



Legislative Council

25/11/81

APPROPRIATION BILL

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT APPROPRIATION BILL

Second Reading

Extract

Reverend the Hon. F. J. NILE [2.59]: I take this opportunity to thank you Mr President, and the officers of the House for the courtesy and impartiality you have shown me and for the great assistance I have received as a newcomer to this esteemed House. I share with my colleagues on both sides of the House confidence in your impartial rulings and learned administration of the business of the House. I offer my congratulations to the Leader of the Government in this House, and also to the Premier and Minister for Mineral Resources who leads the Government in another place, on achieving office in this State; for the reform of this House which made it possible for me to be elected to this Chamber by the people; and for the public funding programme which assists independents to stand, as I have, for this office.

I assure the leaders of the Government in both Houses that my time in this House will be devoted not to the frustration of legislation, but to its improvement where needed, for the good of the people of New South Wales, irrespective of who receives the credit. I shall be concerned with issues, not parties, with policies not personalities. I shall seek to give warm and sincere support to all members of the House irrespective of their parties. I congratulate the Hon. K. W. Reed who preceded me in this debate, and the other honourable members who have made their maiden speeches in this session of Parliament, especially the Hon. G. Brenner for the sincere speech he delivered last night, and the Hon. Elisabeth Kirkby for her professional presentation. Also I wish to thank all those supporters who worked and prayed that I might be elected to the Parliament. Those supporters were from all churches and included non-church goers, known in the Bible as people of good will. These people included also decent members of all political parties of New South Wales. A sincere expression of thanksgiving to God was also held to give credit where credit is due. The service in the Sydney Town Hall was not intended to reflect on any other member of this House or the other place who may or may not share in those same beliefs.

I express my appreciation to the huge number of voters in New South Wales for the confidence that they demonstrated in voting No. I for me or, rather, for what I stand for—an unprecedented number of well over 200 000 citizens of New South Wales representing more than 9.2 per cent of the electorate, with an even higher response in some electorates in the State. I refer to the electorates of Murrumbidgee, 18.2 per cent, Tamworth 14 per cent, Merrylands 13.1 per cent, Albury 13.3 per cent, Bass Hill 12 per cent, Georges River 12.9 per cent, Broken Hill 11.4 per cent. This was a most pleasing result in both country and urban working-class electorates. As honourable members know, I stood as a non-party, independent candidate with a slogan, "Vote for Fred Nile and then the party of your choice".

My presence in this unfamiliar environment is helped by the knowledge that my election has restored an earlier precedent whereby in 1825 the Archdeacon of the Colony of New South Wales was appointed a member of the first Legislative Council under the Governor Lt-Gen. Ralph Darling. It was comforting also to learn from the staff of this House that this Council Chamber was originally built and intended to be a church in Bendigo. Perhaps this helps to account for its hallowed atmosphere. I should therefore in this congenial atmosphere be better able to serve all the citizens of New South Wales and to articulate the concerns of the moral majority who belong to all parties and to sincerely make this House, with the help of God, a pulpit and a platform to promote justice and decency for God and the family.

As honourable members know, my election crusade was based on the theme of Amos chapter 5 verse 24 "The Lord God of Hosts said, *I* want to see a mighty flood of justice, a torrent of doing good". This text, chosen in November 1980, has had an even greater relevance that we realized at the time when we were concerned, mainly with the murder of the antidrug campaigner, Don Mackay, and the desire for an early inquest into his death.

Some honourable members of this House would have heard of my name before and have perhaps formed impressions of me based mainly on the mass media. All honourable members know how dangerous that can be. I would rather be judged in this House for what I really am, rather than the news media image, which may or -may not be true to life. To assist honourable members, I should like to call on their indulgence to share briefly some points of my background so honourable members may, "I trust, see me as a more balanced or rounded person than the media sometimes present me, or as one media medical columnist wrote jokingly, "Fred Nile thinks all people are paralysed from the waist down". That is certainly not the case.

My background has brought me into touch with all sections of the community. My late father was a British World War I ex-serviceman who survived the hell and the nightmare of the trench warfare in France with serious wounds. For many years he was a Red Cab taxi driver in the Kings Cross area. My late mother, a young woman from New Zealand, was a waitress, also in the Kings Cross area. My parents met in Kings Cross and were finally married in the Darlinghurst Anglican Church. I was born as their first child of four in a small two storey cottage that still stands today next to the Jewish Club in Darlinghurst Road. From that background honourable members will see that I am truly a Sydney citizen. Because of that background I have a sincere and genuine love for the city of Sydney. I am proud of Sydney and the welfare of this State. Sydney has been my home all my life and my workplace. Though I am an ordained Minister of Religion, almost all my appointments have involved me working either in Pitt Street or Elizabeth Street in Sydney. I had two brief periods away, one in Melbourne and the other in Newcastle.

My late father had an avid interest in horse and dog racing, which I shared up to my teenage years, even becoming a runner for the local starting-price bookmaker. When I became a practising Christian I ceased all involvement in this type of activity, which I hope will please the House. I will not even now, on principle, purchase a raffle ticket. I attended schools at Mascot, Crown Street and Cleveland Street until I left at the age of 15 years. I then applied to the Commonwealth Employment Service for a position and took the first job offered to me as a junior storeman at Mascot airport. In this company, Paul and Gray, I worked my way up the ladder and became assistant to the manager. As a response to God's leading in my life to serve the world wherever he led as his servant, I resigned and entered theological college, first in Melbourne and then in Sydney. For two years I served as a pastor in Newcastle and four years in Sydney in the local parish churches of Bexley and Brighton-le-Sands.

Since 1953, when I became an active Christian, I have sought to be a consistent pro-child and pro-family campaigner for a caring, compassionate and responsible society. With God's help I have been a crusader against crime and corruption in every way. For example, honourable members may not realize that many years ago I organized the successful demonstration against the opening of the stage show *Oh Calcutta*. My interest in these areas has been consistent and persistent for many years and is not simply a flash in the pan. I have gathered valuable experience in a number of important community and church positions, including as a local youth worker from 1953 to 1963; national director of the Christian Endeavour youth movement from 1964 to 1974; director of the Methodist newness campaign from 1970 to 1971; the Central Methodist Mission with the Reverend Alan Walker from 1971 to 1973, including inner city youth programmes and conference family programmes at Vision Valley, Sydney. Those activities brought me into contact with people I had not met previously and people I, have not tseen since. They include persons like Mr Pat Clancy, Mr Jim Cairns and .others. I appreciated hearing their personal explanations of their philosophies.

In 1967 and 1968 I served as full-time director of the Billy Graham Crusade at the Sydney Showground. I was appointed in a full-time capacity as national co-ordinator of the Australian Federation of the Festival of Light community standards organization from 1974 until this time. This has involved me in a number of major national campaigns, including two Australia-wide tours by Mary Whitehouse of London, Malcolm Muggeridge of London, Pat Boone of Los Angeles, Ray Gauer, anti-crime lawyer of Los Angeles, Professor E. Blaikiocck, a famous classical historian, Dr Hardin Jones, a drug expert from San Francisco, Svend Laursen, a pro-family campaigner from Denmark, and recently, as honourable members know. Mother Teresa from India.

During the past eight years in this Festival of Light-type work naturally I have been involved with a number of State and federal social and moral issues, State and federal legislation, State and federal Government inquiries, as well as inquiries concerning film censorship and television standards, and in other

areas. I am grateful for the opportunity of perhaps exercising an influence through the news media— rather than sometimes being a victim of them—in a weekly column in the *Sunday Telegraph*, and a radio programme on 2GB each Sunday night. These provide valuable opportunities of further community involvement and feedback. In view of some of the comments made about me, it might surprise honourable members to learn that after being one of the first persons—or indeed perhaps the only person—to volunteer for national service, in case I missed out, I spent twenty years in the army reserve. That provided practical and valuable experience for my life that I hope will be of benefit to the House as honourable members discuss issues. The administrative experience I gained may assist me in my duties.

I finally qualified as a major and served as a substantive captain, as officer commanding "D" company, an infantry company of 4 RNSWR. I do not intend to boast, but I say this simply to put the matter on record, as it might help to round out my personality in this House and assist all honourable members in the work that they seek to do for the good of the people. I received a number of awards, including the efficiency decoration, the commanding officer's award for the best officer in the battalion, and my company won the shield for being the best company in the battalion. Of course, the credit goes to those who served with me.

I have been involved also with a number of community organizations. I have edited a number of magazines, which again has helped me in my understanding of the media. The magazines include the *A.C.E. National Magazine*, *RAP Youth Newspaper*, and currently *Australian Christian Solidarity*.

I should place on record my appreciation of my wife Elaine, who has been a faithful supporter since our engagement in 1955 and our marriage in 1958; to our four children who have given me loyal and loving assistance in all of the tasks I have outlined to the House, and I hope will continue to do so in this present responsibility as a member of the Legislative Council. My eldest son, Stephen, who is twenty-one years of age, is now a police officer in the Police Prosecution Branch. My second son, Mark, is a trainee physical education teacher at the Polding Catholic college of advanced education at Castle Hill. David is in year II at Hunter's Hill High School and my daughter Sharon is employed in the sailing industry. I hope this varied experience will assist me in becoming a useful and positive member of this esteemed House.

My election to the House has resulted from some of the developments in this State over a number of years. In August this year a prominent Catholic church leader, Bishop Thomas Muldoon, said:

I see a very grave threat. I can see a philosophy behind all this secular humanism a deliberate attempt to remove Christian influence from the field of hospital care, et cetera. I think the people of New South Wales should sit up and take notice.

I agree with Bishop Muldoon and share his concern about the sincere but misguided efforts of some of the secular humanists in New South Wales, elsewhere in our nation and in other countries, as they have sought to implement what may be news for some of the members of the House, manifestos described as Humanist Manifesto No. 1 of 1933 and Humanist Manifesto No. 2 of 1973. Secular humanism which is the humane face of atheism has made serious inroads in our State, as I shall seek to show. This has led to a fundamental struggle between absolute values and relative values, between the Judeo-Christian ethic and the humanist ethic, between compassion and greed, and between spiritual values and materialism. That struggle is occurring in every area of our society—our schools, streets, prisons, welfare organizations, the media, universities, and even, dare I say, within political parties. I believe sincerely in the separation of church and state. But I do not accept the separation of faith and state. No nation can live or survive for very long in a spiritual and moral vacuum. As Professor Toynbee said:

All human cultures grow around a central core of moral ideas and ideals which command obedience, respect and general observance. There is right and there is wrong. This is what is called the ethos of a people, of a culture.

Professor Blaiklock, to whom I referred earlier, gave examples of this:

The Roman Pietas, when Rome was at its peak, based on loyalty to family and State, a courageous sense of duty and truthworthiness; or the nation of Israel, the Decalogue, its Ten Commandments; or western society— its ethos is the Christian faith—its central beliefs, its ethics. Hence the love of liberty, which we boast, the reverence for human life, the old stabilities of marriage, honour, care for the weak.

The moral core of this ethos of western civilization, the heart of it all, the strength by which it stands, is embodied in the Holy Bible.

Professor Blaiklock in his writings then proceeds to give a serious warning that I believe is relevant to our State and nation. He says:

For commonly in the story of a nation's rise and fall there comes the time when the authority of the ideal is questioned. Then comes permissiveness—that state of the spirit in which that which once stirred shame and revulsion is first tolerated, then accepted, and finally embraced. It is the beginning of the end, unless intelligent enough, endowed sufficiently with courageous leadership, frightened enough, or swept by a revival of faith, a people rallies and returns to strength.

I believe the people of New South Wales have elected me because they have been profoundly disturbed by some of the permissive developments in recent years—I would say over the past ten years at least—which are changing the moral and social climate of our State. Those developments cannot be placed at the feet of any one person or any one party. There are good men and women in this House, and in the other place, who share my concern and the concern of the citizens of this State about some of those developments, which are in fact part of a world-wide trend in western society.

Some of the harmful developments that have been raised with me by citizens of New South Wales from all political parties and have led many citizens to elect me to this place are increased disrespect for our laws and institutions, the very laws that House and the other place pass, with resulting breakdown of law and order. Recent examples have been the mob violence in the Star Hotel, Newcastle, riot that occurred in 1979, and the Bathurst riot in 1980. Those developments have put more pressure on the New South Wales police force. They have led the Government and rightly so, to form a special riot-type squad. In the bills before the House the police appropriation of \$273 million to my observation allows for only an extra one hundred police officers.

In view of the increased duties of the police under some of the Acts that have been passed, such as the Bail Act and others, can the police truly cope with the current situation? The citizens of New South Wales have also been dismayed by the expansion of certain criminal activity in the State, for example, prostitution, the flagrant advertising of brothels and prostitutes under the very thin guise of massage parlours, escort agencies, model agencies, et cetera, with the resulting increase in moral pollution, exploitation, degradation of women, extortion, bribery, corruption and violence. We have seen increasing fire bombings of certain premises in the State and even violence against town planners, as occurred at Campbelltown in May this year. In his book *The Enforcement of Morals* Lord Devlin, the famous law lord of the House of Lords and distinguished judge in England, wrote as follows:

Society means a community of ideals; without shared ideas on politics, morals and ethics no society can exist. If men and women try to create a society in which there is no fundamental agreement about good and evil, they will fail.

Lord Devlin continued:

If society has the right to make a judgment that a recognized morality is as necessary to society as, say, a recognized government, then society may use the law to preserve morality. Therefore a society has a right to legislate against immorality as such.

Lord Devlin then said:

Morals and religion are inextricably joined. The moral standards generally accepted in western civilizations being those belonging to Christianity. The true principle is that the law exists for the protection of society.

The citizens of New South Wales have been shocked by the increase in brutal assaults, rapes and murders against women and children, senior citizens and taxi drivers, as well as others, particularly the violent crime carried out by teenagers without any sense of compassion or respect. One teenager is alleged to have said, "Then I did the hero act." Allegedly he went on to describe the brutal stabbing of an aged taxi driver. Another taxi driver was probably alive when he was placed in the boot of his cab and the cab was then set on fire.

Other teenagers are alleged to have brutally murdered the Greek Consul in Sydney this month. What kind of society is it that breeds heartless teenagers of that sort? Where does the blame lie? Perhaps society, with its emphasis on greed, cruelty and violence, with weekly emphasis at drive-in theatres and the so-called "sin and skin nights" and the immorality practised in the rows of packed "sin bins" are to blame. Perhaps our society should be in the dock and not the teenagers it nurtures.

The police station at Blacktown is reported to have had a sign outside it readings. "We can no longer guarantee your safety on the streets at night." Are we giving the New South Wales Police Force sufficient resources and manpower to do the job that we expect the police to do? I sincerely commend the Government for appointing the Hon. P. T. Anderson as Minister for Police. I call on honourable members of both Houses of Parliament and members of the public to give him a fair go. The Hon. P. T. Anderson and Mr Lees, the Commissioner of Police, together can restore to the community its faith and trust in the police force.

Another area of concern to the citizens of New South Wales has been the spread of moral pollution centres in the form of blue movie houses, video porn cassettes, a number of pornographic bookshops and obscene live sex shows on stage, with one operating almost next to the Catholic church in George Street, Haymarket, and another operating almost opposite the Uniting Church in Pitt Street. Similar places have opened in many suburbs and towns throughout the State, sometimes under the innocent title of a book exchange.

I commend the Lord Mayor of Sydney for his steps to clean up Sydney. I urge the Government to give him all the help he needs by legislation and through the courts. I note that the Appropriation Bill allows—it seems to me as a newcomer— only \$750 for the Publications Classification Board for 1981-82. The board appears to have spent only \$14 in 1980-81. I urge the Government to reactivate the board in the face of a flood of offensive material and to include video cassettes in its area of authority and control.

Another area of concern has been the dramatic increase in the sexual exploitation of children with hundreds directly involved in this dirty business. We can now, unfortunately, add the word child to most of our serious moral and social problems. For example, child prostitution, child pornography, child drug use, child drug pushers, child alcoholics, child gamblers, child criminals, child murderers, child arsonists and even kiddies' porn comics, sold in many newsagencies. Dr Clair Isbister, a leading paediatrician, has drawn attention not only to the exploitation of living children but also to those who are as yet unborn. She said:

The most dangerous place for a child today is in the mother's womb.

If that statement is true it is a tragedy for the unborn children of New South Wales and of Australia. I warmly commend the Government for establishing, in recent years, the child abuse centre at Montrose and following it up with the special police child protection unit. I urge the Government to continue to give these areas top priority. I support the allocation of the sum of \$110 million to the Minister for Youth and Community Services. I am confident that the new Minister will give the necessary leadership to cope with the problems I have been outlining.

The people of New South Wales are also concerned at the gambling explosion in New South Wales and at what appears to be increasing dependence by the Government on revenue raised from taxation on various forms of gambling. The temptation to legalize casinos and starting price betting to raise extra revenue may result finally in the tail wagging the dog. Estimated taxation revenue from gambling for 1981-82 is already too high a proportion of the State's revenue and thereby has had an undue influence on the conduct of the business of the State. For example, bookmakers' tax is shown at \$140,000, betting tax at \$13 million, TAB off-course betting \$85 million, TAB \$120 million, pools \$1.5 million, lotto \$61 million. State Lotteries \$37.5 million and taxation from poker machines will be \$152.4 million of which \$1 million will go to the housing fund and the balance to the hospital fund. In addition to those amounts, which are only a small proportion on the actual turnover from gambling one needs to include the amounts involved in illegal gambling. Naturally, no one has accurate figures in order to do that but some estimates suggest that the turnover in starting price betting is well over \$1,000 million.

It is estimated that for casinos the figure will be at least another \$1,000 million. It has been estimated that the State's legal gambling turnover is nearer \$7,000 million not \$3,500 million, as was recently

quoted in the news media. That is because the turnover from poker machines is being greatly underestimated. According to my calculations the turnover would be nearer to \$4,000 million. The Government must resist the temptation to add new forms of gambling and, through them, new tax revenue without carefully counting what the true cost will be in regard to family life, social breakdown and criminal involvement.

It seems to me that the working class is bearing the full brunt of the policy of indirect taxation. When anyone mentions gambling it naturally raises a spectre of organized crime in New South Wales and the allegation that Sydney is the Pacific centre for organized crime. I share the concern of many citizens that the brazen activities of the leaders of organized crime in Sydney and allegations of police and even political corruption must cause members of this House and the other place deep concern. I await the report by the Commissioner of Police with great interest. When the facts are known, concern might be relieved. The long awaited inquest on the Don Mackay murder is another urgent priority. Naturally the majority of parents in the State and a great number of other citizens are concerned with matters that I have not mentioned in detail and do not propose to mention, because I do not happen to have skill in those areas except that I am simply involved as a citizen. I refer to high taxation, unemployment and inflation.

In future I hope to be able to give attention to these matters and to expand my knowledge of them. As honourable members know, to many people these matters are simply an unavoidable part of life. However, most parents are not so nonchalant about the quality of education. They are concerned not only about the three R's, but also about the value system that underlies the basis of our State school system. They are particularly concerned about the introduction of sex education as part of the personal development course in the primary schools, as recently occurred in the Kempsey Infants School. I was advised by the parents that children as young as five or six years were attending sex education classes. I share the deep concern of those parents who had not been approached for permission and had no knowledge of this sex instruction or the use of films.

Other parents are also concerned about the promotion of homosexuality in State schools and the proposed homosexual kit which, I understand, has been prepared by two New South Wales teachers. I know that statements have been made that it is not proposed that the course will be used automatically; it has to be evaluated, but I am concerned to ensure that the course or kit should not even be permitted. I know it was financed by the federal Government and not by the State Government. I urge the Government to be most careful to see that this kit is not used in State schools in New South Wales.

I am pleased to commend the Minister for Education, the Hon. R. J. Mulock, for recently taking action to have an obscene homosexual publication *Young, Gay and Proud* banned from all New South Wales State schools. That is a step in the right direction. I trust that the New South Wales Teachers Federation will sincerely support the Minister for Education in his endeavours in that direction. The parents of New South Wales expect a decent education for their children, especially when we see in the Budget that more than \$1,649 million is being spent on education— almost half the State Budget of \$4,639 million. Unless the parents see a real improvement in the true quality of education they will increasingly turn to the comparatively new parent controlled schools. This will place another heavy financial burden upon parents already struggling to cope with the high cost of living.

Another area of concern relates to the growing illegal drug usage in New South Wales, with an estimated 10 000 heroin addicts and a large number of marihuana users. Naturally, parents are most concerned about active lobbying by various organizations, particularly one called NORML, which stands for the National Organization for Reform of Marihuana Laws. It is apparently a campaign to legalize marihuana and to legalize heroin for addicts. The Government must resist these pressures which, in my opinion, will only add to the need to allocate further funds to the Health Commission the annual expenditure of which already has reached \$717 million. The Government has rightly promoted health campaigns. Because of that it must be consistent and restrict the promotion of such harmful legal drugs as alcohol and tobacco. It must again resist the temptation to increase tax revenue from alcohol which is now \$92 million? *and* from tobacco, which is now \$49 million, by increasing sales and increasing tax revenue. I believe that that occurred with Sunday trading. I have seen estimates which claim that one hospital bed in every ten is already directly linked to alcohol- caused illnesses.

Another area of concern within the Appropriation Bill relates to the Minister for Corrective Services.

Over the years the community has been subjected to a break-down of prison discipline, to prison murders and to prison escapes. The recent news of the use of heroin and other drugs in prisons supports my view. I support the Minister for Corrective Services, the Hon. R. F. Jackson, who has given strong leadership already in his new portfolio. I agree with what he said in the other place—"Prisons are not meant to be zoos or supermarkets". I commend the Minister for Corrective Services for his forthright action in getting discipline back into this important area of society. Compassion and rehabilitation are necessary but we must never allow to develop a situation where a hardened criminal can regard the Government, the public or the police as—to use the vernacular—mugs ready to be taken for a ride. In the interests of genuine rehabilitation I ask the Minister to investigate in the Appropriation Bill out of the total allocation of \$86 million to the Department of Corrective Services, the \$90,000 which is shown against periodicals and books to ensure that this does not include harmful material that could fall into the hands of prisoners—sexually arousing material which would not assist the rehabilitation of prisoners living in a secluded and closed environment.

In response to the wishes of more than 200 000 New South Wales citizens who voted for me, in this House I pledge myself to carry out the immediate objectives, so far as I can, of our independent citizens' group, with the help of God and the assistance of members of both Houses. First, I shall continue to give support to the family. I was pleased to hear the Hon. J. S. Thompson voice strong support for the family. That is encouraging. The family, I believe, is the God-given basic unit of society, the natural and basic unit of society which is entitled to the support and protection of society and the State as set out in the United Nations' covenant. This means I shall promote the concept of family impact studies, family educational and medical benefits, low interest rates for home and housing loans, first family home finance plans, family and community planning in new areas and so on, to create genuine environmental centres that provide warmth, security and entertainment. Second, I shall do all I can to improve the protection of children, including the unborn, from all forms of exploitation and abuse such as drugs, pornography, vice and so on, and so help build their lives on a solid foundation of faith, hope and love, and wherever possible, in a secure and loving family environment.

In the area of justice I shall seek to expose, with the help of this House, all forms of organized crime and vice in this State, especially in matters of drugs, prostitution, pornography and gambling, as well as any other corruption that may be occurring. In education I shall seek to support the Government in the improvement of the true quality of education, particularly in teacher training, school courses and curricula and to promote Christian-based values and family life in every school in this State. In road safety and alcohol I shall seek to introduce ideas and plans that could save perhaps, on the basis of the Victorian experience, an estimated 500 lives every year by improving road safety through random breath tests of drivers, together with restrictions on alcohol advertising and outlets. I shall seek, with the help of God and this House, to make New South Wales a decent State, one of which we can all be proud, by closing down all moral pollution centres such as pornography shops or massage parlours and by enforcing, as has been shown necessary in the recent Wollongong case, decent standards of dress and behaviour on all public beaches. I share the concern of the Government in this House for issues that come under the general heading of quality of life.

I will do all I can to improve the quality of life for all citizens of this State by giving special attention to the environment in every area—air, water, food, beaches and so on—as well as suitable leisure and sporting facilities and opportunities, and the provision of employment opportunities for all, especially young people. I have some plans that I should like to share with the House in the future which I describe as a community youth employment campaign in co-operation with government and business. I would seek, with the help of the House, to support the Government in its campaign to eliminate illegal drugs from our State. I would seek to build a drug free society through prevention, education and control. With your help I will seek to build a safe society for young and old by improved police facilities, police strength and police—community relationships. Every policeman is a citizen and every citizen is a policeman in the creation and maintenance of a just and decent society. By that I mean that we are not simply spectators. Every citizen should be concerned.

Finally, I would seek to build a caring and responsible society based on the Judeo-Christian ethic of the Bible, the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes which are upheld by other religions in this country and other countries of the world and by people of good will. I will do all I can to discourage the growth of greed and materialism, which is being promoted through various activities such as gambling and the permissive playboy philosophy. The early Christians, in Acts 17.6 were accused of turning the world upside

down. Actually, they were turning the world, with God's help, right side up. I hope and pray, with God's help and your friendship and co-operation, to continue this apostolic ministry in this esteemed House. I conclude with the words of a leading non-christian French philosopher, Albert Camus, who lived from 1913 to 1960 and won the 1957 Nobel prize. He said:

The world expects of Christians that they will raise their voices so loudly and clearly and so formulate their protest that there is not even the slightest doubt what they are saying. Further, the world expects of Christians that they will eschew all fuzzy abstractions and plant themselves squarely in front of the bloody face of history. We stand in need of folk who have determined to speak directly and unmistakably and, come what may, to stand by what they have said.

I thank honourable members most sincerely for their attention and their support on the occasion of my maiden speech.