Marie	Qld.	Assembly	Kurilpa South Brisbane	ALP	Minister for Family Services, Aboriginal & Islander Affairs 1989-
1983-1987	Mayer, Helen	-	H of Reps	Chisholm (Vic)	ALP	
1983-1989 1989-1992	Buchanan, Pamela Ann	W.A.	Assembly	Pilbara Ashburton	ALP IND	Government Whip 1986-1990. Minister for Works, Services, Regional Development & Minister Assisting the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs 1990-92.
1983-1989	Chapman, Yvonne Ann	Qld.	Assembly	Pine Rivers	NPA	Minister for Family Services, Youth & Ethnic Affairs 1986-87. Minister for Transport & Ethnic Affairs 1989.
1983-1989	Hallahan, Elsie Kay	W.A.	Council	S East Metropolitan East Metropolitan	ALP	Minister for Community Services, the Family, the

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
1989-1993 1993-			Assembly	Armadale		Aged, Multicultural, Ethnic Affairs & Minister for Women's Interests 1986-89. Minister for Local Government, Lands, the Family & the Aged 1989-90. Minister for Planning, Lands, Heritage, Minister Assisting the Minister for Women's Interests, & the Arts 1990-93. Deputy Opposition Leader and Shadow Minister for Federal Affairs, Tourism, Racing & Gaming 1993-
1983-1989	Harvey, Leisha Teresa	Qld.	Assembly	Greenslopes	NPA	Minister for Health 1987-89.
1983-1989 1989-	Henderson, Yvonne Daphne	W.A.	Assembly	Gosnells Thornlie	ALP	Minister for Lands, Minister for the Arts 1988-89. Minister for Works & Services 1988-90. Minister for Consumer Affairs 1989-93. Minister for Housing 1990-93. Shadow Minister for Environment & Heritage 1993- Only Cabinet Minister in WA to have given birth to a child while in office.
1983-1989 1989-1993	Watkins, Jacqueline Patricia	W.A.	Assembly	Joondalup Wanneroo	ALP	Government Whip 1990-93.
1984-	Evans, Beryl Alice	N.S.W.	Council	-	LIB	
1984-1993	Jakobsen, Carolyn Anne	-	H of Reps	Cowan (WA)	ALP	
1984-	Knowles, Susan Christine	-	Senate	Western Australia	LIB	Deput Opposition Whip 1987-93. Shadow Minister for Multicultural Affairs 1993-
1984-	Vanstone, Amanda Eloise	-	Senate	South Australia	LIB	Temporary Chair of Committees 1991-93. Shadow Minister for Justice and Consumer Affairs 1993-94. Shadow Attorney-General and Shadow Minister for

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
						Justice 1994-
1984-	Walker, Judith Mary	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1984-1986	Holmes, Carmel Maude	Tas.	Assembly	Denison	LIB	
1984-1991	Bignold, Marie	N.S.W.	Council	-	CTA IND	
1984-1991	Jakins, Judy	N.S.W.	Council	-	NPA	
1985-	McLean, Jean	Vic.	Council	Boronia	ALP	
1985-	Pickles, Carolyn Ann	S.A.	Council	-	ALP	Shadow Minister for Environment & Natural Resources. Children's Services, the Status of Women, and Youth Affairs 1993-
1985-	Wilson, Janet Tindale Calder	Vic.	Assembly	Dandenong North	ALP	
1985-1988 1988-1991 1991-	Machin, Wendy Susan	N.S.W.	Assembly	Gloucester Manning Port Macquarie	NPA	Deputy Speaker 1989-93. Minister for Consumer Affairs & Minister Assisting the Minister for Roads 1993-
1985-1989	Gayler, Dianne	S.A.	Assembly	Newland	ALP	
1985-1989	Gleeson, Elizabeth Susan	Vic.	Assembly	Thomastown	ALP	
1985-1992	Hirsh, Carolyn Dorothy	Vic.	Assembly	Wantirna	ALP	Government Whip 1988-92.
1985-1992	Lyster, Maureen	Vic.	Council	Chelsea	ALP	Secretary to the Cabinet 1988-89. Minister for Local Government 1989-91. Minister for the Aged 1989-90. Minister Assisting the Minister for Education 1990-91. Minister for Health 1991-92.
1985-1992	Vallentine, Josephine	-	Senate	Western Australia	NDP VPG WAG	
1985-1992 1992-	Varty, Rosemary	Vic.	Council	Nunawading Silvan	LIB	Cabinet Secretary 1992-

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
1986-	Bladel, Frances Mary	Tas.	Assembly	Franklin	ALP	Minister for Administrative Services & Consumer Affairs and Minister Assisting the Premier for the Status of Women 1989-92. Minister for Construction 1991-92.
1986-	Jackson, Judith Louise	Tas.	Assembly	Denison	ALP	Minister for Community Services and Minister for Parks, Wildlife & Heritage 1989-92. Minister for Roads & Transport 1991-92.
1986-	McCauley, Diane Elizabeth	Qld.	Assembly	Callide	NPA	Shadow Minister for Health 1990-92. Shadow Minister for Women's Affairs 1991-1992. Shadow Minister for Local Government 1993-
1986-	Newman, Jocelyn Margaret	-	Senate	Tasmania	LIB	Shadow Minister Assisting the Leader on the Status of Women 1990-, and on the Aged 1992-93. Shadow Minister for the Family & Health 1993-
1986-1989 1989-	Jones, Beryl Lillian	W.A.	Council	Lower West Province South-West Region	ALP	
1986-1989 1989-1994 1994-	Lawrence, Carmen Mary	W.A.	Assembly H of Reps	Subiaco Glendalough Fremantle (WA)	ALP	Minister for Education & Aboriginal Affairs 1989-90. Treasurer & Minister for Public Sector Management, Women's Interests, the Family, Aboriginal Affairs, Multicultural & Ethnic Affairs 1990-93. First female Premier in Australia 1990-93(WA). Opposition Leader 1993-94. Minister for Health 1994-
1986-1989 1989-	Watson, Judyth	W.A.	Assembly	Canning Kenwick	ALP	First woman to serve as Chair to a Select Committee of either House in the W.A. Parliament. Shadow Minister for

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
						Housing, Women's Interests & Disability Services 1993-
1986-1993	Powell, Janet Frances	-	Senate	Victoria	DEM	In 1990 the first female member of either House to have a private member's bill passed by both Houses.
1987-1990-	West, Suzanne Margaret	-	Senate	New South Wales	ALP	
1987-1994-1994-	Bishop, Bronwyn Kathleen	-	Senate H of Reps	New South Wales Mackellar (NSW)	LIB	Shadow Minister for Public Administration, Federal Affairs & Local Government 1989-90. Shadow Minister for Health 1994- Only the second women to change from the Senate to the H of Reps.
1987-	Crawford, Mary Catherine	-	H of Reps	Forde (Qld)	ALP	
1987-	Patterson, Kay Christine Lesley	-	Senate	Victoria	LIB	Shadow Minister for Senior Citizens & Aged Care, and Shadow Minister Assisting the Leader on Women's Affairs 1993-94.
1987-1990	Harvey, Elizabeth Robyn	-	H of Reps	Hawker (SA)	ALP	
1987-1990	Jenkins, Jean Alice	-	Senate	Western Australia	DEM	
1987-1992-1992-	Tehan, Marie Therese	Vic.	Council Assembly	Central Highlands Seymour	LIB	Minister for Health 1992-
1988-	Goldsmith, Marlene Herbert	N.S.W.	Council	-	LIB	
1988-	Kokocinski, Licia	Vic.	Council	Melbourne West	ALP	
1988-	Moore, Clover	N.S.W.	Assembly	Bligh	IND	
1988-	Nile, Elaine Blanche	N.S.W.	Council	-	CTA	
1988-	Sham-Ho, Helen Wai-Har	N.S.W.	Council	-	LIB	First person of Asian background (born in Hong Kong) to be elected to the NSW Parliament.

PERIOD	NAME	STATE	HOUSE	ELECTORATE	PARTY	OTHER
1988-	Wade, Jan Louise Murray	Vic.	Assembly	Kew	LIB	Attorney-General, Minister for Fair Trading, Minister Responsible for Women's Affairs 1992-
1988-1989 1992-	Gamin, Judith Margaret	Qld.	Assembly	South Coast Burleigh	NPA	
1988-1990	Dunn, Irina	-	Senate	New South Wales	IND	
1988-1991 1991-	Allan, Pamela Diane	N.S.W.	Assembly	Wentworthville Blacktown	ALP	
1988-1991 1991-	Cohen, Anne Margaret	N.S.W.	Assembly	Minchinbury Badgerys Creek	LIB	Chief Secretary and Minister for Administrative Services 1992- Minister Assisting the Premier on the Status of Women 1992-93.
1988-1991	Fraser, Dawn	N.S.W.	Assembly	Balmain	IND	
1988-1991 1991-	Nori, Sandra Christine	N.S.W.	Assembly	McKell Port Jackson	ALP	
1988-1991	Read, Robyn	N.S.W.	Assembly	North Shore	IND	
1988-1992	Barker, Ann Patricia	Vic.	Assembly	Bentleigh	ALP	
1989-	Bird, Lorraine Rita	Qld.	Assembly	Whitsunday	ALP	
1989-	Clark, Lesley Ann	Qld.	Assembly	Barron River	ALP	Chairman, Parliamentary Committee for Electoral & Administrative Review 1992-
1989-	Davenport, Cheryl May	W.A.	Council	South Metropolitan	ALP	
1989-	Edmond, Wendy Marjorie	Qld.	Assembly	Mount Coot-tha	ALP	Chairman, Estimates Committee C , 1994-
1989-	Edwardes, Cheryl Lynn	W.A.	Assembly	Kingsley	LIB	Attorney-General, Minister for Women's Interests, Minister for Parliamentary & Electoral Affairs 1993-
1989-	Follett, Rosemary	A.C.T.	Assembly	-	ALP	Chief Minister and Treasurer 1989 and 1991-
1989-	Grassby, Ellnor Judith	A.C.T.	Assembly	-	ALP	

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1989-	Hollister, Dianne Lesley	Tas.	Assembly	Braddon	TG	
1989-	Hutchison, Colleen Fay	S.A.	Assembly	Stuart	ALP	
1989-	Kotz, Dorothy Christine	S.A.	Assembly	Newland	LIB	
1989-	Milne, Christine Ann	Tas.	Assembly	Lyons	TG	Leader of the Tasmanian Greens 1993-
1989-	Patterson, Muriel Grace	W.A.	Council	South-West Region	LIB	
1989-	Power, Laurel Jean	Qld.	Assembly	Mansfield	ALP	Government Caucus Secretary 1992-
1989-	Robson, Molly Jess	Qld.	Assembly	Springwood	ALP	Minister for Environment & Heritage 1992-
1989-	Spence, Judith Caroline	Qld.	Assembly	Mount Gravatt	ALP	Chairman, Parliamentary Public Works Committee 1992-
1989-	Turnbull, Hilda Margaret	W.A.	Assembly	Collie	NPA	
1989-92 1992-	Woodgate, Margaret Rosemary	Qld.	Assembly	Pine Rivers Kurwongbah	ALP	Chairman, Estimates Committee F, 1994-
1989-1992	Maher, Carmel	A.C.T.	Assembly	-	NSG IND	
1989-1992	Nolan, Robyn	A.C.T.	Assembly	-	LIB NCG	
1990-1993	Bailey, Frances Esther	-	H of Reps	McEwen (Vic)	LIB	
1990-	Bourne, Vicki Worrall	-	Senate	New South Wales	DEM	
1994-	Roberts, Michelle	W.A.	Assembly	Glendalough	ALP	
1990-1993	Edwards, Judith Mary	W.A.	Assembly	Maylands	ALP	
1990-	Hickey, Margaret Anne	N.T.	Assembly	Barkly	ALP	
1990-	Kernot, Cheryl	-	Senate	Queensland	DEM	Leader of the Democrats 1993-
1990-	Lees, Meg Heather	-	Senate	South Australia	DEM	Deputy Leader of Democrats 1991-

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1990-	Pfitzner, Bernice Swee Lian	S.A.	Council	-	LIB	
1990-1992 1992-	Sheldon, Joan Mary	Qld.	Assembly	Landsborough Caloundra	LIB	Liberal Party Leader 1991- Deputy Coalition Leader, Shadow Treasurer, and Shadow Minister for the Arts 1992-
1990-1993 1993-	Gallus, Christine Ann	-	H of Reps	Hawker (SA) Hindmarsh (SA)	LIB	Shadow Minister for the Environment 1993-
1991-	Burgmann, Meredith Anne	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1991-	Burnswood, Janice Carolyn	N.S.W.	Council	-	ALP	
1991-	Chikarovski, Kerry Anne	N.S.W.	Assembly	Lane Cove	LIB	Minister for Consumer Affairs 1992-93. Minister for Industrial Relations & Employment and Minister for the Status of Women 1993-
1991-	Constable, Elizabeth	W.A.	Assembly	Floreath	IND LIB	
1991-	Forsythe, Patricia	N.S.W.	Council	-	LIB	
1991-	Gardiner, Jennifer Ann	N.S.W.	Council	-	NPA	General Secretary NPA (NSW) 1984-91.
1991-	Kernohan, Elizabeth Anne	N.S.W.	Assembly	Camden	LIB	
1991-	Lo Po, Faye	N.S.W.	Assembly	Penrith	ALP	Mayor of Penrith 1990-91.
1991-1993	Sowada, Karin Nicole	-	Senate	New South Wales	DEM	
1992-	Asher, Louise	Vic.	Council	Monash	LIB	
1992-	Cains, Carole	Tas.	Assembly	Braddon	LIB	
1992-	Carnell, Kate	A.C.T.	Assembly	-	LIB	Leader of the Opposition 1993-
1992-	Chamarette, Christobel Marguerite	-	Senate	Western Australia	WAG	
1992-	Elliott, Lorraine Clare	Vic.	Assembly	Mooloolbark	LIB	

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1992-	Ellis, Annette	A.C.T.	Assembly	-	ALP	
1992-	Garbutt, Sherryl Maree	Vic.	Assembly	Greensborough	ALP	Shadow Minister for Community Services, Loc Govt & the Aged 1992-
1992-	Henderson, Ann Mary	Vic.	Assembly	Geelong	LIB	
1992-	Marple, Carole	Vic.	Assembly	Altona	ALP	
1992-	McGill, Denise Frances	Vic.	Assembly	Oakleigh	LIB	
1992-	McRae, Roberta	A.C.T.	Assembly	-	ALP	Speaker 1992-
1992-	Moore, Jean Mary	Tas.	Council	Hobart	IND	
1992-	Napier, Suzanne Deidre	Tas.	Assembly	Bass	LIB	
1992-	Peulich, Inga	Vic.	Assembly	Bentleigh	LIB	
1992-	Rose, Merri	Qld.	Assembly	Currumbin	ALP	
1992-	Simpson, Fiona Stuart	Qld.	Assembly	Maroochydore	NPA	Temporary Chairman of Committees 1992-
1992-	Szuty, Helen	A.C.T.	Assembly	-	IND	
1992-	Wilding, Sue de Carteret	Vic.	Council	Chelsea	LIB	
1993-	Airey, Diane	W.A.	Council	South Metropolitan	LIB	Filled casual vacancy Feb-May
1993-	Deahm, Maggie	-	H of Reps	Macquarie (NSW)	ALP	
1993-	Easson, Mary	-	H of Reps	Lowe (NSW)	ALP	
1993-	Ferguson, Val	W.A.	Council	East Metropolitan	ALP	Filled casual vacancy Feb-May
1993-	Hall, Joan	S.A.	Assembly	Coles	LIB	
1993-	Henzell, Marjorie	-	H of Reps	Capricornia (Qld)	ALP	
1993-	Hurley, Annette	S.A.	Assembly	Napier	ALP	
1993-	Kanck, Sandra Myrtho	S.A.	Council	-	DEM	
1993-	Klashorst, June van de	W.A.	Assembly	Swan Hills	LIB	
1993-	MacTiernan, Alannah	W.A.	Council	East Metropolitan	ALP	

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1993-	Margetts, Dee	-	Senate	Western Australia	WAG	
1993-	Moylan, Judi	-	H of Reps	Pearce (WA)	LIB	Shadow Minister for Small Business and Shadow Minister Assisting the Leader on Women's Affairs.
1993-	Penfold, Liz	S.A.	Assembly	Flinders	LIB	
1993-	Putt, Margaret Ann	Tas.	Assembly	Denison	TG	
1993-	Rosenberg, Lorraine	S.A.	Assembly	Kauma	LIB	
1993-	Schaefer, Caroline Veronica	S.A.	Council	-	LIB	
1993-	Scott, Barbara	W.A.	Council	South Metropolitan	LIB	
1993-	Smith, Silvia	-	H of Reps	Bass (Tas)	ALP	
1993-	Troeth, Judith	-	Senate	Victoria	LIB	
1993-	Warnock, Diana Muriel	W.A.	Assembly	Perth	ALP	
1993-	Worth, Trish	-	H of Reps	Adelaide (SA)	LIB	