This is George Lewkowicz from the Don Dunstan Foundation interviewing Sue Briton-Jones for the Don Dunstan History Project. The topics will be Aboriginal rights and related issues and some other areas like planning and the environment in the Dunstan years. The date today is 20th December 2007 and the location is Sue Briton-Jones’ office, 8th Floor Riverside in North Terrace, Adelaide.

Sue, thanks very much for being willing to contribute to the Don Dunstan History Project. Can you just provide a short background on yourself, your studies and how you got into the public service and where you started?

Well, my first degree was in Psychology at Flinders University. Subsequently I started a master’s in Town Planning at University of Adelaide, also did some part-time Law studies, and in particular in about ’96 did a course on Indigenous Australians and the Law at Flinders University. From about 1970 to ’94 I spent about ten years in Department of Premier and Cabinet, in and out, about ten years in total. I worked for the new Department of Environment when it was first established but going in and out of the public service. I worked as a management consultant for PA Management Consultants in Melbourne in about ’84–85, worked as the adviser to Susan Lenehan who was then the Minister for Environment and Planning from about 1990–91, MFP Development Corporation, subsequently worked for Robert Tickner who was the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, and then I worked as a self-employed consultant from ’96–98 working primarily on Aboriginal issues. It was the time of the Howard Government and all native title representative bodies had to reapply for status as native title bodies, which required them to all have organisational reviews and strategic plans. That was a lot of my work, plus other work that I did for Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement and ATSIC, and currently have been with the Land Management Corporation for eight or nine years.

Good, that’s a pretty diverse background. Now, when did you start in the Premier’s Department and what was your position and role there?

I started as a graduate officer as a secretary to what was then the Murray Newtown Steering Committee, which was about 1970, ’71, and worked in that role till about ’73.

1 MFP – Multi-Function Polis.
2 ATSIC – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission.
That was a committee secretariat?

Committee secretariat, yes, that’s right. Then I worked as a personal assistant to Bob Bakewell, who was then head of Premier’s Department, again that was roughly in 1973, ’74. Then I was senior project officer in Policy Division in Premier’s Department ’76–79 and then I worked as a senior policy officer and Acting Director of Cabinet Office between ’81 and ’83 –

Right, yes.

– and then in the Bannon years I was the Principal Policy Adviser ( Aboriginal Affairs) in Cabinet Office, ’87–89, and Director Native Title in Premier’s in ’93, ’94.

With the Murray Newtown – or, as it was later called, Monarto – what sort of things were happening then that you had to work on?

Originally, prior to working for Premier’s Department, I’d been working at the State Planning Authority doing research on new towns and from there got a job with the committee secretariat, so we had the Murray Newtown Steering Committee – I don’t actually recall the membership of that at the moment, but it was basically doing research looking at amalgamation of the land, looking at the impediments to development of that land. There were sub-committees looking at social policy issues, environmental issues; I remember Dunstan bringing over Boris Kazansky to look at how a new town should be developed. So basically sort of a research role and support to that committee.

That was the early start-up of it before it got – – –.

The precursor to the Monarto Development Commission.

Yes, the precursor.

Then I went and worked for Monarto Development Commission for a short time when it was first set up.

And how did you find that?

Interesting times, interesting times. But then I think we had the Borrie Report, which indicated that the population growth wasn’t going to occur and the writing was on the wall that Monarto perhaps was not going to be justified. In retrospect I would say that
probably, (laughs) like Elizabeth, if Monarto had been developed today that would have been a good thing, given what’s happening with population in South Australia now.

And can you remember what some of the innovations were going to be based on your research, like you did research on new towns, what were the sort of things you were looking at?

I remember that we were certainly looking at what was happening with new towns in Britain and in Scandinavia, and from memory there was interest in – I don’t think it was called urban consolidation in those days, but certainly more intensive development with community facilities shared, open space sort of things. But it’s a long time ago.

Right, okay. Well, if we can move from the Newtown area to the Aboriginal area, what research and projects were you working on in those days, in the ’70s?

In the ’70s in Policy Division in Premier’s Department you tended to look after various portfolios and in the ’70s there wasn’t a lot, from memory, happening in Aboriginal affairs but I would have sort of reviewed any submissions relating to Aboriginal affairs that were being dealt with, but I don’t really remember much happening in the ’70s in relation to Aboriginal affairs.

There seemed to be two phases: one pre-’72 before the Whitlam Government came in and then after ’72 it seems as though the responsibilities for Aboriginal affairs went over to the Federal Government –

The Commonwealth, yes.

– the Commonwealth, and I also recall that a lot of the services, if you like, were done through the Aboriginal whatever it was called unit in Department for Community Welfare. But did you get involved in any of the work on the Aboriginal Lands Trust?

No, that was back in ’66 and I was only sixteen at the time –

Oh, right. So it was earlier than this.

– so, yes, it was earlier than my time.

What about land rights up in the AP3 lands?

The Pitjantjatjara land rights legislation? I don’t recall exactly where I was at the time because I don’t recall at all being involved with the Pitjantjatjara land rights legislation so

3 AP – Anangu–Pitjantjatjara.
I think I might have been in another department at the time. And I think Andrew Bishop might have been involved with it.

**Can you recall anything about Aboriginal affairs, like Don Dunstan’s general views and the Department’s views, in that time?**

Well, I was certainly aware that Don had been responsible for establishment of the Aboriginal Lands Trust and I was aware of the existence of the Aboriginal Lands Trust, I was aware of an Aboriginal unit in DCW, but I suspect in the ’70s it was a bit of – whereas I think they had had a separate Aboriginal Affairs office they became part of DCW and I suspect it was a bit of a Berlin Wall between what was the Aboriginal unit and DCW and what were very middle-class, social-worker-type people in DCW who had no understanding of each other.

**And did you talk to any Aboriginal people themselves in that in the ’70s?**

In the ’70s? I’m just trying to remember. When the Liberal Government came in – do you remember what year that was?

’Sixty-eight to ’70 and then later in ’79.

’Seventy-nine, okay.

**That was the Tonkin Government era.**

Okay. So during the Tonkin Government, so we’re talking about very late ’70s, I was working for National Parks and Wildlife Service on reviewing the *National Parks and Wildlife Act*, and part of that was Aboriginal hunting and fishing rights, and went with people from National Parks and some of their Aboriginal rangers to a number of Aboriginal communities talking to them about embedding Aboriginal hunting rights into the *National Parks and Wildlife Act*. In those days my primary involvement was through people like the Coulthard family and there’s probably others but I can’t remember.

Okay. So you’d been involved in some issues in the Policy Division on Aboriginal affairs but not sort of heavily. Where do you pick up the threads with Don Dunstan and the work he did in the late ’80s, wasn’t it, for the Bannon Government? How did you get involved in that exercise? What was it called again?

Well, it was the Dunstan Report on Aboriginal Community Government. In 1988, which was the Bicentenary year, the Bannon Government wanted to do something specific for Aboriginal people in the Bicentenary year and I was asked to go back to Premier’s
Department to look at projects specifically related to the Bicentenary year. And during the course of that I was involved in the Commonwealth–State Review of Programs and Services in the Pitjantjatjara Lands, otherwise referred to as the ‘Bonner Review’, and spent about three months on and off in the Pitjantjatjara Lands, and during that period, which I would have to say was my major exposure to Aboriginals or Aboriginal issues and Aboriginal politics, primarily through Ross Rolfe, who then worked for the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and subsequently became head of Premier’s Department in Queensland and Co-ordinator General in Queensland, who had an absolute wealth of knowledge about Aboriginal affairs and for three months we talked non-stop Aboriginal affairs. And as part of that process I became aware of the Northern Territory had a system of Aboriginal community government and Queensland had what they called the ‘DOGIT’ communities – the Deed of Grant In Trust communities and also the DOGIT communities – and then there were two communities, Aurakun and Mornington Island, which had access to local government grants funds, and at the same time Western Australia was looking at providing local government status to Aboriginal communities.

So I was aware of that through that process and at the same time Bannon was under pressure to give Don a job because he’d come back to Adelaide, and so we thought, ‘Okay, let’s look at Aboriginal local government in South Australia’, so Don was appointed to that position and we worked in adjoining offices on the tenth floor in State Admin and I’d done a huge amount of reading and research on the issues and so my primary role was to inform Don. And by that stage I had the contacts to set up meetings, not only with South Australian Aboriginal communities but also in the Northern Territory and Queensland, and so I think it was for nearly a year we visited most of the communities in South Australia and a number of communities in the Territory and in Queensland looking at the different models and as a result of that the Dunstan Report was produced.

What was Don’s level of knowledge on Aboriginal issues at that time?

Don’s, I think – can we turn it off for a minute? (break in recording) He talked about Aboriginal issues to the extent that he talked about the establishment of the Lands Trust
and how things had moved on since then. He talked with fondness about Garney Wilson and he certainly had a very negative view of the era when the missionaries were in charge of Aboriginal communities. Beyond that he really didn’t talk to me very much about it.

Right. And when he travelled around with you, what sort of things did he talk to the Aboriginal people about?

We were talking about ‘These are the different models of Aboriginal local government, these are the advantages for you of getting local government status, this is the model in the Northern Territory, this is the model in Queensland. You may think of a different model but these are options that we’re putting up to you.’

And how did he relate to those people? Were they pretty relaxed or – – –?

No.

Wasn’t relaxed.

No. With the exception of Archie Barton from Maralinga Tjarutja when we went out to Oak Valley, when we went to the Pit Lands he was given very little respect.

Oh, really?

There was a particular adviser to Yami Lester at the time, Brian Doolan, who was very suspicious of anything that we were doing. During ’88 I’d done a submission which had been approved by cabinet which was where the State Government picked up responsibility for recurrent funding for essential services in all Aboriginal communities, and the Commonwealth continued funding capital and the deal was that the savings to the Commonwealth would be reinvested in capital, and that was a bit of a breakthrough for like ETSA and SA Water and that to have some responsibility in essential services in Aboriginal communities. But notwithstanding all of that, Brian Doolan was very suspicious and quite antagonistic to the whole thing. I don’t know, there may have been other politics at play. There was an academic at the time, Martin Mowbray, who’d written extensively on Aboriginal community government in the Northern Territory and in a very negative sense. But when we went to the Pit Lands Don was not received with respect. They’d made very little effort to get people together, most of the people who came were

---

5 ETSA – Electricity Trust of South Australia.
from homelands and the agenda was being very much driven in a negative sense by the white advisers.

**What did Don think and say about that?**

Don was extremely hurt. Devastated, I think. And he was also I think somewhat devastated – you know, he made comments to the extent, ‘What have we done, what have we done? This is as bad, if not worse, than when the missionaries were here.’ Petrol sniffing was endemic. ‘The whitefellas are running the show. The politics has got even worse.’ You know, if you think white politics is bad, black politics is – you know, it’s like white politics is like kindergarten compared to what’s going on. ‘What have we done, what have we done?’

Mm, and that comes out in his report, sections he wrote.

Yes.

**Did he have any reference points, Aboriginal people in the metropolitan area that he could speak to about it?**

I don’t know. He may have been speaking to Garney Wilson but he never talked to me about that.

**So you wrote the report. Was Don happy with what he’d been able to get down with you on paper in the report?**

At the time the report was written I’d actually already moved on to work for Susan and (laughs) Don in his inimitable style said, ‘Sue, I can’t possibly sign this, it’s full of split infinitives.’ But by then things had moved on and there was a fair degree of sensitivity about releasing this report, and I think it wasn’t until about eighteen months later that it was actually released.

**Right. We’ll just get the title in again: it’s Aboriginal community government, a report by Don Dunstan, Adelaide, July 1989. And in your recall, was there any action taken on the report that you know?**

Years later there was. AP and Maralinga Tjarutja got local government status for the purposes of Local Government Grants Commission funding, and some of the other communities I think have as well but that was sometime later.

**Is there anything more you want to say about Aboriginal rights and issues?**
In relation to Don?

Don or the ’70s.

Just turn it off for a minute. (break in recording) I remember Don talking about having been chair of FCATSI. But I think he had a very sincere and deep-held view about the need for Aboriginal people to take over leadership and self-management and for retention of culture, and so I recall him talking about the need for teachers and bureaucrats, for example, to be learning Pitjantjatjara. Subsequently, during the Bonner Review days which was late ’80s, we had come to the view that teachers learning Pitjantjatjara was good for the teachers but wasn’t particularly useful for kids in the Pit Lands; what they really needed was English, and that they had language at home and that the emphasis should be on English in school if they were going to get ahead. And I think Don was playing with all those ideas in his head.

Okay. If we can just talk a bit generally about you were the project officer/ researcher in the Premier’s Department in the ’70s, apart from other positions in the government. Can you recall what you felt like working in the Premier’s Department at the time?

It was the most exciting period of my working life, ever. I couldn’t wait to get to work on Monday.

Really?

It was just there was so much happening, you felt so thrilled to be part of it. As a young graduate officer you were given huge responsibility, you had access to lots of information, and I think in those days the chief executives of departments who you dealt with as a young graduate officer had a genuine sense of community service and you were dealing with people who, by comparison with today’s chief executives, were heroes, in my view, like the Alec Ramsays, the Ken Taeubers, the Keith Lewises. They had a genuine commitment to community service and you were a blessed person to be working in Policy Division in those days. It was very exciting.

And we won’t talk about the environment just yet, but what were some of the other things you recall that you were working on, how it sort of worked, the research and the committees and all that excitement?

---

6 FCATSI – Federal Council of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders.
Well, you will recall Don having a commitment to industrial democracy and I remember being involved in those debates, and you will remember the seminal meeting that (laughs) we all went to with the appointment of head of Premier’s Department where we all felt – and we were very bolshy in those days – that we didn’t have a say in who the head of Premier’s Department was and being put back in our places by Don.

Right – I actually missed that because I think I might have been overseas or something.

Right.

What actually happened that day?

I’m trying to remember, but was it Bill Voyzey –

Voyzey, yeah.

– it was suddenly announced that Bill Voyzey was being appointed to head of the Premier’s Department and I don’t know, I don’t recall where Bill came from and it came out of the blue, and I don’t think that we had any views one way or the other about Bill Voyzey except that we were such bolshy young people in those days that we thought that industrial democracy meant that we should have a role in determining who was the head of the Premier’s Department.

Sorry, was it Bill or Graham Inns?

Sorry, it was Graham Inns.

Graham Inns, yes.

It was Graham Inns, that’s right. Yes. And so representations were made to Don and I remember being called in to the building where – was it the building at home where he had his entertainment room? –

Oh, yes.

– and basically being told, ‘Okay, industrial democracy goes so far. Pull your heads in. I am appointing the head of Department of Premier and Cabinet.’

So what was the view about industrial democracy after that from the troops?
Well, I mean really we were a bit bolshy in those days. Today no-one would dare query something like that, but in those days we believed we had a right to query that, and so I guess we were a little bit cynical from then on.

Yes, right. Interesting. And who were some of the characters that you came across in Premier’s?

Well, in the early days Bob Bakewell was a character in his own right and – I’m just trying to remember the sequence of events – and Rob Dempsey and John Templeton and obviously Bruce Guerin and Charles Connelly in Industrial Democracy; Milton Smith, who was a very straight up and down public servant who never wanted to cross the boundaries between being a public servant and the political line; Andrew Strickland, obviously. (telephone rings) I’ll let that go.

Yes, I’m just trying to get a feel from a young person’s point of view about what was going on from that perspective. Now, you were Bob Bakewell’s personal assistant for a while. What was your role there?

I was basically his gopher. I remember he set up an inquiry into the price of bread.

That’s correct.

Yes, and I think I recall being sent off to speak to a judge which may have been Sam Jacobs but may not have been. And he also sat on the City of Adelaide Development Committee, so I was the research officer for the City of Adelaide Development Committee. And I was very much involved with the people who were dealing with industrial democracy and just any old issue that came up during the day.

So did you write any speeches for him?

I did later in Policy Division. I wrote one for him on – turn off for a minute. (break in recording)

I’ll just put this back on. So what generally was it like working for Bob Bakewell? He was seen as one of the public service kingpins –

He was, yes.

– and the mover and shaker for Don.

Yes.

Did you get that sense?
Absolutely, yes. And I had the greatest amount of respect for him at the time and he was at the forefront of treating young people but also women equally, and it was a fantastic opportunity as a young person to be in that role.

And you sat in on committees he was on and chairing.

Well, he was on the City of Adelaide Development Committee or whatever it was called in those days, but also he chaired the Premier’s Department divisional meetings and I used to sit in on those, which were always fascinating. Bob Docherty was always a humorous presence in those meetings, and of course there was always the blow-out of the budget in the Premier’s office.

Some of the interesting characters in there too, I imagine.

Yes. And I think Len Amadio was there and – yes, interesting times.

And you got some sense that people were working together and they had some idea of how the bits and pieces fitted together?

Absolutely. Yes, people were so committed, so committed in those days, yes.

Did he ever talk about Don Dunstan at all?

Bakewell?

Yes.

No. No. No, he never spoke to me about Dunstan.

Just did as he was told and got things going in the bureaucracy.

Yes.

If we can just move to the environment area, what year again did you start in that department?

I would say about 1980.

Oh, 1980. Oh, okay, I thought it was a bit earlier than that when it was – – –.

Well, when was it set up?

I think a bit earlier than that. I think Andrew Strickland went over there for a while.

Okay. I think Andrew had been there for about a year before I went over there.
Okay, right, yes.

Yes. And I think I was – was I head of Policy Division or something? – and was involved in the *State Heritage Act* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* – in fact, that Act never got proclaimed. In those days we didn’t consult with Aboriginal people and there was a lot of criticism of that piece of legislation and I don’t think it was ever proclaimed and it was subsequently amended and introduced.

**What was the purpose of that Act, notwithstanding it wasn’t proclaimed?**

Well, prior to that we’d had the Aboriginal Historic Relics Unit in the Department of Environment –

**That was with Bob Ellis, wasn’t it?**

– in Bob Ellis’s day, and certainly there was a perception that to have Aboriginal people in with historic relics was totally inappropriate. I think it was primarily about protection of Aboriginal heritage sites, but Dempsey’s view of the world at that stage was very non-trusting of Aboriginal people and of Bob Ellis and so there was no consultation and so a bill was drafted, I think it was enacted possibly but never proclaimed because of the outcry about how there’d been no consultation.

**Outcry from Aboriginal people?**

Yes, and Bob Ellis in particular. I think an Aboriginal Heritage Committee was established and I can’t remember whether that was at that time or a bit later. And I think we introduced the first *State Heritage Act* during that time and a *Historic Shipwrecks Act*, so I was sort of very much involved with legislation at that time. And it was also the time, I think, of the proposal for the establishment of the O-Bahn, which was very controversial at that time.

**Yes, along the Torrens and whether that should go up there and what form it should take if it did, yes.**

Take, yes.

Electric or, as it turned out, the bus system, diesel. So this was a relatively new area and certainly a new department. What feel did you have in that department. Was it ‘This is a significant area’ or, because it was newly-emerging – – –?
I think it was certainly seen as significant. Suddenly the environment was important and, you know, protection of coastal areas –

Yes, that’s another one.

– and, yes, we certainly thought we were in the forefront of environmental protection which was sort of early days of those concepts.

And who was the Minister at the time, was it Glen Broomhill or Don Simmons?

I thought it was Corcoran when I went there.

Yes, you’re right, yes. I think he took over from Simmons, there was a problem.

Yes.

And I think I recall that at one stage there was a bit of a staff revolt about something –

Yes.

– in Environment, what was that about?

There was quite a strong PSA group in Environment and Rob Dempsey was – how would you describe Rob Dempsey? – But he was certainly not consultative and, having been chief of staff to Dunstan, he was a bit of the blond-haired, blue-eyed boy who was into power but was not really a manager. And Rob Debelle in particular was particularly strong in the PSA in Environment Department and – to be honest I can’t remember what the issue was that it blew up over.

It wasn’t a policy issue, it was more of a staffing-type issue?

I’d have to take that on notice.

All right, yes, that’s okay.

I could get back to you on that.

But in that department you had, what, the National Parks people –

Yes.

– the scientists, the environmental [scientists], I think there was a museum in it at the time?

---

7 PSA – Public Service Association.
I think the museum, yes, and you had the Aboriginal Heritage and Relics Unit.

**Aboriginal heritage area. How did they all get on together?**

They worked quite separately and didn’t see themselves as part of a whole. I think the Coast Protection Division was set up at that stage.

**That’s right, yes.**

And then you had us newcomers who didn’t have a background as scientists at all come in. Andrew Lothian is an exception, he was head of the Co-ordination Division of the Environment Department. He certainly had the background. I was certainly seen as an interloper with no background in the area and we had other people who came in as policy – you know, it was the era of policy was in the ascendancy rather than necessarily the technocrats or those with specific background and experience in particular areas, so there was always a tension between what were seen as the interlopers who were just generalists and those who had specific backgrounds relevant to the area.

**And Jeff Inglis was in there at the time.**

Yes. Grant Inglis? No, Jeff Inglis, yes. Jeff Inglis was there.

**Grant at one stage was the head but he had a pretty rapid demise.**

Yes, Jeff Inglis was there and he was head of the division and was quite influential.

**Right, and he crossed over into the policy area?**

He did, yes. I don’t think he had so much of a problem with the policy-type people, but there were certainly those in the department who did. And we introduced during that period the refund on bottles –

**Deposit, yes.**

– which was quite groundbreaking in those days.

**And there was litter control at some stage, I think.**

Litter control, yes.

**What were the relationships like with other departments?**

From Environment Department?
From Environment to others.

The only area that I can remember was a difficulty with Transport because we, for some reason – I think we were doing the EIS\(^8\) on the O-Bahn, and I don’t think we were communicating all that well with Transport and I do seem to recall some friction with Transport over that. But in terms of other departments I don’t really recall much.

**Interesting. What about the Commonwealth Government, were they in on this scene?**

In Environment?

**This would have been under the Fraser Government.**

Not that I recall.

**Right, so there’s no big nationwide effort going on?**

No.

**Now, you mentioned earlier the planning area as well. Apart from new towns was there any other area you were working on there? This was in the ’70s.**

Well, in the ’70s pre-Monarto I’d been working at the State Planning Authority and – what year was it? – the *Development Act* that Stuart Hart and that [introduced], so the *Planning and Development Act* was ’67, I remember work going on that and I think Dunstan was the Attorney-General at the time that legislation was introduced. And then we had our first Metropolitan Development Plan for Adelaide and I think – I wasn’t (laughs) in any way involved with Dunstan in those days, but from what I understood of the thinking around that time was that Dunstan certainly saw planning as a means for social intervention and social equity and so forth. And again it was bringing in the more policy-type people rather than the engineers. Like I remember the head planner at the City of Adelaide used to be the Engineer, so you were getting away from the engineers, you were starting to get people doing town planning, you were getting people doing Town Planning at the University of Adelaide who had backgrounds in poetry and psychology. So it was a broadening of the field and the bringing of people with much broader perspectives rather than the pipes and wires and road-builders. So I think that’s sort of contextual.

---

\(^8\) EIS – Environmental Impact Statement.
Then there was that hoo-ha over Hackney and Professor Jensen, was it?

Yes, Rolf Jensen.

Yes, Rolf Jensen was quite into urban consolidation, higher-density stuff, and that was anathema to the people of Hackney and so that all got wound down. I guess that was round about the beginning of West Lakes, around that period.

About that period. And you had people like Hugh Stretton writing *Ideas for Australian cities* and I think Dunstan was very interested in the whole area of urban planning and town planning at that stage and I specifically remember – this is probably later – Guerin borrowing a book – well, he didn’t borrow it for himself; he borrowed it to give it to Dunstan – called *Anarchy in Planning* because there was this book about you can go too far with organising planning, and I never got the book back. (laughs) But I know that Guerin was certainly aware that Don was interested in planning and different concepts in planning and was reading on the issues, but at that time I really wasn’t involved with Dunstan specifically on it.

What did the technical people like the professional planners think of all of this? Was it all getting out of hand for them?

Oh, I’m sure they did, I’m sure they – and then you had the refugees from when Whitlam, after Whitlam lost government you had the refugees from Canberra who came over and thought they knew everything, and so yes, I’m sure they thought, ‘Well, we’ll bide our time and see what happens.’

Were you there then, when they arrived?

Yes, I was, I was back in – I’d been in London for two years and I came back at the end of ’75.

Right. So with the John Mants and the others.

Yes. So I was in Premier’s Department at the end of ’75 and then sort of Mant came soon after that, I think. But Strickland was there, I think Jeff Walsh had come from Canberra –

That’s right.

– Bev Forner. Yes, we thought we were going to take on the world. (laughs)
Very good. Well, I’ve covered a lot of areas and got a lot of good information. Is there anything that you think I’ve missed out that you’d want to say about that time?

The other thing – you know, and it’s also pertinent today – was that in about 1976 Dunstan set up the Urban Development Co-ordinating Committee –

That’s right, yes.

– which was chaired by Hugh Hudson and had all of the CEOs – it started out the pipes and wires agencies, but then from memory it also included the human services CEOs – and that was an extremely effective and powerful mechanism, and there’ve been various manifestations of the UDCC since then but we don’t have anything like that today and it shows. But that’s a bit difficult because there’s been the privatisation or corporatisation of the pipes and wires agencies, but we don’t have that co-ordination that existed then; and goodwill. There was a lot of goodwill. I don’t think the CEOs then were as competitive as they are today and there was a lot of goodwill, and desire for community service improving the quality of life in Adelaide.

All right.

All right?

Well, thanks very much, Sue. That’s been great. That’s the end of the interview.

END OF INTERVIEW.