

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## GAWLER RIVER

Tuesday 1 August 1978

The **SPEAKER (Hon. G. R. Langley)** took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

## ASSENT TO BILLS

His Excellency the Governor, by message, intimated his assent to the following Bills:

Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act Amendment,  
Petroleum Products Subsidy Act Amendment.

## PETITION: DOG REGISTRATION FEES

Mr. **MATHWIN** presented a petition signed by 6 328 residents of South Australia praying that the House would reject any legislation which increased dog registration fees to \$15.

Petition received.

## PETITIONS: VOLUNTARY WORKERS

Mr. **TONKIN** presented a petition signed by 196 residents of South Australia praying that the House would urge the Government to take action to protect and preserve the status of voluntary workers in the community.

Mr. **BECKER** presented a similar petition signed by 206 residents of South Australia.

Petitions received.

## QUESTIONS

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

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

In reply to Mr. **BECKER** (18 July).

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** In the past 18 months one departmental employee has been detected in theft at the Netley complex. On 2 June 1978 he was arrested by officers from the Criminal Investigation Branch of the South Australian Police Force and subsequently charged with offences relating to theft and fraud concerning South Australian Government property. The case is still pending. The employee was summarily dismissed from office on the day of his arrest. Action taken since that time to prevent such occurrences in the future has involved closer supervision of the area, a requirement for approval to be obtained from a higher authority for transactions involving certain financial limits and random checking by security officers of all types of vehicles leaving the Netley complex. As a general security measure, a committee comprising representatives of all occupying departments of the Government complex at Netley has been set up to examine, monitor and report on all aspects associated with security at Netley.

In reply to Mr. **HEMMINGS** (18 July).

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** The Engineering and Water Supply Department, working in co-operation with the Bureau of Meteorology, is keeping a careful watch on any approaching rain situations. It is anticipated that an impending flood will be assessed sufficiently to provide a flood warning and regulating of the river system to minimise flood effects. However, it should be noted that in the event of very large flows occurring very little can be done to eliminate the possibility of flooding or greatly reducing peak levels.

## RAILWAY CROSSINGS

Dr. **EASTICK** (on notice):

1. Has the Government considered building overpasses at any or all of the following railway level crossings—

- (a) Morphett Road, Oaklands Park;
- (b) South Road/Cross Road, Emerson;
- (c) Station Road, North Adelaide;
- (d) Torrens Road, Ovingham;
- (e) Regency Road, Islington; and
- (f) Park Terrace, Salisbury; and, if so, which ones, in which order and when?

2. What advantages to vehicular traffic are expected to arise from the construction of any or all of the overpasses, and has any investigation indicated what financial benefit, if any, will flow to business and private road users and what are those estimated financial benefits?

3. What, if any, landscaping or vegetation treatment of such overpasses will be undertaken and has an environmental impact study been undertaken on any existing overpass or proposed overpass and, if so, what is the nature of the report?

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

1. Grade separation has been considered at all of these locations. Current programming for the next five years includes construction of the overpass at Regency Road, Islington, and commencement of work on overpasses at Torrens Road, Ovingham and South Road/Cross Road, Emerson.

2. Vehicular traffic will benefit through reduced delays and vehicle running costs, and the diminished accident potential of the sites as a result of grade separation. The magnitude of the benefits, in monetary terms, is difficult to quantify because of wide divergence of opinion as to the value of time to both commercial and private road users, and as to the real cost of accidents.

3. All major projects undertaken by the Highways Department now include landscaping and planting. In the case of the recently constructed overpass on Grand Junction Road, the environmental issues were the subject of discussions between officers of the Environment Department and the Highways Department.

An environmental assessment was prepared for the overpasses being constructed on the Port Wakefield Road at Cavan, describing the environmental effect of the projects in relation to the anticipated benefits, and this was examined and approved by the Environment Department.

## RACE MEETINGS

Dr. **EASTICK** (on notice):

1. Is the Tourism, Recreation and Sport Department aware of the decision taken in Queensland to conduct

sprint races at thoroughbred race meetings controlled by the Queensland Turf Club, and what view does the Government have on such form of racing?

2. Does the Government intend to support this type of racing in South Australia and, if not, why not?

3. What restrictions, if any, does the Government believe should be imposed on this form of horse racing?

**The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS:** The replies are as follows:

1. It is understood that approval was given in July by the Queensland Turf Club to conduct sprint horse races at thoroughbred country race meetings. The number of races to be run at any such meeting is restricted to two.

2. A controlling body, the South Australian Jockey Club Inc., exists with statutory recognition to control and regulate horse racing (galloping). At this stage, the appropriate course for those interested in sprint horse racing is to negotiate with that controlling body.

3. This is a matter for the controlling body.

#### WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice):

1. How many new water supply schemes were completed in country districts during each of the last five years to 30 June 1978?

2. What were these schemes and what was the estimated total cost in each of these years?

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

1. To June 1974: 2
- To June 1975: —
- To June 1976: 3
- To June 1977: 4
- To June 1978: 5

2. Schemes listed in year of completion:

	Cost \$
To June 1974:	
Tarpeena	
Iron Knob (take over town supply and upgrade) .....	159 300
To June 1975:	
Nil	
To June 1976:	
Callington water supply Murray Bridge improvements Tickerera improvements ....	1 581 502
To June 1977:	
Karoonda Township extension from Taillem Bend to Keith pipeline. Port Victoria (subdivision) Hundred Cunningham Tiddy Widdy Beach. Whyalla S.A.H.T. project .....	1 124 129
To June 1978:	
Encounter Bay augmentation Lock-Kimba scheme Kalangadoo Padthaway w/s transferred to department from S.A.H.T. Port Augusta West S.A.H.T. project .....	4 196 900

#### GOVERNMENT TENDERS

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice):

1. How many contracts for building projects were let by selective tendering by the Government in 1976-77?

2. How many contracts have so far been let by selective tendering in 1977-78?

3. What were the construction projects involved and who were the successful tenderers?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** The information sought is not readily available and could only be provided by extensive research. The cost of doing so could not be justified.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice):

1. How many weekly paid employees are now employed by the Public Buildings Department?

2. How many other persons are now employed in the department?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** The replies are as follows:  
As at 30 June 1978:

1. 2 527
2. 1 230.

#### GRAPE SURPLUS

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice): Does the Government intend restricting water supplies thereby controlling new plantings of vines to resolve South Australia's grape surplus?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** No.

#### URANIUM EXPLORATION

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. What companies are now carrying out exploration work for uranium in South Australia?

2. Where is such exploration taking place?

3. Where have exploration leases been granted?

4. Where in South Australia has uranium been found in quantities which would be economical to mine?

5. What other minerals in economic quantities have been found in conjunction with uranium?

6. Is the Government considering changing its policy of prohibiting the mining and export of uranium from South Australia and, if not, why not?

7. Is the Government concerned that if we continue to prohibit the mining and export of uranium from South Australia, the State will suffer considerably for the lack of mining royalties, and associated benefits with the mining of this important mineral?

8. Are South Australian Government departments still investigating the possibility of establishing a uranium processing plant in this State and, if so, what departments, and what stage have investigations reached?

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

1. Exploration licences are granted for exploration for all minerals (excluding extractives and precious stones) and, accordingly, there are no specific limitations on requirements for expression of interest in uranium or any other mineral commodity. Companies which have a particular declared interest in uranium search and which have interests in current exploration licences include Esso Exploration & Production Australia Inc., Oilmin N.L., Transoil N.L., Mines Administration Pty. Limited, Teton Exploration Drilling Co. Pty. Ltd., Carpentaria Exploration Co. Pty. Ltd., Dampier Mining Co. Ltd., CSR Limited, Marathon Petroleum Aust. Limited, Uranerz (Aust) Pty. Ltd., Nissho-Iwai Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Delhi International Oil Corporation, Petromin N.L., Western Nuclear Aust. Limited, Sedimentary Uranium N.L., and BP Minerals Aust. Pty. Ltd.

2. Exploration activity is concentrated on Eyre Peninsula extending on to the Stuart Shelf, in the Frome embayment and in the Olary province.

3. No mining leases for production of uranium have been granted.

4. Significant deposits of uranium have been discovered in the Lake Frome area (Honeymoon, East Kalkaroo, Gould's Dam and Beverley), on the Stuart shelf (Roxby

Downs), in the Flinders Range (Mount Painter), and in the Olary province (Crocker's Well). The economic feasibility of recovery of all these deposits remains to be determined.

5. The Olympic Dam prospect on Roxby Downs comprises an intimate association of uranium with copper, gold and rare earths but the economics of mining and recovery remain to be determined.

6. The Government does not believe that the conditions imposed by the House of Assembly resolution have been met.

7. The Government is concerned to ensure that the mineral resources of the State are developed in a manner that will bring the greatest benefits to the people of the State, including prospective royalties. It also has a responsibility to ensure that mining, if carried out, takes due account of the human risks and environmental impact associated with such developments.

8. The Government continues to maintain the Uranium Enrichment Committee. The departments represented on this committee are Premier's Department; Economic Development Department; Environment Department; and Mines and Energy Department. The investigations are of a continuing nature with the objective of constantly updating advice to the Government on the subject of uranium enrichment.

#### AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. Who were the applicants for the position of Officer-in-Charge of the Rural Industries Assistance Branch of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department?

2. Who are the current officers of the department and how long have they been with the department?

3. Who has been in charge of the Rural Industry Section of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department since Mr. Alby Joy retired?

4. On whose recommendation was Mr. Hugh Wynter appointed and—

(a) what previous experience has Mr. Wynter had in administering rural finance;

(b) where was he previously employed; and

(c) what positions did he hold outside South Australia prior to him coming to South Australia?

5. Why were existing officers of the department overlooked?

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

1. There were 14 applicants for the position of Principal Rural Assistance Officer, six from outside the service, including Mr. H. D. Wynter, and eight from officers within the service, namely, Messrs. D. N. Adderley, J. R. Eyre, A. R. Forrest, A. F. Hayward, N. R. Matz, R. E. Thomas, G. C. Trengove and G. E. Eastick.

2. \*A. R. Forrest—(Supervisor, Assessing Section) since 24 May 1971; \*A. F. Hayward—(Clerk) since 2 February 1971; N. R. Matz—(Senior Agricultural Adviser) since 16 December 1963; and G. C. Trengove—(Senior Agricultural Economist) since 21 July 1969. \*Transferred from the Lands Department—Rural Assistance Section.

3. Mr. R. J. Playford, clerk, initially administered the day-to-day activities of the Rural Assistance Branch. However, since the branch's administration was transferred to the Agriculture and Fisheries Department its affairs have been administered by the Rural Assistance Management Advisory Committee initially under the general direction of the Assistant Director, Dr. P. R.

Harvey, but subsequently under Mr. Wynter.

4. Mr. H. D. Wynter was recommended for appointment to the office of Principal Rural Assistance Officer by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries. That recommendation was supported by the Public Service Board.

(a) Mr. Wynter has had 13 years experience associated with the administration of rural finance. This experience includes three years as adviser and 10 years as a farm management consultant.

(b) This is confidential between the board and the applicant.

(c) Positions held outside South Australia:

Market officer, Baltic Exchange, London.  
Agricultural adviser, Nhill Farm Advisory Service.

Farm management consultant.

Secretary, Economic Grain Growers' Co-operative Ltd.—part-time.

Secretary and Director, Erewhon Pastoral Company Pty. Ltd.—part-time.

5. This information remains confidential.

#### ROAD SEALING

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Which rural arterial roads does the Highways Department intend to seal during the next five years, excluding the Cummins to Tumbly Bay road?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** It is possible to provide information for the 1978-79 and 1979-80 financial years only as the current Commonwealth roads legislation expires on 30 June 1980. The programming of work beyond that date will depend on the terms of the ensuing Commonwealth legislation. The Highways Department proposes that sealing works will be carried out on the following unsealed rural arterial roads in 1978-79 and 1979-80 (subject to the availability of funds): South Road, Nuriootpa-Loxton Road, Hawker-Marree Road, Kapunda-Peterborough Road, Andrews-Burra Road, Wilmington-Quorn Road, Orroroo to Hookina Railway Station Road, Spalding-Booborowie Road, Norrie Avenue Extension, Whyalla, Western approaches to Port Lincoln, and Whyalla-Kimba Road.

#### COAL CONVERSION

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. Has the Government considered involving itself, either directly or indirectly, with private enterprise in the process of converting coal into petroleum products and, if not, why not?

2. Has the Government been monitoring the involvement of other State Governments in this particular process and, if so, which particular States?

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

1. The Government has not considered involvement with private enterprise in liquefaction of coal, although discussions have been held with representatives of Lurgi (Australia) Pty. Ltd., concerning the technology. It should be recognised that the availability of large quantities of low-cost coal and of good quality water in the location of conversion plants would present major problems. South Australia is at a grave disadvantage when compared to the eastern States on both counts.

2. Meetings have been held with officers of the Commonwealth, Queensland, New South Wales and Victorian Governments to discuss the West German Imhausen proposal for a coal-based motor spirit plant in

Australia. The cost of a feasibility study was put at \$3 000 000, one half of which was to be met from Australia, shared among the Commonwealth and three State Governments. The South Australian Government will continue to monitor this and alternative technologies.

#### VEGETATION CLEARANCE

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. When is it anticipated that the final report of the committee set up to consider vegetation clearance in South Australia will be completed?

2. Will the report be made public and, if so, when?

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

1. The final report on vegetation clearance is being prepared.

2. A detailed examination of the findings of the report will need to be made before any decision is made to issue the report to the public.

#### EYRE PENINSULA PROJECTS

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Does the Government intend to apply to the Commonwealth for financial assistance under the legislation recently passed through Federal Parliament for projects which are not financially viable under the criterion laid down for the installation of water mains in this State and, if so, will the Minister give consideration to making a submission in relation to those projects on Eyre Peninsula which have been the subject of representations to him on a number of occasions?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** No.

#### ROAD SEALING

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Does the Highways Department have any intention to seal any rural arterial roads in the areas of the District Councils of Elliston, Streaky Bay and Le Hunte and, if so, which roads and when?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** The only unsealed rural arterial roads in these council areas are the Elliston-Lock Road and the Mount Wedge to Kyancutta Road. Both roads carry very low traffic volumes and the Highways Department does not expect them to be sealed in the next few years.

#### ABALONE REGULATIONS

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. Does the Government intend to amend the regulations to allow abalone fishermen only to land their abalone in the shell and, if so, why and on whose recommendations?

2. Has this matter been discussed with the Abalone Divers' Association and, if so, what was the result of such discussion?

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

1. Yes, and it is included in Agriculture and Fisheries Department proposals to consolidate and rationalise proclamations issued under the Fisheries Act, 1971. Shell size would become the benchmark for the landing of these animals.

2. Discussions are proceeding directly with SAFIC, which includes representation from the Abalone Divers' Association.

#### NORTHERN ROAD

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Does the Government intend to provide funds for the Spalding-Burra-Morgan Road?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** Funds have been provided for sections of the Spalding-Burra and Burra-Morgan Roads this financial year.

#### DAMS

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Is the Government considering taking over responsibility for the dams at Yunta, Olary, and Mannahill so they can be continually maintained and provide a reliable supply of water for those towns?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** Yes.

#### MILE CREEK CROSSING

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Does the Government intend to upgrade the Mile Creek crossing on the Eyre Highway and, if so, when?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** Yes, in 1979-80, subject to the availability of funds.

#### VENUS BAY ROAD

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice): In view of continuing concern expressed by the District Council of Elliston, is the Government prepared to reconsider the provision of funds for sealing the Venus Bay to Eyre Highway Road?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** The road referred to is presumably the Venus Bay to Flinders Highway Road, and there is no justification for reconsidering the provision of funds for sealing this road.

#### OLARY POWER

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. What plans does the Government have to provide Olary with 240-volt power?

2. Has the Government considered providing power from the Broken Hill area or establishing a generating plant within the town to serve Olary and surrounding districts?

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

1. None at present.

2. The Electricity Trust is currently examining the cost and other aspects of providing power to Olary and surrounding districts for the Government. The examination will cover the two methods mentioned, namely, power from the Broken Hill area or establishing a generating plant within the town.

#### WEST COAST WATER

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Does the Engineering and Water Supply Department have any alternative plans to service the Venus Bay, Port Kenny, and Mount Cooper areas with reticulated water, or is it still making inquiries into the Talia Basin proposal which was rejected on the grounds of cost?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** No alternative plans are being made and no investigations into the Talia Basin proposal are being carried out.

**SURVEYOR-GENERAL**

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. Why has there been a delay in the appointment of the new Surveyor-General?
2. How many applicants were there for the position?
3. On whose recommendation was Mr. Porter appointed to the position, and why has the Public Service Board failed to confirm Mr. Porter in the position?

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

1. The appointment of a Surveyor-General has been deferred pending completion of the hearing of disciplinary charges against the officer who was initially nominated by the Public Service Board for appointment to that office.
2. Two.
3. Mr. Porter has not been appointed to the office in question. The Public Service Board nominated Mr. Porter for appointment but that nomination was withdrawn by the board immediately it was known that charges were to be laid against him. The board has indicated that a permanent appointment to the office of Surveyor-General should not proceed until the "Porter case" has been resolved. A decision is imminent.

**LEIGH CREEK SCHOOL**

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Will Matriculation classes be provided at the new Leigh Creek school to be constructed when the new township is built and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD:** It is highly unlikely at this stage that a Year 12 class could be established in 1979 at Leigh Creek. This is because of the present Year 11 enrolment and the fact that most competent pupils leave at the end of Year 10 to study in Adelaide or elsewhere. The present enrolment is:

- Year 11—9 students
- Year 10—34 students
- Year 9—30 students
- Year 8—25 students.

These figures do not give much hope for the establishment of a viable Matriculation group for the present. It is not usual, unless a class has been established for some time or there are very special circumstances, for area schools of the size of the Leigh Creek school to begin a Matriculation class. However, circumstances change and a submission to establish such a class may be put to the Regional Director of Education in any year. His support will depend on the circumstances and the enrolments at the time. The matter must also be considered in relation to the overall staffing needs of the State.

**ROADS FINANCE**

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. How much money has been allocated by the Commonwealth to South Australia towards the cost of constructing national highways in each of the financial years from 1971-72 to 1977-78?
2. How much money has been allocated for rural arterial roads by the Commonwealth to South Australia in the same financial years?

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

1. 1971-72—\*
- 1972-73—\*
- 1973-74—\*
- 1974-75—\$16 210 000
- 1975-76—\$17 490 000

1976-77—\$17 300 000

1977-78—\$15 000 000

\*The "national highways" road category did not exist prior to the National Roads Act, 1974.

2. 1971-72—\$2 650 000
- 1972-73—\$3 210 000
- 1973-74—\$3 850 000
- 1974-75—\$1 200 000
- 1975-76—\$1 770 000
- 1976-77—\$3 300 000
- 1977-78—\$7 000 000

**LANDS DEPARTMENT CHARGES**

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Has the Government any plans to increase charges or fees in connection with annual leases or any other transaction dealing with leases of land handled by the Lands Department and, if so, how much will charges be increased and what is the reason for the extra charges?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** There are no plans other than already announced to increase charges or fees in connection with any tenures issued by the Lands Department under the provisions of the Crown Lands and associated Acts. New regulations setting out fees which applied as from 1 July 1978 were gazetted on 15 June 1978.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

**Mrs. ADAMSON** (on notice): Has the Government or a Minister of the Crown ever referred any question in connection with the public accounts of the State to the Public Accounts Committee under section 13 (d) of the Public Accounts Committee Act and, if so, who was the Minister who initiated the referral, what was the matter referred, the date of referral, and the result of the inquiries?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** No.

**PUBLIC TRUSTEE**

**Mrs. ADAMSON** (on notice):

1. How many qualified lawyers are presently employed by the Public Trustee?
2. How many other people are employed by the Public Trustee and in what capacity do they work?
3. How do the numbers for 1. and 2. compare with each of the financial years from 1970-71 to 1976-77?
4. What was the total value of estates handled by the Public Trustee in each of the above years?
5. Are there any proposals to increase the number of qualified legal officers and, if so, by how many; what will be the salary ranges and where will the officers be located?
6. What proportion of total estates in South Australia is handled by the Public Trustee and, of this proportion, how much of the work is performed by the office of the Public Trustee and how much is contracted out?
7. For work performed within the office of the Public Trustee, what scale of fees is charged, do these fees currently cover the cost of operation and have the fees covered the cost of operation in the past?
8. How do the fees charged by the Public Trustee compare with fees charged by private trustees?

**The Hon. PETER DUNCAN:** The replies are as follows:

1. One.
2. 133; engaged in clerical and professional duties necessary to prepare wills, obtain grants of administration,

administer deceased estates, trust, estates of mentally sick and infirm persons and court awards.

3. and 4.

	Legal Officers	Total Staff	Value of Estates \$
1970-71 .....	1	107	15 367 667
1971-72 .....	1	112	15 260 527
1972-73 .....	1	116	17 416 882
1973-74 .....	1	118	22 011 817
1974-75 .....	1	118	24 690 090
1975-76 .....	1	127	27 827 216
1976-77 .....	1	129	25 035 400
1977-78 .....	1	134	Not yet available

5. No.

6. Approximately one-third. The only work contracted out is—

- (1) Valuation of real and personal estate and sale of the same by auction when appropriate;
- (2) Sale of shares and investments by sharebrokers;
- (3) Repairs to estate properties by tradesmen.

7. (1) Fees and charges are as set out on annexed schedule.

- (2) Fees and charges and interest on the common fund more than covered the cost of operation and have done so in the past.

8. It is understood that fees charged by private trustee companies on capital are 1 per cent more than the Public Trustee; fees charged by private trustees (other than companies) are not known.

#### PHYSICAL FITNESS

**Mrs. ADAMSON** (on notice):

1. When was the most recent survey to determine physical fitness in South Australian primary and secondary school children conducted and what were its findings?

2. What action, if any, has the Government taken or proposed to take in respect of those findings?

3. If there has been no recent comprehensive survey, will the Government conduct such a survey in order to identify and try to correct deficiencies in physical fitness?

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

1. The most recent survey in physical fitness of South Australian school children is a "Survey of Obesity and Physical Fitness in South Australian School Children aged 7-17". This survey was conducted during 1976 and 1977 with my approval by Mr. R. A. Crouch, Officer-in-Charge of the Centre for Physical Health at the University of Adelaide. The survey included 1 200 children from 140 schools that were determined by a statistical random sample proportional to school enrolments by grade and sex. It was a particularly accurate sample with an acceptance rate of over 90 per cent. The test battery included a physical work capacity 170 test, calculation of body fat as a percentage of total weight through skin fold measurement, blood sampling for cholesterol and triglycerides and height and weight measurements. The results of this survey are being processed and it is hoped that the findings will be made public later this year. Recommendations from the survey were:

1. The organisation and conduct of an intensive prolonged fitness drive at national level.
2. An approach to the Commonwealth Government to make provision for the building of gymnasias in all Australian secondary schools on a similar basis to the provisions for science laboratories.

3. The need for more courses of preparation for physical education specialists.

4. The need for a re-examination by State departments of the position in relation to secondary school physical education.

5. The need to conduct a similar survey with younger and older age groups in the community.

2. I recently established an inquiry into the state of physical education in South Australian primary and secondary schools. One of the terms of reference of this inquiry is specifically to do with "Fitness and obesity levels of students". Mr. H. J. C. Mutton, Principal Education Officer, Physical Education, is the Chairman of the inquiry. A public request for submissions to the inquiry has been made and, at this stage, over 70 responses from South Australia, interstate and overseas have been received. The inquiry intends to use the findings of Mr. Crouch's survey to assist it in its deliberations.

3. See above.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice): What was the surplus or deficit of premiums over payouts for workmen's compensation insurance with the S.G.I.C. during 1976-77 and 1977-78?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** The surplus in workmen's compensation insurance for the year ended 30 June 1977 was \$812 911. Figures for the year ended 30 June 1978 are still being collated, and will be available in the Auditor-General's Report to be tabled later in the current session of Parliament.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY UNIT

**Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice): How many employees worked for the Unit for Industrial Democracy at 30 June 1978?

**The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT:** Sixteen.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

**Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice):

1. Will the Government amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act to allow the inclusion of industrial democracy matters as part of State industrial awards and, if so, when will the amendment be introduced?

2. Has the Minister ever advocated the introduction of industrial democracy through the conciliation and arbitration system and, if so, when and does he still adhere to that policy?

3. Would industrial democracy matters included in industrial awards be legally binding on all respondents to those awards?

**The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT:** The replies are as follows:

1. No decision has yet been made.
2. Both the Premier and I have previously indicated that a minor amendment to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act may be necessary in order to remove any legal doubt as to whether the Industrial Commission has jurisdiction to deal with industrial democracy matters.
3. All matters included in awards are legally binding on all respondents.

**INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY CONFERENCE**

**Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice):

1. What was the total cost of running the International Industrial Democracy Conference and what was the total revenue received from delegates?
2. Did the Government contribute any finance to the cost of running the conference and, if so, how much?
3. How many delegates from South Australian Government departments or statutory authorities attended the conference, what was the total cost of fees for these delegates, and from where were the fees paid?
4. How many people attended the conference at the expense of the Government and what was the total cost for these delegates?

**The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT:** The replies are as follows:

1. The following is an account of revenue and expenditure for the industrial democracy conference:

	\$
Revenue received from delegates . . . . .	89 432
Estimated income from—	
1. Conference proceedings book royalties (5 000 @ \$2.50 per copy) . . . . .	12 500
2. Recording tape royalties (2 500 @ \$1.00 per copy) . . . . .	2 500
	\$104 432
Expenditure as at 30/6/78 . . . . .	83 759
Estimated expenditure unpaid as at 1/7/78 . . . . .	35 250
	\$119 009
Estimated Government subsidy . . . . .	\$14 577

2. Yes, and it is anticipated that it will be as in 1. The amount is much less than the amount approved by both Houses of Parliament (see details of the Estimates of Expenditure of the Government of South Australia for the year ending 30 June 1978, p. 21).
3. 113 delegates from South Australian Government departments and statutory authorities attended the conference. The total cost of fees for these delegates was \$19 775 and was provided for by these organisations from budgets allocated to them.
4. Eight people attended the conference as guests of the Government. Each of these people met their own travel and accommodation expenses and the Government waived payment of conference fee. The member for Davenport attended the conference and his fees were paid from the House of Assembly Administration Expenses Account.

**OUTBACK TRUST**

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. Who are the members of the Outback Areas Development Trust, and on whose recommendation were they appointed?
2. For how long are they appointed and what expenses and remuneration do they receive?

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

1. Mr. E. Connelly, Chairman; D. R. Amery; Ms. L. O'Donoghue; and I. R. McPhail. Appointed on the recommendation of Cabinet.
2. Messrs. Connelly and Amery for a term of three years. Ms. O'Donoghue and Dr. McPhail for a term of two years. Expenses are as laid down under the Public Service

Act. Remuneration paid for each half-day meeting is: Mr. Amery and Ms. O'Donoghue, \$45.00; Dr. McPhail, \$35.00.

**CHOWILLA DAM**

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. Does the Government still intend to carry out its 1970 election undertaking to build the Chowilla Dam?
2. Has the Government been carrying on any discussions with the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria or the Commonwealth in relation to this matter?
3. Does the Government still consider that there are benefits for the people of this State in building a dam at Chowilla and, if so, what are those benefits?

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

1. No such election undertaking was given, except by the Liberal Party in 1968. The possibility of constructing the Chowilla Dam is still under consideration.
2. No.
3. The benefits of Chowilla will require reassessment in the light of the changed conditions resulting from the commissioning of Dartmouth Dam.

**NEAPTR**

**Mr. WILSON** (on notice):

1. How many properties have already been acquired along the NEAPTR light rapid transit route and, what is their total value?
2. Has the cost of these acquisitions been included in the final costing of the NEAPTR light rapid transit system?

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

1. As at December 1977 approximately 53 properties in the Modbury corridor were Government owned. This figure is currently being updated and a current figure and values will be available within the next fortnight.
2. Yes.

**Mr. WILSON** (on notice):

1. What is the exact acquisition procedure for persons whose properties are to be acquired under the NEAPTR proposals?
2. What is the composition of the rehousing committee?
3. Does "current market value" refer to the price of a property before the NEAPTR proposals were announced and, if not, what is "current market value"?
4. Have the values of properties in or adjacent to the NEAPTR route decreased since the announcement of the options and/or the final route?

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

1. Normal acquisition procedures will apply to properties affected by the NEAPTR proposals.
2. Rehousing Committee is composed of the following members: C. D. Sarre (Chairman) nominated by Minister of Community Welfare; J. P. Petherick, nominated by Minister of Lands; J. T. Hill, nominated by the Treasurer; A. W. Taylor, nominated by the Minister of Transport; and M. L. O'Reilly, a person who has, in the opinion of the Governor, extensive knowledge of, and experience in matters of housing.
3. "Current market value" refers to the price of the property at the time of acquisition.
4. There is no evidence to suggest that values of properties referred to have decreased since the announcement of the final route.

### NORTHFIELD RAILWAY

**Mr. WILSON** (on notice): What are the detailed reasons for the Government's decision to dismiss the extension of the Northfield railway as an alternative to the Modbury corridor (light rapid transit) system, other than the general reasons given in the NEAPTR papers?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** The detailed reasons are given in the NEAPTR working papers.

### PROPERTY ACQUISITION

**Mr. WILSON** (on notice): How many properties have been acquired by the Government along the North-South Freeway route proposed in the MATS plan, and what is the total cost of this acquisition?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** The replies are as follows: 621. \$14 057 000.

### WATER ALLOWANCE

**Mr. WILSON** (on notice):

1. Does the water allowance figure shown on Engineering and Water Supply Department accounts refer to:

- (a) the previous consumption year;
- (b) the following consumption year; or
- (c) the current financial year?

2. If a consumption year does not coincide with the current financial year, will the ratepayers concerned suffer a discrepancy in excess water rates, particularly regarding increased water charges and, if so, what publicity does the Minister intend to use so that ratepayers may better understand this anomaly?

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

1. The water allowance figures refer to the current consumption year.
2. No.

### HOUSING TRUST

**Mr. EVANS** (on notice):

1. Is the Housing Trust undertaking the planning and design work for extensions to Penfolds Winery and, if so, what is the estimated cost of the work being carried out by the trust?

2. What other projects, similar to any which may be carried out for Penfolds, has the trust carried out for private industries during the past five years, what was the total cost of the work done by the trust in these areas, and why has the trust taken on each of these projects?

3. Has the trust sought this work and, if not, by what method have the private operators been informed and encouraged to seek this avenue of participation?

4. Is the Minister aware that these actions by the trust are destroying the opportunities for the private sector in the building planning and consultant field?

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

1. The South Australian Housing Trust has contracted to construct a building adjacent to the Penfolds Winery at Nuriootpa for occupation by Penfolds Wines Pty. Ltd. as the company's national bottling and warehousing centre. The estimated cost of the project will be \$1 300 000.

2. In the past five years, the Housing Trust has built premises for occupation by the following companies:

F. J. Trousers (Mt. Gambier) Pty. Ltd. ....	Mt. Gambier
Whyalla Bakeries Pty. Limited	Whyalla
Australian Rennet Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd. ....	Windsor Gardens
Ceramic Tile Makers Limited ..	Elizabeth West
Chloride Batteries Aust. Limited .....	Elizabeth West
Raymond Industries Pty. Ltd. (Cheviot) .....	Salisbury South
Menzel Industries Pty. Ltd. ....	Salisbury South
Rainsford Metal Products Pty. Ltd. ....	Lonsdale
O'Neill Wetsuits (Aust) Pty. Ltd. ....	Lonsdale
Dalgety Wine Estates Pty. Ltd.	Angaston
B.D.H. Industries Pty. Ltd. ....	Salisbury South
Omark (Aust.) Limited .....	Lonsdale
Christensen Diamond Products Aust. Pty. Ltd. ....	Lonsdale
Cable Makers Aust. (S.A.) Pty. Ltd. (foaming hall and cooling tunnel) .....	Elizabeth West
Smithers-Oasis Australia Pty. Ltd. ....	Elizabeth West
and provided additions to the following companies—	
Wilkins Servis Pty. Ltd. ....	Elizabeth West
J. R. Tregoning Limited .....	Croydon Park
Forbo Krommenie (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. ....	Elizabeth West
F. J. Trousers (Mt. Gambier) Pty. Ltd. ....	Mt. Gambier
Iplex Plastic Industries .....	Elizabeth South
S.A. Battery Makers Pty. Ltd.	Elizabeth West
Cable Makers Aust. (S.A.) Pty. Ltd. ....	Elizabeth West
Fasson Pty. Limited .....	Elizabeth West
S.A. Fishermen's Co-operative Ltd. ....	Millicent
Atco Structures Pty. Ltd. ....	Elizabeth West
Cable Makers Australia Pty. Ltd. (office extensions) .....	Elizabeth West
Schrader Scovill Co. Pty. Ltd. ....	Elizabeth South
O'Neill Wetsuits (Aust). Pty. Ltd. ....	Lonsdale
S.A. Fishermen's Co-operative Ltd. ....	Millicent
The Visador Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. ....	Elizabeth South

The total cost for these works was \$16 113 988. This work has been undertaken in support of the Government industrial development programme.

3. The Housing Trust has carried out these works supporting the industrial development programme as directed by the Department of Economic Development.

4. These works have all been carried out by the building industry responding to the tender system and, in a large number of cases, the documents have been prepared by the Trust's retention of consultants in the various disciplines.

### HOUSING TRUST HOUSES

**Mr. EVANS** (on notice): How many houses does the Housing Trust have under construction in each of its housing estates, and:

- (a) how many of these houses are at foundation stage only;



- (b) how many are at foundation to wall top stage of construction;
- (c) how many have reached roof completion stage, but are not yet ready for occupancy; and
- (d) how many are available for occupancy but have not been sold or rented?

2. What number of the completed homes in each Housing Trust estate is available for tenancy?

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

1. (a) Northern metropolitan area .....	31
Inner metropolitan area .....	6
Southern metropolitan area .....	85
Country .....	19

Total .....

(b) Northern metropolitan area .....	206
Inner metropolitan area .....	91
Southern metropolitan area .....	175
Country .....	24

Total .....

(c) Northern metropolitan area .....	354
Inner metropolitan area .....	179
Southern metropolitan area .....	344
Country .....	255

Total .....

(d) Northern metropolitan area .....	47
Inner metropolitan area .....	6
Southern metropolitan area .....	44
Country .....	5

Total .....

2. The Housing Trust has 38 998 existing rental houses in all parts of South Australia. The trust average vacancy rate throughout the State is approximately 80 each week and, in most cases, although the houses have been allocated to prospective tenants, they are held for a week, and in some cases two weeks for redecoration prior to occupation by the new tenant.

### BLACKWOOD STATION

**Mr. EVANS** (on notice): Is the Blackwood railway station to be rebuilt in the 1978-79 fiscal year and, if not, will it be completed in time for the railway centenary celebrations in 1983?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** It is proposed to rebuild the Blackwood railway station in the 1978-79 fiscal year.

### HOUSING TRUST

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. What number of homes, units or flats, identified according to usual administrative category, did the Housing Trust possess at 30 June 1978, in each of the following towns:

- (a) Murray Bridge;
- (b) Mount Barker;
- (c) Mannum;
- (d) Nairne;
- (e) Woodside;
- (f) Balhannah; and
- (g) Brukunga?

2. What increases have there been in each financial year from 1975-76 to the present?

3. What building programme is contemplated by the trust for the 1978-79 financial year?

4. What is the waiting list of applicants for each of the designated towns and building categories?

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

1. a. Murray Bridge .....	530
b. Mount Barker .....	156
c. Mannum .....	128
d. Nairne .....	20
e. Woodside .....	7
f. Balhannah .....	Nil
g. Brukunga .....	57

2.	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
a. Murray Bridge .....	124	33	41
b. Mount Barker .....	11	27	14
c. Mannum .....	3	Nil	Nil
d. Nairne .....	Nil	Nil	5
e. Woodside .....	2	Nil	Nil
f. Balhannah .....	Nil	Nil	Nil
g. Brukunga .....	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Under construction and jobs to be started during 1978-79:

	No.
a. Murray Bridge .....	30
b. Mount Barker .....	12
c. Mannum .....	Nil
d. Nairne .....	5
e. Woodside .....	Nil
f. Balhannah .....	Nil
g. Brukunga .....	Nil

	No. of Applicants on Trust	Approx. Waiting Time
4. a. Murray Bridge ...	95	9 months
b. Mount Barker ...	113	18 months
c. Mannum .....	18	Subject to vacancies
d. Nairne .....	16	Subject to vacancies
e. Woodside .....	8	Subject to Vacancies
f. Balhannah .....	Nil	—
g. Brukunga .....	3	Subject to Vacancies

It should be noted that the trust depends heavily upon vacancies occurring in existing houses and this particularly applies to towns such as Murray Bridge where 80 vacancies occurred during 1977-78.

### DINGLY DELL

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Is there an inventory of contents pertaining to Dingly Dell cottage and, if so:

(a) are all items accounted for; and

(b) are all items on exhibition in the cottage and, if not, where are they being stored?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No. At Canunda National Park.

### STATE HERITAGE ACT

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Has the State register pertaining to the State Heritage Act been gazetted and, if not, when is it anticipated that this will take place?

2. What staff have been provided to implement administration of the State Heritage Act?

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

1. No. The South Australian Heritage Act, which provides for the establishment of the Register of State Heritage Items, requires that an interim list be prepared before the register can be established. The interim list involves a process of gazettal, a three-month period for public objection and a maximum period of 12 months during which an item is assessed before it is either deleted from the interim list or entered on to the register. The role of the recently announced Heritage Committee is to advise the Minister on matters relating to the register.

2. This will be determined in the light of Government policy regarding Public Service employment.

**OUT-PATIENTS**

**Mr. WOTTON (on notice):** What is Government policy relating to the payment of travelling costs to country pensioners (out-patients) attending metropolitan Government hospitals when the use of a pensioner's vehicle is involved?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** Hospital authorities have discretionary powers to consider each individual case on its merits.

**ADELAIDE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL**

**Mr. WOTTON (on notice):**

1. What are the present charges for either private fund or Medibank patients at the Adelaide Children's Hospital?
2. What are the charges for the above patients if a compulsory third party claim is involved?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** The replies are as follows:

1. Type	Accommodation	Charge per day
<i>Hospital Patients</i>		
Levy Payer	Allocated by hospital	No charge
Levy Payer plus Hospital only	Allocated by hospital	No charge
Privately Insured	Other than a single room	\$40 per day plus \$20 per day professional fee
Privately Insured	Single room by own choice	\$60 per day plus \$20 per day professional fee
<i>Private Patients</i>		
Levy Payer	Other than single room	\$40 per day
Levy Payer plus Hospital only	Other than a single room	\$40 per day
Privately Insured	Other than a single room	\$40 per day
Privately Insured	Single room by own choice	\$60 per day

2. For both hospital patients and private patients, irrespective of any other insurance status, a compulsory third party case is charged at \$115 per day.

**NATIVE TREES**

**Mr. WOTTON (on notice):**

1. When did the Government commence its practice of providing Australian native trees and shrubs free of cost to the public?

2. What is the total number of trees and shrubs

provided to the public to date?

3. What is the total cost to the Government of trees and shrubs provided under this scheme to date?

4. Did the Government call for tenders for the supply of such trees and shrubs and, if so, which private nurseries tendered and, if not, why not?

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

1. 1974.
2. 94 570 trees and shrubs.
3. \$35 549.

4. No. Most of them were provided from Government resources. However, some 8 000 trees have been supplied from private nurseries since 1974.

**ROAD TAX**

**Mr. WOTTON (on notice):**

1. What revenue was gained through the State road maintenance tax during the last financial year?

2. Is it the Government's intention to abolish this tax and, if so, when and, if not, why not?

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

1. Gross revenue received was \$4 825 000.

2. The Minister of Transport has attempted to seek the co-operation of the Federal Minister for Transport to have this tax replaced with a surcharge on fuel. Regrettably the Federal Minister is quite unco-operative.

**SURS**

**Mr. WOTTON (on notice):**

1. How many schools received grants under SURS in each of the following districts: Murray, Mallee, Kavel, Fisher, and Alexandra?

2. What are the schools which received assistance under this scheme, and how much did each school receive?

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

1. The number of schools which received grants under SURS in these electorates are: Murray—nil; Mallee—2; Kavel—nil; Fisher—nil; and Alexandra—2.

2. The schools which received assistance under this scheme in the above electorates and the amount each school received is as follows:

School	Grant \$	Electorate
East Murray Area School	4 599	Mallee
Meningie Area School . . . .	2 998	Mallee
Clarendon School Council	2 669	Alexandra
Mount Compass Area School . . . . .	2 300	Alexandra

In addition to the direct SURS grants some schools received assistance through work carried out by the Public Buildings Department.

**NATIVE BOTTLEBRUSH**

**Mr. WOTTON (on notice):** What protective measures are being taken by the Environment Department with respect to the alleged harvesting of a type of native bottlebrush or broombush (found in the Murray Mallee and on Eyre Peninsula and used for brush fencing) from national parks?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** The Environment Department maintains surveillance for illegal cutting of broombush during its routine park patrols. The department's surveillance is assisted in some cases by landholders adjacent to parks.

### NATIONAL PARKS

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Are wood supplies provided for accredited park users for camp fires and barbecues in national parks, especially those parks which are situated in semi-arid and arid areas where the eco-system is fragile and regeneration of damaged or destroyed trees is extremely slow?

2. If this is not done, will the Minister take the necessary steps to set up such a service?

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

1. No. Wood is generally not supplied to campers for camp fire and barbecue purposes. Campers are encouraged to provide their own cooking fuel in the form of LP gas. Costs of providing firewood would be prohibitively expensive.

2. No, because in a period of tight financial constraint, such expenditure is not justified.

### FERAL GOATS

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Is the Government aware of the problems to the environment being caused by feral goats in arid and semi-arid areas of South Australia and, if so:

- (a) how many feral goats are estimated to be present in South Australia;
- (b) what is their natural rate of increase;
- (c) what are the likely methods of control of these goats;
- (d) how will environmentally-damaged areas be restored; and
- (e) has the Government studied the possibility of using feral goats for some economic gain and, if so, what are the results of such studies and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** Yes. The Government is very conscious of the implications and has appointed a research officer and an assistant to study the goats, their effect on the environment, and possible methods of control.

- (a) At a rough estimate—150 000 goats.
- (b) Not yet determined in South Australia. Studies elsewhere indicate that over a period of two very favourable years the population can double.
- (c) Shooting or mustering using men on motor-bikes or horses and with dogs. Trapping enclosures around waters are also being investigated.
- (d) The extent of damage is currently being studied. The numbers of goats on some national parks have been reduced over the last year or so and these areas are being allowed to regenerate naturally.
- (e) The goats are being commercially harvested on many pastoral properties and on one conservation park. They are used for upgrading to angora goats or are slaughtered for export and local consumption.

### RUBBISH DISPOSAL

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. What methods of rubbish disposal are carried out at the Belair Recreation Park?

2. What environmental effect do these methods of disposal have?

3. What methods of rubbish collection and disposal are carried out in parks such as Innes, Canunda and the Flinders Range?

4. What plans for the future does the Environment Department have for rubbish collection and disposal in the parks under the control of the National Parks and Wildlife Service?

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

1. Rubbish is collected by compactor truck and taken to the local municipal rubbish dump. A disused quarry has been used as a temporary dump for combustible material.

2. Similar to that existing for any municipal rubbish dump.

3. Garbage bags provided for campers, together with normal park rubbish, are collected by parks staff.

4. Where possible, use of existing facilities will continue. If these are not possible then other alternatives such as sanitary landfill will be considered.

### TREE PLANTING

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Will the Minister direct the Environment Department to set up a vigorous indigenous tree-planting programme in areas which have been severely degraded by the past three drought years, for example, Eyre Peninsula, and the Murray Mallee, now that the drought has apparently broken?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** Although the Environment Department is greatly concerned about overcleared areas, there is absolutely no possibility that the State could fund an extensive tree-planting programme using known techniques. As a guide, an average cost of around \$4 can be expected to establish an individual tree from initial tubestock planting. Clearly, to establish a total association of trees, shrubs, and ground covers (essential if revegetation is to be a success) would be far too expensive for the Government to entertain: to indicate the magnitude of the likely costs, it may be noted that a recent estimate suggested some 1 000 000 000 trees would be required for Eyre Peninsula alone. However, consideration is being given to carrying out research into cheaper natural methods of revegetation.

### VEGETATION CLEARANCE

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Does the Environment Department propose to implement the recommendations of the Vegetation Clearance in South Australia Report of October 1976 and, if so, when and, if not, why not?

2. Is it the intention of the Government to introduce legislation drawn up along the lines of the draft Act included in the report and, if so, when and, if not, why not?

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

1. A final report on vegetation clearance is being prepared. Any decision regarding implementation of the recommendations will be made following examination of the findings.

2. The possible introduction of legislation providing for heritage agreements along the lines of the draft Act included in the Vegetation Clearance Report will be considered with the report now being prepared.

### NORTH-EAST TRANSPORT

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Will the Minister give an assurance that the Government will vigorously abide by the environmental impact study and assessment as they are finalised on the

North-Eastern Area Public Transport Review light rail route?

2. Will the Minister allow adequate time for public comment on this study and, if so, what time will be made available?

3. Will the Minister ensure that the Government will be guided by such public comment?

4. When is it now anticipated that the Government will introduce environmental protection legislation first promised in 1973?

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

1. The Government will give due consideration to the environmental impacts as indicated by the environmental impact statement.

2. The standard procedures of environmental impact assessment allow adequate time for public comments.

3. Public comments are considered by the Government in the preparation of final environmental impact statements.

4. Legislation will be introduced when staff are available to service such legislation.

#### ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. How many people are now employed in the new Co-ordination and Policy Division within the Environment Department?

2. What is the anticipated number of staff to be employed in this division?

3. What are the names and responsibilities of those now working in this division?

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

1. Ten.

2. This will be determined in the light of Government policy regarding Public Service employment.

3. A. J. Strickland, Director, Co-ordination and Policy Division.

J. A. Lothian, Senior Policy Officer.

S. Bell, Senior Co-ordination Officer.

I. H. Mathews, Acting Project Officer.

G. M. Evans, Senior Administrative Officer.

H. A. Stratford, Project Officer.

K. B. Harris, Planning Officer.

S. Czaikowski, Clerk C02.

L. S. Schimleck, Office Assistant.

R. J. Arbuckle, Office Assistant.

#### WILDLIFE

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): What arrangements have been made for the provision of adequate water and food for wildlife living within national parks situated in pastoral areas, especially in times of drought?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** The numbers of wildlife in national parks are determined by a complex balance of ecological factors involving, amongst other things, food, water, space, cover, etc., as well as the interaction with other species (including man) and with individuals of the same species. It is policy to interfere as little as possible with this ecological balance.

#### NATIONAL PARKS

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. What liaison exists between the National Parks and Wildlife Service, fire service and the landholders and/or leaseholders with properties adjacent to parks?

2. What efforts are made by fire service officers of the National Parks and Wildlife Service to maintain a good working relationship with such landholders and/or leaseholders?

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

1. All rangers-in-charge are directed to establish a working relationship with neighbouring property owners and to assist with any fire protection works on these boundaries. In addition a number of rangers are members of district committees relating to fire matters.

2. The Director of National Parks and Wildlife is a member of the regulations subcommittee established to assist in the implementation of the new Country Fires Act. Liaison is maintained with the Country Fires Board by the Fire and Emergency Operations Officer through the Government representative on the board. Local C.F.S. units and landholders have all been advised that National Parks and Wildlife Service personnel and equipment for fire control purposes will be available to assist at fires occurring off parks if a request for assistance is made, subject of course to the requirements of the division in relation to its own lands.

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): What action, if any, does the Government intend taking to implement any of the findings of the report on marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in South Australia, and when will any action be taken?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** The report has been released to people in the industry. Presently their comments are being evaluated and no decision or further action has been taken.

#### FARM PRODUCE

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Is it the intention of the Government to introduce a farm produce agents Act, or similar legislation and, if so, when and what form will the legislation take and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** Reference to this matter is contained in the report on the marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in South Australia. As indicated in an earlier reply, that report is being examined by the industry, and the Government will be guided partly by industry reaction to this proposition.

#### BUILDING INFORMATION

**Mr. EVANS** (on notice):

1. Does the Minister's department have readily available a pamphlet pointing out to home owners the care they need to take in carrying out modifications to their houses or surrounds to avoid breaching dampcourses and, if not, will action be taken to provide such pamphlets?

2. Does the department make available to trades persons, subcontractors and builders, information regarding the main causes of salt attack in new constructions and the actions that need to be taken to prevent salt attack and, if not, will action be taken to provide such information?

3. Is it a fact that in practice trades persons in the building industry tend to increase the quantity of damp-

proof additive in mortar damp-proofing to compensate for deficiencies in other materials being used in the mix and does over-dosing tend to cause a breakdown of the bond between brick and joint?

4. Is it a fact that the recommended mix for damp-proof additives is two or three to one with cement and that six to one or weaker mixes are normally used?

5. Is it recommended by damp-proof additive manufacturers that washed sand should be used and that in fact the sands normally used in brick laying do not comply with A.S. 77?

6. Do the Adelaide sands used for brick laying contain a high percentage of fine clay and, if so, do even small amounts of clay increase the shrinkage of mortar and seriously reduce the strength of the mortar as well as the bond between brick and mortar?

7. Is it a fact that the basic durable ingredient in mortar is sand?

8. Is it a fact that unless the sand is free of clay and well graded to compact into a tight matrix fully coated and bonded together with cement, no additive will make the mortar waterproof?

9. Is it a fact that because of the clay content of our sand the present material costs for cement and water-proof additives of about \$6 for each bag of cement used cause considerable amounts of money to be wasted unless the correct sand is also used?

10. Is it a fact that because Adelaide has an arid climate the potential for salt attack is much greater than in any other major city in Australia?

11. Is it a fact that poorly designed and mixed mortars are readily attacked by salts present in the soils of Adelaide suburbia?

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

1. The Mines and Energy Department has issued a pamphlet entitled *Soil Tests and House Foundations in Adelaide* (Mineral Information Series) in which reference is made to the need to take care not to bridge damp courses. Reference is also made in this pamphlet to another publication issued by this Government's Salt Damp Research Committee entitled *The Scourge of Salt Damp in Buildings*. A further pamphlet is planned for release this year by the Salt Damp Research Committee.

2. Information regarding the main causes of salt attack in new constructions and the actions that need to be taken to prevent salt attack is not normally given in detail by the Mines and Energy Department but are more appropriately contained in the publications of the Salt Damp Research Committee operating under the Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs. The committee's recent national Conference on Salt Damp (March 1978) provided the whole building industry with an opportunity to participate and acquire the most recent information available. Further informative publications, including conference papers, will be available shortly.

3. In the opinion of the Salt Damp Research Committee, the common practice of leaving the gauging of mortars and additives to the least qualified members of building teams frequently results in over-dosing or under-dosing. The committee is not aware of any specific testing to indicate that over-dosing results in a breakdown of bond between brick and joint, but believes that such breakdown could well occur.

4. The recommended mix for damp-proof additives varies with the manufacturer of the additive.

5. Yes.

6. Yes.

7. Yes.

8. Not necessarily so, because some water-resistant additives require small quantities of certain clays for their

efficacy.

9. Reliable industry costs are not available on this matter, but the committee believes that economies would result from the use of correct materials and methods.

10. Yes. A reference in the committee's first report (October, 1976) drew attention to the part played by Adelaide's semi-arid climate in contributing to the potential of salt-damp attack.

11. Yes.

## SALT DAMP

**Mr. EVANS** (on notice):

1. Is there any standard method of test or any other evidence to prove that the different types of "damp proof" mortar courses which are permitted under the current building regulations are salt attack resistant and, if not, what action has been taken by the Government to establish satisfactory methods of testing to see that "damp proof" mortar courses are in fact effective?

2. Is the Minister aware that it appears, in many cases, so-called "damp proof" mortar courses are not working effectively and different forms of salt attack are taking place in many quite recently built buildings?

3. Because of the wide-spread problems of salt damp and the long-term cost to the community in repairing damaged buildings, will the Minister investigate the need for all buildings to be inspected by local government inspectors at the time of construction to ensure that materials used to protect the house from salt damp are satisfactory and have been placed correctly?

4. Has research undertaken by the Minister's department shown that all long-term salt damp problems can be traced back to the building construction of the damp-proof course?

5. Is there at the moment any standard method of testing to determine what is a salt-attack resistant brick, other than the manufacturer's recommended guide and, if not—

(a) what action is the Minister taking to assist the Brick Development Research Institute in establishing a method of testing; and

(b) will the Minister treat the matter as urgent so that a classification of salt attack resistance in the different type of bricks available for use can be established?

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

1. There is at present no Australian standard method of test to prove the efficacy of damp-proof mortar courses. Satisfactory testing methods to establish the efficacy of damp-proof mortars must await the results of current research initiated by the Salt Damp Research Committee.

2. This is dealt with in the publications of the Mines and Energy Department and the Salt Damp Research Committee.

3. The Salt Damp Research Committee is of the opinion that benefits would accrue from inspections to ensure that materials and construction were adequate to protect houses from salt damp attack. However, there has been considerable industry discussion on whether such inspections should more properly be undertaken by the builder, the lending authority or owner, or by local government inspectors under the Building Act. The view was forcefully expressed at a recent building science forum on building regulations, and at the salt damp conference that the building industry is over-regulated and that additional administrative costs must be avoided.

In an article entitled *Salt Damp—The Builder's Viewpoint* in the South Australian Master Builders' Association's official journal *The South Australian Builder*, it was stated that:

The builder of new buildings today must ensure that everything that is currently known to be most effective in minimising the incidence of salt damp is done during building construction.

The Salt Damp Research Committee prefers the upgrading of building industry procedures to additional Government inspections.

4. No. In the Salt Damp Research Committee's experience some 50-80 per cent of failures inspected indicated a faulty damp-proof course.

5. No.

(a) None. No proposal or submission has been made by the Brick Development Research Institute to the Salt Damp Research Committee. However, the Government, through the Salt Damp Research Committee, has instructed AMDEL to undertake tests on clay bricks currently available in South Australia to determine their salt attack resistance. When these results are available and the method of assessment proved, a standard method of testing can be developed.

(b) The Government has already given an indication of its treating of this matter as urgent by the action referred to in (a) above.

#### CHRISTIE DOWNS RAILWAY

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. For each month since the Christie Downs railway service began to operate, what has been the passenger patronage on the service?

2. What was the capital cost of establishing the service and how was it made up?

3. What has, so far, been the operating cost of the service and the revenue from it, respectively?

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

1. Passenger statistics are not maintained for individual lines, but visual counts taken in September 1976 and November 1977 indicated that the patronage on the Christie Downs railway service increased from approximately 320 000 a month in 1976 to approximately 337 000 a month in 1977.

2. The capital cost of establishing the service was approximately \$12 000 000, made up as under:

	\$
Permanent Way.....	7 100 000
Signalling .....	1 700 000
Buildings .....	1 500 000
Bridges .....	1 700 000
Total .....	12 000 000

Of the above amount, two-thirds was funded by the Commonwealth Government under the States Grant (Urban Public Transport) Act, 1974.

3. Operating costs and revenue receipts are not recorded for individual lines.

#### MONARTO ZOO

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. Has a proposal been made to the Government for the establishment of a zoo at Monarto and, if so, by whom, when and what are the details and estimated cost of the proposal?

2. Has the Government yet made a decision on the proposal and, if so, what is it?

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

1. The Royal Zoological Society of South Australia has proposed that an open range zoo be established on land at Monarto. Expenditure of approximately \$1 500 000 would be necessary to develop the first stage. The site suggested is large enough to allow future further development if this is justified by demand.

2. The Government has decided that the necessary funds cannot be made available at present.

#### MONARTO DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): How many people are now employed by the Monarto Development Commission, who are they and what are the duties of each?

**The Hon. HUGH HUDSON:** Fourteen persons are now employed by the Monarto Development Commission:

Mr. A. W. Richardson—Chairman and Chief Executive; also Chairman of Jam Factory Workshops Inc.

Mr. I. J. Lees—Assistant Chief Executive; also Chairman of the State Clothing Corporation.

Mr. T. R. Tysoe—Senior Administrative Officer.

Mr. J. S. Zabrowarny—Accounting Officer.

Miss M. J. Vaughan—Secretary to the Chairman.

Miss N. Vreugdenburg—Accounts Clerk.

Mr. A. V. Surmon—Director, Social Planning.

Mr. O. Morozow—On sick leave

Mr. G. R. Woodroffe—Estate Manager.

Mr. K. J. Scott—Property Clerk.

Miss. J. F. Nitschke—Office Assistant.

Mr. L. Kelsall—Site Inspector.

Mr. G. H. Ortlepp—Ranger.

Mr. J. W. Fulwood—Ranger.

Employment will be reduced to 10 over the next few months.

#### NORTH-EAST TRANSPORT

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. Has the Government made a decision on the route of the proposed north-eastern area transport scheme and, if so, what is it and, if not, does it still propose to make a decision and when?

2. How much has the North-Eastern Area Public Transport Review cost so far, how is that cost made up and from what source has this money come?

3. What is the total estimated cost of establishing the scheme, how is it made up, over how many financial years will the cost be incurred and how much is it estimated will be expended in each?

4. How is it proposed to finance the scheme?

5. When is it expected that work will begin and what will the first work be?

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

1. Subject to the environmental impact statement the Government believes that the route should substantially follow the Modbury transport corridor. Discussions are continuing on a possible variation from the corridor in the Joslin area and the city council is presently examining the city route.

2. \$819 714.59. The source of funding was the Transport Department Research and Development Budget, comprising one-third contribution from State

Loan works and two-thirds from Commonwealth sources through the Transport Planning and Research Act, 1974. The figure is made up of salaries, consultants studies, and administration costs, including office accommodation.

3. The estimated cost is \$54 000 000 construction plus \$20 000 000 rolling stock. The rate of expenditure is being considered at the present time.

4. There is a Commonwealth programme of assistance for urban public transport. The State Government will be pressing the Commonwealth to gain the maximum contribution to the scheme from this programme. Any short-fall will be financed out of State loan funds on the terms and at the rate applicable at that time.

5. Work will commence on acceptance of E.I.S., and the first work will be the detailed design.

### PUBLIC SERVICE

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. How many appointments pursuant to section 42 of the Public Service Act have been made in each of the months so far in 1978?

2. How many such appointments were made in the corresponding months of the years 1975 to 1977?

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

1. Section 42 appointments made in each of the months so far in 1978 (January-July inclusive) are as follows:

#### Base-grade Appointments

0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0 respectively (total 4)

#### Promotional Appointments

2, 3, 8, 6, 6, 3, 4 respectively (total 32)

2. The corresponding figures for the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 are as follows:

#### Base-grade Appointments

1975—2, 1, 3, 0, 1, 5, 5 respectively (total 17)

1976—16, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 0 respectively (total 27)

1977—1, 1, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1 respectively (total 7)

#### Promotional Appointments

1975—0, 1, 2, 3, 8, 3, 4 respectively (total 21)

1976—13, 13, 9, 9, 2, 4, 3 respectively (total 53)

1977—4, 7, 15, 9, 7, 8, 15 respectively (total 65)

The attached tables show the numbers of section 42 appointments made each month for the years 1975-1978. The first table shows the number of base-grade appointments made and the second table the number of promotional appointments. The statistics are subdivided into the following categories:

- (i) the appointment of persons who are not and have not been previously employed by the State Government;
- (ii) the appointment of existing employees of the State other than officers as defined in section 4 of the Public Service Act;
- (iii) the appointment of former officers and employees of the State Government.

TABLE 1  
BASE GRADE APPOINTMENTS—without probation (section 42)

Month	1975			1976			1977			1978				
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)		
January	—	—	2	2	10	4	16	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
February	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
March	—	1	2	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
May	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	5	—	5	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
July	—	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
August	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	4	5	4	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

#### NOTE:

CATEGORY (i) relates to the appointment of persons who are not and have not been previously employed by the State Government;

CATEGORY (ii) relates to the appointment of existing employees of the State other than officers as defined in section 4 of the Public Service Act;

CATEGORY (iii) relates to the appointment of former officers and employees of the State Government.

TABLE 2  
PROMOTIONAL APPOINTMENTS—without probation (section 42)

Month	1975				1976				1977				1978			
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	Total	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	Total	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	Total	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	Total
January	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	13	1	3	—	4	—	2	—	2
February	1	—	—	1	2	10	1	13	—	7	—	7	1	2	—	3
March	—	2	—	2	2	6	1	9	—	15	—	15	—	8	—	8
April	—	3	—	3	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	6	—	6
May	—	8	—	8	—	2	—	2	—	7	—	7	—	6	—	6
June	1	2	—	3	—	3	1	4	1	7	—	8	—	3	—	3
July	—	4	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	13	1	15	—	4	—	4
August	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	4	2	6	—	—	—	—
September	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
October	1	3	—	4	1	3	1	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
November	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
December	5	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—

## NOTE:

CATEGORY (i) relates to the appointment of persons who are not and have not been previously employed by the State Government;

CATEGORY (ii) relates to the appointment of existing employees of the State other than officers as defined in section 4 of the Public Service Act;

CATEGORY (iii) relates to the appointment of former officers and employees of the State Government.

## CIRCLE LINE BUS SERVICE

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What was the cost of establishing the circle line bus service and how was that cost made up?
2. What is the estimated annual cost of running the service and how is that cost made up?
3. When did the service start operating and what, so far, has been the passenger patronage?
4. What effect, if any, has there been on other State Transport Authority Bus and Tram Division services?
5. What, so far, has been the revenue from the service and what is the estimated annual revenue from it?
6. Are any changes proposed in the service and, if so, what are they?

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

1. \$26 000, made up as follows:

Painting buses in Circle Line livery	\$ 14 000
Establishing special Circle Line bus stops	2 000
Publicity	10 000

2. \$396 000, made up as follows:

Bus Operators' wages	280 000
Bus operating costs	116 000

3. 31 October 1977. It is estimated that to date approximately 590 000 passengers have travelled on this service.

4. No noticeable effects on other bus or tram services.

5. Revenue to date approximately \$89 000. Estimated annual revenue approximately \$125 000.

6. No.

of public servants in the present financial year, in which departments will there be growth and how much is it expected to be in each department?

3. What new positions in the Public Service have been created since adoption of the policy referred to in 1., on what date were they created, and at what proposed salary in each case?

4. Is it still proposed to make appointments to such positions and, if so, when and why?

5. What positions in the Public Service have been advertised in the press since adoption of the policy referred to in 1. hereof, when was each advertised, and at what salary?

6. Is it still proposed to make appointments to them and, if so, why?

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

1. Public Service staffing is to be planned on the basis of zero growth in 1978-79. This policy was determined on 17 July 1978 and results from discussions held at Ministerial level and between officials of Treasury, Public Service Board and Premier's Department following the recent Premiers' Conference.

2. There will be growth in some departments to be determined but any growth will be matched by corresponding reductions elsewhere.

3. No new positions have been created since adoption of the manpower policy.

- 4, 5 and 6. All departments have been asked to review any position to which appointments have not yet been made and determine priorities within the staff ceiling determined as at 30 June 1978.

## DINGOES

Mr. GUNN (on notice): Has the Government considered increasing the bounty paid on dingo scalps to an amount which will attract people to destroy dingoes?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Being very conscious of the need to protect the livestock industry from the ravages of dingoes, the Government has looked at all methods of control. However, in addition to being costly, the bounty

## PUBLIC SERVICE

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What is the present policy of the Government concerning growth in numbers in the Public Service, what are the reasons for such policy, and when was it adopted?
2. What is the expected growth, if any, in the numbers



method has proved to be quite ineffective in controlling pest animals. In 1975, Standing Committee on Agriculture resolved that, as and where possible, bonus payments for scalps should be phased out completely and in line with the decision South Australian payments have been reduced. Similar moves are being made in most other States. The money and effort available for control is being used in a systematic and organised way to reinforce the effectiveness of the dog fence and a copy of a document setting out the Government's policy on dingo control has been forwarded separately to the honourable member.

### ANDAMOOKA ROADS

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Will the Highways Department upgrade the streets in Andamooka and seal certain sections of the town roads and, if so, when?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO**: Yes, when funds become available. The limited availability of road funds will preclude construction and sealing of Andamooka township streets within the period of the present Commonwealth roads legislation which expires on 30 June 1980. The position after that time will depend on the terms of the ensuing Commonwealth legislation.

### CALPATANNA PARK

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. Why has the Environment Department failed to agree to the request made by the District Council of Streaky Bay to have a small section of the Calpatanna Waterhole Conservation Park made available for the tennis club?

2. Who made the recommendation to refuse the council's request?

3. Why was the land not made available when it was transferred from the previous owners?

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

1. Refer to the Minister for the Environment's letter to you of 24 April 1978.

2. This is a Ministerial decision.

3. The Calpatanna Waterhole Conservation Park was purchased from the estate of the late Mr. A. A. Roberts. Presumably a private arrangement existed between the tennis club and Mr. Roberts.

### OUTBACK AREAS DEVELOPMENT

**Mr. GUNN** (on notice):

1. Have funds been allocated to the Outback Areas Community Development Trust for—

(a) the Marree airstrip; and

(b) the Coober Pedy airstrip?

2. How much money has the trust budgeted to spend this financial year in the northern parts of the State?

3. Have the members of the Outback Areas Community Development Trust been appointed and, if so, who are they, for how long have they been appointed and what salaries will they be paid?

4. If staff has been employed, who are they, and how many?

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

1. Funds are not allocated to the Outback Areas Community Development Trust. The trust has borrowed \$1 000 000 which will be used to carry out the powers and functions of the trust, in accordance with Part III of the Outback Areas Community Development Trust Act, 1978.

(a) The trust is negotiating with the Commonwealth Department of Transport and the Marree Progress Association, to have the trust accepted by the Department of Transport under the Local Ownership Plan.

(b) As in (a) above.

2. The trust is dealing with applications received from Outback Community organisations. All organisations have been requested to lodge applications by the end of August if possible. No amount of funding has been budgeted for this financial year. A budget has been prepared to cover the operating expenses of the trust.

4. No staff have been employed. (The Chairman is the only full-time officer of the trust.)

### CONSTITUTIONAL MUSEUM

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. Is it still proposed to go on with the establishment of a constitutional museum in the old Legislative Council building and, if so—

(a) when will work begin; and

(b) how much money is it expected will be spent on the project in the present financial year?

2. What is now the estimated cost of the establishment of the constitutional museum and how is that cost made up?

3. What are the estimated annual running costs and how are those costs made up?

4. What annual revenue, if any, is expected from the project?

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

1. Yes.

(a) September, provided the present occupants have shifted to alternative accommodation.

(b) A budget of proposed expenditure is being prepared by the newly appointed trust.

2. \$2 000 000—made up of \$1 500 000 for restoration of the building, and about \$500 000 for research, design, and provision of electrical and electronic exhibition equipment. Moneys for the museum are special semi-government borrowings outside the approved loan programme and therefore do not compete for scarce government funds limited by the Federal Government's policy.

3. Major components will be loan repayments and staffing (the level of which is being determined by the Constitutional Museum Trust).

4. As no decision has been made on admission charges, no accurate estimate can be provided.

### KANGARILLA-CLARENDON BUS SERVICE

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. What is now the terminus of the State Transport Authority bus service to serve the Kangarilla-Clarendon area and when was this terminus established?

2. What were the reasons for putting it where it is, and why has it not been established at Clarendon?

3. How far is it from—

(a) Kangarilla; and

(b) Clarendon?

4. What facilities are at the terminus for passengers waiting for a bus, and is it proposed to provide any more facilities?

5. Is it proposed to extend the service to Clarendon and, if so, when and, if not, why not?

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

1. The terminus of the S.T.A. bus service from the Kangarilla-Clarendon area to the city is the top of Chandler Hill. The terminus was established when the service was introduced on Monday 3 July 1978, following the discontinuance of the Premier Roadlines service between the city and Meadows on Friday 30 June 1978.

2. The terminus was established in this location as there was insufficient patronage to warrant the operation of the service beyond Chandler Hill.

3. The terminus is 9 km from Kangarilla and 4 km from Clarendon.

4. No special facilities are provided or are proposed at the terminal because of the small number of passengers boarding buses at this point.

5. It is not intended to extend the service to Clarendon due to lack of sufficient patronage.

#### DAIRY INDUSTRY REPORT

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. What action, if any, has been taken following the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the South Australian Dairy Industry, made in August 1977?

2. What future action is proposed and when?

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

1. and 2. Legislation is being prepared for implementation of certain of the committee's recommendations and it is hoped that these measures will be introduced during the present session of Parliament.

#### FOOTBALL CLUB

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. What payments, if any, have been made by the Housing Trust to or on behalf of (and which) the Central Districts Football Club?

2. When was each payment made and why was it made?

3. Are any further payments contemplated and, if so, when and why?

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

1. None.

2. Vide 1.

3. Not applicable.

#### LAND CLEARANCE

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Will the Minister advise whether or not the requirement to clear land under perpetual leases and agreements is enforced?

2. If the clearance conditions are enforced has action been instituted to penalise any leaseholders for non-compliance with clearance conditions during the past 12 months?

3. How many cases of non-compliance with clearance conditions are currently under investigation or prosecution or have been prosecuted during the past 12 months?

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

1. The conditions relating to the clearing of land held under perpetual lease or agreement were temporarily waived by the Acting Minister of Lands on 20/6/78 pending further Government decisions and action related to the Report on Vegetation Clearance and the resolution of matters under consideration by the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Land Resource Management.

2. No action has been instituted to prosecute any perpetual lessee or purchaser for non-compliance with

clearing conditions during the past 12 months. However, several cases were investigated and in each instance an extension of time to comply with the conditions was granted.

3. See 2.

#### COMMUNITY NEEDS STUDY

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. From which Government source of funds was \$14 000 made available to carry out a "community needs study" in Murray Bridge and Mannum?

2. Has Government finance been made available for similar studies in other areas of the State and, if so:

(a) which areas; and

(b) how much money has been allocated for each area?

3. Are the results of this study to be made public and, if not, why not?

4. How long is it anticipated that the study will take to complete?

5. What co-ordination is there between local and State governments relating to this study?

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

1. State Unemployment Relief Scheme.

2. This information is not readily available.

3. The study is being undertaken for the District Councils of Mannum and Murray Bridge and will be made available to these local authorities. The authorities can, if they think fit, make the documents available.

4. The study will be completed by 31 August.

5. The study is being carried out on the basis of community consultation and it is understood that the consultant has had discussions with relevant Government bodies located in Murray Bridge.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. What were the unemployment figures for the towns of Mannum and Murray Bridge, respectively, at 30 June 1977 and 30 June 1978?

2. What percentage of the total unemployment figure in South Australia do these figures represent, respectively, at 30 June 1977 and 30 June 1978?

3. What were the unemployment figures for South Australia at 30 June 1977 and 30 June 1978?

**The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT:** The replies are as follows:

1. The Department of Employment and Industrial Relations only collect unemployment figures for employment districts and local government areas, not by towns. An employment district may include a number of separate local government areas (L.G.A.'s). Also L.G.A. figures are only compiled as at the end of April, July and October each year. The most recently available figures for 1978 are for the end of April.

Unemployment figures for the L.G.A.'s of Mannum and Murray Bridge are:

	As at the end of April 1977	As at the end of April 1978
Mannum . . . . .	46	164
*Murray Bridge . . . . .	264	357

\* These figures are lower than the published figures for the "employment district" of Murray Bridge which include the L.G.A. of Mannum and other L.G.A.'s.

	As at the end of April 1977 %	As at the end of April 1978 %
2.		
Mannum.....	0.18	0.41
Murray Bridge.....	1.03	0.89
3.		
	As at the end of June 1977	As at the end of June 1978
South Australia.....	27 590	40 491

### MAPPING SURVEY

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Is the Agriculture and Fisheries Department carrying out a soils mapping survey of the Adelaide Hills and, if so;

- when will the survey be completed;
- in which areas of the hills has the survey already been completed;
- what is the purpose of the survey; and
- is the survey part of a regional planning exercise and, if so, what is the nature of this exercise and when is it intended to conclude?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN**: Yes, in co-operation with the C.S.I.R.O.

- Without regard to other priorities, approximately seven years hence.
- Mapping of the Monarto sheet has been completed.
- As an information base on the agricultural and engineering capabilities of the Adelaide Hills soils.
- No.

### NATIONAL PARKS

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Will the Minister advise when interpretive services, similar to those used in other States where visitors to national parks are assisted in understanding and appreciating the unspoilt works of nature, will be provided for each of the national parks in South Australia?

2. Will the Minister explain why there has been so little effort given by his department to preparation of descriptive booklets and pamphlets to guide visitors to national parks and allow them to learn about and appreciate the plants, animals, geography, history, etc., of the park?

3. Will the Minister advise when descriptive pamphlets as outlined in question 2 will be prepared by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and made available to the public for Lincoln, Gammon Ranges, Coorong, Canunda, and Mount Remarkable National Parks?

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

1. In the past South Australia has concentrated its efforts on the acquisition of land for the reserve system rather than on management (which includes interpretation). Greater emphasis is now being given to the management of the reserve system.

2. Considerable effort within the limits of resources available has gone into the preparation of information material such as pamphlets, examples of which follow:

- Keeping Protected Animals in South Australia.
- Hunting in South Australia.
- Coorong National Park and Game Reserve Bird List
- Coorong National Park and Game Reserve

- Belair Recreation Park
- Bool Lagoon Game Reserve and Hacks Lagoon Conservation Park
- A key to the Self-Guided Walk in Hallett Cove Conservation Park and Sandison Reserve
- Morialta Conservation Park
- Water and Wildlife in Arid Australia
- The Sturt Pea—*Clianthus formosus*
- Oraparinna Section, Flinders Ranges National Park
- Wilpena Section, Flinders Ranges National Park
- Naracoorte Caves Conservation Park
- The Flinders Ranges National Park
- A Guide to Australian Waterfowl
- Parks and Reserves of South Australia—Southeast and Murraylands
- A Guide to Cleland Conservation Park—Native Fauna Zone
- Coorong National Park—Lakes Nature Trail
- Aroona Ruins Nature Trail (Map)
- Heysen Trail (Map)
- Coorong National Park and Game Reserve (Map)
- Origin of Remarkable Rocks—Flinders Chase National Park
- Kangaroo Island (Map)
- Kelly Hill Conservation Park
- Camping Conditions—Belair, Brownhill Creek, Fort Glanville, Kingston Park
- Fort Glanville—A short history
- Flinders Ranges National Park—The Old Blinman Road Nature Trail
- Innes National Park
- Coffin Bay Peninsula
- Lincoln National Park
- Tolderol Game Reserve—1978 Duck Season
- Mud Islands Game Reserve—1978 Duck Season
- Coorong Game Reserve—1978 Duck Season
- Currency Creek Game Reserve—1978 Duck Season
- Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park
- Rearing Young Possums
- Animals of the Night
- Canunda National Park

Further brochures and pamphlets are planned.

3. Descriptive pamphlets are available for Lincoln, Coorong, Canunda and Mount Remarkable. There are no plans in respect of the Gammon Ranges.

### RAINWATER STORAGE

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Has the Environment Department studied the pollutant levels in the metropolitan area and the effect of these levels on rainwater storage for the average metropolitan home?

2. Has the Government looked into the feasibility of introducing legislation requiring new home builders to instal rainwater tanks and, if so, what conclusion has been reached?

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

1. An interdepartmental working party comprising representatives of the Engineering and Water Supply and Environment Departments and the Health Commission is studying the quality of water stored in rainwater tanks.

2. While the Government does not discourage their installation, there is no intention of introducing legislation requiring new home builders to instal rainwater tanks. I have recently referred the report of a comprehensive

Adelaide Water Resources Study to the South Australian Water Resources Council for consideration and expect to be able to table the report in September. That report indicates that the cost of water from rainwater tanks is approximately six times the cost of mains water. Furthermore, there is adequate cheaper water available from other sources. I am sure the member for Murray would not want the Government to impose a further and unnecessary capital cost on young housebuyers who are already experiencing great difficulty in financing their new homes.

(Note: Current price of mains water 22 cents per kilolitre. Current cost of water from rainwater tanks 144 cents per kilolitre.)

#### POLLUTION LEVELS

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Has the Environment Department investigated the lead and mercury levels in the Adelaide water supply reservoirs fed by the Onkaparinga River and, if so, what are these levels?

2. Has the department carried out a study into the lead and mercury levels in the sediments of the Onkaparinga River and, if so, what were the results of this study and, if not, will the Minister arrange for such a study to be carried out?

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

1. No.

2. Yes. Studies have been made in the estuary of the Onkaparinga River. Results were:

Lead—50-160 p.p.m.

Mercury— $\leq 0.02-0.10$  p.p.m.

#### LITTERING

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. When will the survey to assess the degree of littering, referred to in correspondence to the member for Murray dated 22 June, be completed?

2. Will the results of this survey be made public and, if not, why not?

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

1. End of 1978.

2. Yes.

#### MANAGEMENT PLANS

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): In view of the requirements in the National Parks and Wildlife Act that plans of management be prepared as soon as practicable for all reserves, will the Minister advise:

- (a) how many management plans have been prepared for national parks and conservation parks in the six years since the Act was enacted;
- (b) how many national and conservation parks now have approved management plans;
- (c) how long will be required for the preparation of management plans for the rest of the national and conservation parks, respectively; and
- (d) will additional trained staff be required to complete the preparation of management plans referred to in (c)?

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

(a) Four.

(b) Two.

(c) The preparation of management plans for the remaining national and conservation parks is expected to take many years. However, important base data collected under the State Unemployment Relief Scheme will enable management plans to be prepared promptly for seven near-Adelaide parks.

(d) Obviously, with more trained staff, the rate of management plan production could be increased.

#### MURRAY BRIDGE SHOPPING

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): When is it anticipated that the change from Thursday to Friday night shopping for the town of Murray Bridge will be gazetted?

**The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT:** It is anticipated that the proclamation will be gazetted on 27 July 1978.

#### TRANSPORT EXPENDITURE

**Mr. CHAPMAN** (on notice):

1. How does the Government propose to reduce its anticipated \$20 000 000 deficit in the Bus and Tram Division?

2. Does the Government intend to increase its bus and tram fares in the metropolitan area and, if so, to what extent and when?

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

1. and 2. The cost of maintaining the public transport system is one of the matters currently being considered in framing the 1978-79 Budget.

#### BEACHPORT JETTY

**Mr. CHAPMAN** (on notice): Does the Government intend to complete the upgrading of Beachport jetty by installing spring piles and buffer wharfing facilities to enable large fishing trawlers to safely unload catches at that port and, if so, when is completion anticipated and, if not, does the Government recognise that, without these facilities, deep sea trawler catches are being directed to interstate ports, thereby denying South Australian based processing industry much needed business?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** No. The Government is aware of the situation which has arisen because of the recent development in the fishing industry in the area. Naturally we will be looking at the matter not just at Beachport but in the context of the whole of the South-East. It must be noted that the provision of the required facilities for deep sea trawlers would be a very costly exercise.

#### FISHERIES OFFENCES

**Mr. CHAPMAN** (on notice): Is the Minister satisfied that fishermen charged in the Mount Gambier court on 23 June 1978 with offences relating to certain sections of the Fisheries Act were appropriately penalised and, if not, what action does the Minister intend taking to further deter these and future offenders against that Act?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** The most appropriate penalty for offences which impinge on the good

management of a fishery is licence suspension. This is now possible under the amendments to the Fisheries Act proclaimed 23 June 1977. It is being used as an effective deterrent for offenders against the Act.

### BLUE GROPER

**Mr. CHAPMAN** (on notice):

1. Does the Minister recognise that blue groper caught by fishermen while netting sharks in deep water die from internal rupture and are therefore wasted if returned to the sea after surfacing?

2. Does the Government intend to make the sale of blue groper illegal and, if so, on what grounds does the Government justify that action?

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

1. Some blue groper caught in shark nets may suffer an over-expanded or ruptured swim bladder if hauled quickly to the surface from an excessive depth. Such fish would not survive if released.

2. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries has circulated a proposal to amend paragraph 9 of the proclamations under the Fisheries Act 1971 to totally protect the blue groper. There is great concern by skindivers for this interesting and spectacular fish. Full grown adults are now rare in most accessible waters of the State.

### NORTH-EAST TRANSPORT

**Mr. CHAPMAN** (on notice):

1. How many individual submissions were received by the Government on the five North-Eastern Area Public Transport Review option proposals during the six-week public participation period ended 9 June 1978?

2. Did the Minister or his officers acknowledge all correspondence received relating to the North-Eastern Area Public Transport Review issue and, if not, is it intended to do so?

3. Did the Government fully assess all public submissions on the North-Eastern Area Public Transport Review issue before announcing their decision on 19 June 1978?

4. Which North-Eastern Area Public Transport Review option was most favoured by the public and what were the respective numbers supporting each of the options in writing?

5. Does the Government propose to finance the North-Eastern suburbs light rapid transit scheme with loan funds and, if so, what will be—

(a) the source of loan funds;

(b) the term of the loan; and

(c) the interest rates applicable to that loan?

6. Will the Government go ahead with the announced light rapid transit scheme via the Torrens Valley route if the environmental study is unfavourable and, if not, which of the published North-Eastern Area Public Transport Review options is the most favoured by the Government as an alternative?

7. What action will the Government take to overcome the transport problem of the north-eastern suburbs and residents if the selected route environment impact study report is unfavourable and it is found that a rapid rail concept is not acceptable?

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

1. Written submissions were received through various channels from 216 individuals; 22 organisations also made

written submissions; 345 householders in the area affected were contacted.

2. An attempt was made to acknowledge all written submissions. In many cases this had to be limited to a formal receipt of the submission.

3. Yes.

4. The analysis that was prepared for the Government gives the total balance of public opinion as follows: In the area directly affected, 40 per cent of the people who expressed an opinion said they were absolutely opposed to all options passing through the area; 21 per cent would accept Option 5; 3 per cent Option 3 and 13 per cent a combination of 3 and 5. A further 18 per cent were fairly strongly opposed to the light rapid transit line coming through the area, but if there was absolutely no other choice, would be prepared to accept the scheme based substantially on the corridor. There was very little support for Options 1, 2 and 4.

As this is a biased sample, being in the area directly affected, the figures from a scientifically conducted public opinion survey of 716 persons in the whole north-east area, undertaken during November last year may be of interest. This survey showed that 7.6 per cent of respondents preferred the Government to acquire a new road through established housing; 83 per cent preferred retention of the existing corridor and 9.4 per cent preferred nothing to be done.

5. Yes. There is a Commonwealth programme of assistance for urban public transport. The State Government will be pressing the Commonwealth to gain the maximum contribution to the scheme from this programme. Any short-fall will be financed out of State Loan funds on the terms and at the rate applicable at that time.

6. No. None.

7. No major improvement can be made without constructing a facility based on the Modbury Corridor. If the present concept is not acceptable, the Government is limited to minor improvements on the arterial roads such as bus lanes.

### "BUS ONLY" LANES

**Mr. CHAPMAN** (on notice): When does the Government intend to introduce "bus only" lanes on major corridors linking outer suburbs with central metropolitan Adelaide?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** The Government expects that the first of the major bus priority lanes will be introduced on the North-East Road in November or December of this year following a programmed resurfacing of that road. Other similar bus priority lanes and treatments will follow as soon as finance and construction circumstances permit.

### MILITARY ROAD

**Mr. CHAPMAN** (on notice): Does the Government intend the Commissioner of Highways to take over the care, control, and management of the section of Military Road between West Beach Road and Grange Road and upgrade that section as requested by the Corporation of the City of Henley and Grange by letter dated 22 March 1978 and, if not, will the Government fund the required upgrading work by special grant to that Council?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** No.

**DRUG INQUIRY**

**Mr. WILSON** (on notice): Has the Hospitals Department completed an inquiry into "all aspects of the issue of drugs to out-patients" previously announced by the Minister and, if so, what are the recommendations of the inquiry and, if not, when will the inquiry be completed?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** Yes, the recommendations of the inquiry are:

- (a) S.A. Health Commission to develop uniform guidelines covering pharmacy service at all hospitals.
- (b) A pilot study to be conducted to determine the effect of limitation of pharmacy issues to one month's supply.
- (c) Pharmacy out-patients sections to be remodelled to provide a better service.
- (d) Pharmacist to be available for drug counselling and drug inquiries.
- (e) Continued support for studies on drug compliance.
- (f) Hospitals should maintain a policy of referral back to general practice.
- (g) Private patients' prescriptions should be part of hospital service with an appropriate fee levied.
- (h) Drug committees to be an active section of hospital executive.
- (i) Director, Pharmacy Services, to undertake work flow pattern evaluation of hospital pharmacies.

**MR. BRUCE GUERIN**

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. Is Mr. Bruce Guerin a member of the Public Service and, if so, for how long has he been a public servant?
2. What is his present position?
3. Is it a Ministerial appointment and, if so, what effect, if any, does this have upon his membership of the Public Service?

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

1. Yes. Entered 7 October 1974; permanently appointed on 21 August 1975.
2. Executive Assistant to the Premier.
3. Yes. As Mr. Guerin is seconded from the Public Service, it has no effect on his service with the Public Service.

**GOVERNMENT NURSERIES**

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. What has been the total cost of setting up the Black Hill nursery, and how is that cost made up?
2. How many persons are now employed in Government nurseries, and how many were employed at the end of each of the financial years 1975-76 and 1976-77?

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

1. Total cost \$68 000. Break up of cost:
  - \$39 000—two glasshouses, one shadehouse, internal benching for glasshouses.
  - \$19 000—for electrical services to the nursery and glasshouses.
  - \$10 000—for site works and foundations, including two concrete raft floors.
2. Three. In 1975-76, one; 1976-77, one (Black Hill native flora park nursery).

**SCHOOL-LEAVERS**

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. What priority in consideration for appointment of school-leavers to the Public Service does date of application confer?

2. Will school-leavers in 1977 who applied to join the Public Service be given priority in consideration for entry over those who have applied later and, if not, why not?

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

1. The date of application has no significance or bearing in the consideration for appointment of school-leavers to the Public Service.

2. Direct preference will not be given to 1977 school-leavers over other candidates. Selection will be made on merit. However, many 1977 school-leavers would have been eligible and, in fact, have been selected for the special unemployment relief scheme which I announced on 9 June 1978. Already 160 six-month training positions have been made available to long-term unemployed youth. I said in my statement announcing the new scheme: "If they prove to us they are reliable, competent workers they stand a good chance when their training is finished of obtaining permanent jobs within the State Public Service falling vacant through normal turnover."

**CHILD SMOKING**

**Mrs. ADAMSON** (on notice):

1. Has the Community Welfare Department a policy regarding smoking by children under 16 who are under the care and control of the Minister and, if so, what is the policy?

2. Have the staff members been informed of the policy and, if so, by what means?

3. Has any child under 16 in residential care been given cigarettes or tobacco by residential care staff in Community Welfare Department institutions during the past three years?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** The replies are as follows:

1. Section 80 of the Community Welfare Act states the policy and staff are expected to be aware of and conform to this provision.

2. In youth assessment and training centres, a standard procedure highlights and explains the policy.

3. Yes. In any instances which have become known, action has been taken to correct the matter.

**NORWEGIAN VISIT**

**Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice):

1. Did the Minister of Mines and Energy make an official overseas trip in 1976?

2. During this trip did the Minister have discussions with the Government of Norway and, if so, what matters were discussed?

3. Did the Minister discuss with Norwegian officials the possibility of that country making large financial loans to South Australian industry with the South Australian Government acting as guarantor and, if so, what such loans have been made to South Australian industry?

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

1. Yes.

2. I had discussions with Norwegian Government officials concerned with finance and with administration of energy policies. The matters discussed covered the following topics:

- (a) Norwegian oil exploration policies;

- (b) The involvement of Stadt Oil in association with private companies in the exploration and development of off-shore oil and gas reserves;
- (c) The consequence of oil development on the Norwegian balance of payments and the effect of revaluation of the kroner on traditional export industries;
- (d) The internal political situation which resulted virtually in unanimous support for limiting the rate of exploitation of oil and gas reserves;
- (e) The possibility of Norwegian export of capital as a means of limiting the extent to which the kroner was revalued at any time.

3. Discussions took place on the question of overseas lending only on the most general terms. The lack of sophisticated capital market in Norway at this stage limits the extent to which the Norwegians can finance overseas investments. Their current main involvement occurs through developing overseas interests of particular Norwegian companies. The possibility of such loans being available to South Australian industry is a continuing one, because of the strength of the Norwegian unit of currency. However, I am not aware of any approach being made by South Australian industry in this matter.

#### RAILWAY TRANSFERS

**Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice): How many employees have been transferred from the State Transport Authority to the Australian National Railways?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO**: The figure is 7 773.

#### MEAT CONSUMPTION

**Mr. RODDA** (on notice):

1. What is the total quantity of meat consumed in metropolitan Adelaide annually?
2. Of this total, what percentage is supplied by Samcor?
3. What is the total tonnage of meat from interstate submitted for Samcor inspection?
4. What is the total tonnage of meat that is brought into the metropolitan area on intrastate permit?

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

1. 72 163 tonnes.
2. Gepps Cross 57.9 per cent; Port Lincoln 2.6 per cent. Total—60.5 per cent.
3. 18 672 tonnes.
4. 10 588 tonnes.

#### COMPANY REGISTRATIONS

**Mr. TONKIN** (on notice):

1. How many new local companies have been registered in South Australia in each of the five years up to June 1978?
2. How many foreign companies have been registered in South Australia in each of the five years up to June 1978?
3. What are the total registrations of local and foreign companies, respectively, for each of the five years up to June 1978?
4. How many local and how many foreign companies have gone into receivership or liquidation because of an inability to meet commitments in each of the five years up to June 1978?

**The Hon. PETER DUNCAN**: The replies are as follows:

- 1., 2. and 3.

	Year to end of June	Local Companies	Foreign Companies	Total
(b)	1974 . . . . .	1 604	387	1 991
(c)	1975 . . . . .	1 246	272	1 518
	1976 . . . . .	2 452	298	2 750
	1977 . . . . .	3 827	344	4 171
	1978 . . . . .	2 995	405	3 400
4. (a)	Liquidations:			
	1974 . . . . .	65	1	66
	1975 . . . . .	96	18	114
	1976 . . . . .	63	8	71
	1977 . . . . .	86	7	93
	1978 . . . . .	159	2	161
	(b) Receiverships:			
	1974 . . . . .	24	—	24
	1975 . . . . .	41	5	46
	1976 . . . . .	15	2	17
	1977 . . . . .	49	10	59
	1978 . . . . .	51	5	56

#### MR. R. J. DAUGHERTY

**Mr. TONKIN** (on notice):

1. What are the details of the financial settlement made between the Government and the former Parliamentary Counsel, Mr. R. J. Daugherty, on his relinquishing that position?

2. What special consideration, if any, was applied by the Government in the appointment of the former Parliamentary Counsel to the Judiciary?

3. What are the details of the process by which the appointment was made?

**The Hon. PETER DUNCAN**: The replies are as follows:

1. On his appointment to the Judiciary, Judge Daugherty was paid the monetary equivalent of recreation and long service leave for which he was eligible.

2. None.

3. His appointment was recommended by the Attorney-General, approved by Cabinet and made by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council.

#### BRIGHTON TRAFFIC

**Mr. MATHWIN** (on notice):

1. When is it expected work will commence on the new Brighton-Lonsdale road link?

2. When is it expected the work will be completed?

3. What priority has been given to:

(a) installation of activated pedestrian crossing on Brighton Road, Hove;

(b) installation of activated pedestrian crossing in vicinity of Brighton Road shopping centre, Somerton; and

(c) installation of activated pedestrian crossing in the vicinity of Brighton Road and shopping centre, South Brighton, respectively?

4. When is work to commence on the installation of those activated pedestrian crossings, respectively?

5. When is work to commence on the installation of traffic lights at each of the following sites:

(a) Brighton Road-Jetty Road intersection—Brighton;

(b) Brighton Road-Oaklands Road-Whyte Street intersection—Somerton; and

(c) Brighton Road-Seacombe Road intersection—South Brighton?

6. If no planning has been done at these sites, is it intended a survey will be conducted in the near future and,

if so, when and, if not, why not?

7. If a survey has been conducted what were the findings?

8. What is the increased traffic flow on Brighton Road—north-south and south-north, respectively—expected to be with the opening of the proposed \$2 700 000 Brighton-Lonsdale road link?

9. What is the present traffic flow on Brighton Road south-north, Brighton Road north-south, respectively, daily, in the periods 7-8 a.m., 8-9 a.m., 9-10 a.m., 4-4.30 p.m., 4.30-5 p.m., 5-5.30 p.m., and 5.30-6 p.m. at the following intersections;

- (a) Brighton Road-Seacombe Road, South Brighton;
- (b) Brighton Road-Sturt Road, Brighton;
- (c) Brighton Road-Jetty Road, Brighton;
- (d) Brighton Road-Oaklands Road;
- (e) Brighton Road-Diagonal Road; and
- (f) Brighton Road-Jetty Road, Glenelg, respectively?

10. What is the expected increase in traffic flow on Brighton Road—north-south and south-north—at those times and intersections, respectively?

11. Is it proposed to alter the type of school crossings situated on Brighton Road adjacent to Seacliff school and, if so, why and at whose request are they to be changed?

12. How many accidents involving children have occurred at either of those crossings since they have been in operation?

13. Were the:

- (a) School council;
- (b) Principal or staff; or
- (c) Brighton council;

contacted for their opinion and, if so, when were they contacted and what were their replies?

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

1. 1979.
2. Approximately two years after commencement.
3. (a) High.  
(b) Nil.  
(c) Nil.
4. (a) Already commenced.  
(b) See 3 (b).  
(c) See 3 (c).
5. (a) Not known (low priority).  
(b) 1980-81, subject to the availability of resources.  
(c) Not known (low priority).
6. Not applicable.
7. See 5.
8. Impossible to separate into north-south and south-north directions. Total traffic anticipated to increase by some 10 000 vehicles per day at the southern end of Brighton Road, ranging to some 4 000 vehicles per day at the northern end of Brighton Road.

9. An answer to this question would require extensive new traffic counts which are not considered justified at the present time. Information to hand, and dates when traffic counts were undertaken, are as follows:

(a) Brighton Road-Seacombe Road Junction, 4/8/75—

a.m.	North of Junction		South of Junction	
	North-bound	South-bound	North-bound	South-bound
7.00-8.00.....	721	168	783	206
8.00-9.00.....	777	305	912	319
9.00-10.00.....	352	251	404	257
p.m.				
4.00-4.30.....	237	265	256	276
4.30-5.00.....	232	337	284	307
5.00-5.30.....	191	433	224	406
5.30-6.00.....	166	400	182	395

(b) Brighton Road-Sturt Road Junction, 10/3/78—

	North of Junction		South of Junction	
	North-bound	South-bound	North-bound	South-bound
a.m.				
7.00-8.00.....	1 229	292	1 240	325
8.00-9.00.....	1 402	538	1 281	578
9.00-10.00.....	770	522	716	571
p.m.				
4.00-4.30.....	502	485	425	634
4.30-5.00.....	418	345	284	459
5.00-5.30.....	413	456	302	661
5.30-6.00.....	360	422	296	593

(c) Brighton Road-Jetty Road Junction, Brighton, 23/2/77—

	North of Junction		South of Junction	
	North-bound	South-bound	North-bound	South-bound
a.m.				
7.00-8.00.....	1 131	328	1 156	323
8.00-9.00.....	1 321	618	1 330	634
9.00-10.00.....	506	382	518	375
p.m.				
4.00-4.30.....	411	392	425	402
4.30-5.00.....	399	657	404	660
5.00-5.30.....	342	569	367	554
5.30-6.00.....	362	534	382	527

(d) Brighton Road-Oaklands Road Junction, 1/11/77 and 8/12/77—

	North of Junction		South of Junction	
	North-bound	South-bound	North-bound	South-bound
a.m.				
7.00-8.00.....	1 180	419	1 423	475
8.00-9.00.....	1 236	652	1 510	768
9.00-10.00.....	752	552	822	652
p.m.				
4.00-4.30.....	412	564	441	677
4.30-5.00.....	392	646	436	817
5.00-5.30.....	346	686	402	851
5.30-6.00.....	278	674	322	814

(e) Brighton Road-Diagonal Road Junction, 29/4/77—

	North of Junction		South of Junction	
	North-bound	South-bound	North-bound	South-bound
a.m.				
7.00-8.00.....	1 385	547	980	314
8.00-9.00.....	1 693	839	1 133	519
9.00-10.00.....	925	603	651	392
p.m.				
4.00-4.30.....	792	775	552	520
4.30-5.00.....	729	826	481	588
5.00-5.30.....	558	917	369	671
5.30-6.00.....	608	770	460	598

(f) Brighton Road-Jetty Road-Maxwell Terrace Intersection, 26/4/77—

	North of I/Section		South of I/Section	
	North-bound	South-bound	North-bound	South-bound
a.m.				
7.00-8.00.....	1 289	553	1 418	561
8.00-9.00.....	1 465	771	1 675	808
9.00-10.00.....	819	638	943	662
p.m.				
4.00-4.30.....	536	710	612	737
4.30-5.00.....	323	820	400	844
5.00-5.30.....	447	874	480	936
5.30-6.00.....	365	775	384	810

10. A comprehensive investigation would need to be undertaken to estimate the traffic increase at the locations and times quoted. Uncertain factors such as motorists' future travel patterns, and the extent and type of development in the surrounding areas, would result in the detailed estimates requested being open to considerable doubt. Accordingly, the undertaking of this time-consuming task is not considered to be justified.



11. Yes. Replacement with a pedestrian crossing found to be justified. Principals, Seaclyff Primary School.
12. Statistics only available since 1971. One reported accident since then.
13. (a) No—N/A—N/A.  
 (b) Yes—1976—Agreed.  
 (c) Yes—1976—Agreed.

#### PAY-ROLL TAX

**Mr. TONKIN** (on notice): How many employers have been registered for the payment of pay-roll tax in South Australia as at 30 June 1978 and what are the corresponding figures for each of the preceding five years?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:**

Date	No. of employers
30 June 1973.....	6 605
30 June 1974.....	7 329
30 June 1975.....	8 328
30 June 1976.....	8 354
30 June 1977.....	7 785
30 June 1978.....	7 610

#### RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

**Dr. EASTICK** (on notice):

- How many railway employees have been physically assaulted whilst on duty in the period from 1 January 1978 to date, and what are the details of each episode?
- How many attackers have been apprehended and were the apprehensions by railway security staff or the police?
- What has been the cost of damage, if any, occurring to railway property at the time of these attacks upon employees and what has been the sickness or compensation benefits paid to staff involved in such attacks?
- Has the railways recouped the cost of any damages to property or funds expended on staff who have been injured and, if so, what are the details?

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

1. Since 1 January 1978 seven railway employees have been physically assaulted while on duty. The details of each assault are as follows:

- On 6 April 1978 three adult males attacked a railway porter on a late evening passenger service from Adelaide to North Gawler following a warning that they would be requested to leave the train if they persisted to use bad language. The train was then stationary at a railway station and the driver who came to the assistance of the porter was also attacked.
- In the early hours of 8 April 1978 two railway constables were assaulted on the Salisbury station by a group of males after coming to the assistance of a single male who was himself being attacked.
- On 16 April 1978 a train driver was assaulted by a group of adult males on a late evening passenger service from Adelaide to North Gawler when he stopped the train to investigate an incident in which a window had been broken by a missile thrown at the train.
- On 11 May 1978 on a mid-evening passenger service from North Gawler to Adelaide a railway porter was assaulted following an

altercation with an adult male who, under the influence of alcohol, had refused to purchase a ticket.

- In the late evening of 27 May 1978 a platform porter at the Adelaide Railway Station was attacked without provocation by an adult male.
- Attackers were apprehended as follows:
    - Three adult males were apprehended by civil police.
    - Two juvenile and two adult males have been apprehended and charged by civil police.
    - One adult male and four juveniles were apprehended and charged by civil police.
    - No apprehension has been made.
    - No apprehension has been made.
  - The cost to the State Transport Authority of these assaults, comprised of (1) damage to railway property and (2) payments to staff, were as follows:
    - (1) Nil  
(2) \$747 injury pay and \$130 medical expenses.
    - (1) Nil  
(2) \$782 injury pay and \$154 medical expenses.
    - (1) \$48  
(2) \$1 078 injury pay and \$92 medical expenses.
    - (1) Nil  
(2) Nil
    - (1) Nil  
(2) \$486 injury pay and \$39 medical expenses.
  - The possibility of recoupment of costs of damage to property and of injuries to staff is as follows:
    - The injured person in this case is an employee of the Australian National Railways Commission and I am unaware as to whether action is contemplated by the commission for recovery of costs.
    - As court action is still proceeding, recovery of costs has not been considered at this stage. Information in respect of juveniles is not made available to the authority and recovery of costs from two offenders in this case will not therefore be possible.
    - As for (a) above.
    - The offender has not been apprehended to date.
    - As for (d) above.

#### FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS ACT

**Mr. EVANS** (on notice):

- Does a mother who is a "putative spouse" according to section 11 (1) (b) of the Family Relationship Act, 1975, have any right to maintenance for herself against the father of the child and, if so—
  - what are those rights; and
  - do those rights extend to childbirths which occurred prior to the proclamation of the Family Relationships Act, 1975?
- Does a mother who is a "putative spouse" according to section 11 (1) (b) of the Family Relationships Act, 1975, have any rights to any property owned by the father of the child and, if so—
  - what are those rights; and
  - do those rights extend to childbirths which occurred prior to the proclamation of the Family Relationships Act, 1975?
- Has any litigation taken place involving section 11 (1) (a) or (b) of the Family Relationships Act, 1975 and, if so—
  - what are the names of the cases; and

(b) what volume and page of law reports list the decisions of the courts?

**The Hon. PETER DUNCAN:** As I have indicated on previous occasions, and as has been the policy of previous Attorneys, it is not my policy to answer questions on matters that are solely of a legal nature, nor to give legal opinions in the House.

### COMPUTERS

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): Has the Premier yet received from the Public Service Board the report on the use of computers in Government departments mentioned in his letter to me of 20 June (Pr. D. M1295/78) in answer to mine of 30 May and, if so, will he make it public and, if not, why not and when does he now expect to receive it?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** At this stage nothing can be added to my letter of 12 June 1978.

### RAINWATER TANKS

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. What were the findings of the officer of the Environment Department into the implications of using rainwater tanks as a supplement to reticulated water, and when was the investigation completed?

2. Which other Government departments were contacted and what were their recommendations?

3. Will the Government recommend the installation of rainwater tanks on residential properties?

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

1. The study has not been completed.

2. Engineering and Water Supply Department and Health Commission—discussion is continuing.

3. See 1. and 2.

### CHRISTIE DOWNS RAILWAY

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice): What has happened to the equipment purchased for the electrification of the Christie Downs railway?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** The equipment purchased for the electrification of the Christie Downs railway comprised steel for the overhead wiring system, and most of this has been sold or used on other projects.

### VOLVO BUSES

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. How many new Volvo buses have been delivered to the State Transport Authority?

2. Is the order on schedule and, if not, why not?

3. Has there been any variation in the estimated cost of the original order and, if so, why?

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

1. 150 to 27 July 1978.

2. Yes.

3. No.

### TRAM SHELTER

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice): Will an enlarged shelter, with seating, be provided for tram commuters at Victoria Square and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. G. T. VIRGO:** Recent investigations have indicated that the existing shelter at Victoria Square tram terminal is adequate for present requirements, but arrangements are being made for additional seating to be provided within this shelter.

### PUBLIC SERVICE

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. How many of the 1 731 unfilled Public Service vacancies as at 5 January 1978 have now been filled, and what were the numbers and which departments were concerned?

2. How many unfilled vacancies are there at present?

3. What action is being taken to fill the remaining vacancies, and in which departments and categories are the vacancies?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** To prepare an accurate answer to the question would require considerable clerical work and computer time. Furthermore, in the light of the current manpower policy, all unfilled vacancies are subject to review and are being assessed. They may only be filled in lieu of nominated occupied positions which become vacant after 1 July 1978.

### WEST BEACH CARAVAN PARK

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. What is the estimated total cost of building the en suite caravan park site at West Beach?

2. What is the reason for any increase in the original estimate?

3. When will the project now be completed and what are the reasons for the delay?

4. Who are the consultants for the project and:

(a) were they the original consultants;

(b) who were the original consultants;

(c) what was the reason for the change; and

(d) what are the estimated fees paid or to be paid to the consultants?

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

1. \$870 000.

2. The main reasons for increased costs are:

(a) A change in location increasing the size and involving additional earthworks.

(b) An increase in cost of the modular constructions for the toilet facilities.

(c) An increase in consultancy fees.

3. 27 July 1978, which is in line with the estimated completion date over the past five months.

4. There are no consultants employed at the present time.

(a) and (b) The original consultants, B. C. Tonkin and Associates, were subsequently replaced by the main consultant, the Monarto Development Commission.

(c) The Government's desire to use the commission for such projects, where feasible.

(d) \$33 842.

### FESTIVAL CENTRE TRUST

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice): What was the financial result of operating the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 1978?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** The actual financial results (unaudited) of operating the Adelaide Festival Centre

Trust for 1977-78, will not be available until 4 August 1978. A Government grant of \$1 784 000 was provided to meet the trust's estimated operating deficit for 1977-78.

#### S.G.I.C.

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. What is the total amount of premiums received to date by the State Government Insurance Commission on life policies?

2. What are the total amounts paid or claims waiting to be paid?

3. How many life policies have been written, in which categories, and what are the respective total amounts insured?

4. What is the total cost to date in promoting this aspect of S.G.I.C. service?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** The results of the commission's operations in the area of life assurance for the period 1 March to 30 June 1978 are currently being collated for auditing. The information sought will be available in the Auditor-General's Report for 1977-78, which will be tabled later in the current session of Parliament.

#### FESTIVAL THEATRE

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. Has the Festival Theatre now been vested in the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust and, if so, when and, if not, why not and what is the reason for the delay?

2. What was the final amount paid to the builder for the construction of the theatre?

3. Was this amount disputed and, if so:

(a) to what degree was action taken and what was the cost of such action;

(b) what was the amount so requested by the builder;

(c) what were the reasons for the claim;

(d) if legal action was taken, which party was successful; and

(e) who paid the costs incurred and what was the amount involved?

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

1. No. The Adelaide City Council is a party to the agreement for the construction of the Festival Theatre. There are still some points of dispute with the builder and it is considered desirable that they be resolved before the Festival Theatre is vested in the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust, thereby terminating the legal interests of the Adelaide City Council in the construction of the theatre.

2. The amount paid to date is \$5 836 687.09. This is not a final figure.

(a) There is a dispute as to the cost of completing air-conditioning equipment after the failure of the nominated sub-contractor. Litigation in which the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust (for the Adelaide City Council) seeks reimbursement of these costs from the building is pending.

(b) There is a dispute as to the details of a guarantee to be executed by the sub-contractor responsible for the membrane which waterproofs the roof of the theatre. A small amount has been withheld from the builder pending resolution of this dispute.

(c) Barrel clamps which form part of the stage machinery were defective when installed. They are being modified without charge by the

supplier, but those modifications are not yet complete.

3. Yes.

(a) Two disputes went to arbitration, namely in relation to the substitution of wood blocks for ceramic tiles as cladding for the interior of the auditorium of the theatre and in relation to the adequacy of the waterproof membrane forming part of the plaza. The cost of these two arbitrations to the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust (including those paid by the Adelaide City Council) was \$8 412.44. In addition, litigation is, as previously mentioned, pending in relation to the contract for the supply and installation of air-conditioning equipment. Until the resolution of this dispute, no figure for costs can be given.

(b) (i) In relation to the wood block facing—\$68 869.71.

(ii) In relation to the plaza membrane—\$37 036.15.

(c) (i) Plaza membrane—There was a dispute as to the cause of leakage of rainwater through parts of the membrane.

(ii) Wood block facing—There was dispute as to the terms on which it was agreed that wood blocks be substituted for ceramic tiles, including dispute as to the cost of that substitution.

(d) In relation to each arbitration the following amounts were found to be due to the builder:

(i) Plaza membrane—\$19 113.35

(ii) Wood block facings—\$51 020.77

(e) In relation to each arbitration, the cost of the arbitration itself was divided equally between the parties. Each party bore the cost of its own legal and other advisers. The amount borne by the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust (including that borne by the Adelaide City Council) is as set out in answer 3. (a). In relation to the pending litigation concerning the air-conditioning no order for costs has yet been made.

#### ELECTRICITY TRUST

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. What is the amount subscribed to date for the present Electricity Trust of South Australia loan?

2. What was the amount of short-fall by public subscription, if any, of the previous loan and how was the amount made up?

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

1. \$10 951 560.

2. \$236 370; by the underwriters.

#### PIPE ORGAN

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. How much money has been raised towards the pipe organ for the Festival Theatre?

2. When is it anticipated the organ will be installed?

3. What is the estimated total cost of the organ?

4. What is the estimated cost of modifications to the theatre and what alterations are necessary?

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

1. \$266 273 (\$281 650 pledged).

2. By December 1978.

3. \$427 400 including transportation costs, etc.

4. \$29 300. The following alterations are necessary:
- Certain areas of the main stage have been strengthened.
  - Steel staircase has been removed to position suitable housing of organ when it is not in use.
  - Speaker bridge area of the theatre has been modified to house the several large pipes.

State hospitals and, if so:

- by how much;
- when; and
- will persons with medical entitlement cards still be exempt and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** There are no active considerations at this moment of an increase in out-patient fees.

- See above.
- See above.
- Yes, unless privately insured.

#### LONG SERVICE LEAVE

**Mr. BECKER (on notice):**

- What was the balance of the Long Service Leave (Building Industry) Fund as at 30 June 1978 and total accumulated funds to 30 June 1978?
- What was the total amount outstanding as at 30 June 1978 and how many contributors are involved?
- What action is being taken to obtain contributions outstanding?

**The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT:** The replies are as follows:

- Balance of the Long Service Leave (Building Industry) Fund as at 30 June 1978, and total accumulated funds to 30 June 1978:

	\$
Balance at Treasury .....	223 308.00
Investments on Fixed Deposits .....	1 950 000.00
	\$2 173 308.00

- The total amount outstanding as at 30 June 1978, and the number of contributors involved:

(a) Retrospective contributions .....	\$584 001.93
Number of contributors .....	220
(b) Ordinary contributions .....	\$6 347.93
Number of contributors .....	14

- The usual recovery action taken by the State Taxation Office.

#### INTEREST FUND

**Mr. BECKER (on notice):**

- How many claims were made during the financial year ended 30 June 1978 against the Land and Business Agents Act Consolidated Interest Fund?
- What was the balance of the fund for the year ended 30 June 1978?
- What was the total accumulated balance of the fund as at 30 June 1978?
- How are these funds invested?

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

- Eight.
- Moneys paid into the fund for the year ended 30 June 1978 resulted in a surplus of \$240 180 for that year.
- \$882 576.
- These funds are invested as follows:

	\$
(a) Savings Bank of S.A. stock deposits ..	502 000
(b) Hindmarsh Building Society trustee investment .....	373 000
(c) Cash at Reserve Bank .....	7 576
	\$882 576

#### OUT-PATIENT FEES

**Mr. BECKER (on notice):** Does the Government propose to increase the amount of out-patients' fees at

#### SCHOOL CROSSINGS

**Mr. BECKER (on notice):**

- Will all school crossing traffic lights be replaced by pedestrian-activated lights and, if so:

- why;
- how many crossings will be affected; and
- what is the programme for replacement and estimated cost?

- Will school monitors still be used at these new crossings and, if not, why not?

- Is it proposed that speed restrictions past schools where these lights are installed be maintained and, if not, why not?

- How many accidents have occurred at pedestrian-activated crossing lights involving pedestrians during each of the past three years?

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

- No.
  - (a), (b) and (c) Not applicable.
- At crossings which are changed, monitors will still be used as marshals to assemble children and to activate the push-button signal control. They will no longer use the "stop" signs and the red "stop" signal will now halt traffic.
- Where school crossings remain, the speed limit will be 25 km/h when the lights are operating. Where the school crossings are replaced with pedestrian crossings, children will use the pedestrian crossing to cross the road and their movements, and those of the motorist, will be controlled by the signal clearly displayed, thus obviating the need for a speed limit.
- 1975, six reported; 1976, eight reported (two children injured in one accident); 1977, nine reported.

#### CREDIBILITY FUND

**Mr. BECKER (on notice):** Does the Premier's "Credibility Fund" attract gift duty and taxation on interest earned and, if not, why not and, if so, to what extent?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** No such fund exists.

#### CASINO

**Mr. BECKER (on notice):** Have any requests been made to the Government for the establishing or licensing of a casino at Coober Pedy?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** Although there have been suggestions from time to time that a casino be established or licensed in Coober Pedy, I am not aware of any formal request to the Government.

**RESTAURANTS**

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. How many new restaurants were licensed during the 12 months ended 30 June 1978 and how does this number compare to the previous 12 months?
2. Of the new restaurants licensed in the past 2 years, how many were for "Chinese" restaurants?
3. Does the Government propose to limit the number of licensed restaurants?
4. How many applications have now been received for "Bring Your Own" restaurants?

**The Hon. PETER DUNCAN:** The replies are as follows:

1. Twenty-seven new restaurants were licensed during the 12 months ended 30 June 1978 compared with 31 for the previous 12 months.
2. Of the 58 restaurants licensed in the two years ended 30 June 1978, 23 were for Chinese restaurants.
3. The Government does not intend to amend the Licensing Act in this regard.
4. One application has been received for a bring-your-own restaurant, which is denominated by the Licensing Act as a limited restaurant licence.

**PROPERTY VALUATIONS**

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. When will properties in the Henley and Grange corporation area be revalued and in particular, the suburbs of West Beach and Henley Beach South?
2. When is it anticipated revaluation notices will be forwarded to property owners of West Beach and Henley Beach South and the final day for appeals against the new valuations notified?

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

1. The general revaluation of the Corporation of Henley and Grange will be undertaken and completed during the period 29 January 1979 to 23 April 1979.
2. Revaluation notices will be forwarded to property owners on 7 June 1979, and the final date for acceptance of objections against the valuation will be 7 August 1979.

**HELICOPTER**

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice): Have tenders been called for the purchasing of a helicopter and, if not, why not; and, if so when?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** No. The Chief Secretary investigated the use of helicopters during his recent visit overseas and further investigations are now in progress.

**TOTALISATOR AGENCY BOARD**

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. What is the total estimated cost of purchase and installation of the T.A.B. computer?
2. How is the figure arrived at?
3. Has the T.A.B. investigated making quarterly or half-yearly disbursements to racing clubs and, if so, what were the recommendations and, if not, why not?
4. Has the T.A.B. requested Government approval to increase the amount of investment from 50 cents to \$1 and, if so, when and what is the outcome of the deliberations?
5. Has the T.A.B. requested an increase of percentage to be taken from investments to meet increased administration costs, and, if so:

(a) when;

(b) by how much; and

(c) what action does the Government propose to take?

**The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS:** The replies are as follows:

1. \$9 074 055	
2.	\$
Hardware (computing equipment including terminals for all present metropolitan agencies) . . . . .	6 315 735
Computer room and ancillary equipment including back up power requirements	955 471
Development of software and operating systems . . . . .	1 802 849
	<hr/>
	\$9 074 055

3. On 13 May 1976 the South Australian Totalisator Agency Board sought views of each of the three controlling bodies on the frequency of the distribution of the profit of the board available to clubs. All codes replied that they favoured annual distribution. The board accepted the views of the controlling bodies.

4. No.

5. No.

**SUPERANNUATION FUND**

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice):

1. What was the total accumulated amount due by the State Government to the South Australian Superannuation Fund as at 30 June 1978?
2. How many contributors were there to the South Australian Superannuation Fund as at 30 June 1978?
3. How many contributors are there in the age groupings 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 and over?
4. Has a recent actuarial investigation been made of the fund and what were the findings?
5. What percentage of contributors have elected to retire early in each of the age groupings from 55 onwards?

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

1. Nil.

4. Actuarial valuations of the Superannuation Fund as at July 1974 and June 1977, are presently being undertaken and will be available shortly.

2, 3 and 5. The information requested is not readily available at present but will be produced and supplied to the honourable member early in August 1978.

**FISHING RATIO**

**Mr. CHAPMAN** (on notice):

1. On what constitutional or other grounds does the Government deny registered fish processors from either participating in the primary industry of fishing, entering a ballot for a fishing permit or authority, or gaining a fishing licence to catch and sell fish?

2. Will the Minister freeze the issue of further new fish processing licences in parallel with the present freeze on fishing licences in South Australia and, if not, why not?

3. Does the Minister recognise the gross disruption of processors' viability when the processor-fishermen effort ratio is not maintained?

4. Has the Government considered legislation requiring a percentage of South Australian fish catch to be landed for shore processing to protect the established South Australian based fish processing industry and, if not, will the Government investigate and report on the state of the claimed ailing fish processing industry in South Australia?

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

1. It is the policy of the Government that the operators of fishing vessels should directly participate in the profits of the fishery. The Government does not wish to see the establishment of large company-owned fleets operated by employees without any share in the profits from the resource.

2. A working party has been established to investigate whether surplus capacity exists in the fish processing industry, whether this is having an adverse effect on costs (if such surplus exists) and to recommend what action, if any, should be taken to curtail further expansion.

3. This will be investigated by the working party.

4. The Government has already established a working party to investigate and report on the problems of the fish processing industry.

### DROUGHT RELIEF

**Mr. CHAPMAN** (on notice):

1. Under what conditions does an applicant qualify for rural drought relief and carry-on loan finance and what is the interest rate and maximum term of the loan?

2. How many persons:

(a) applied for rural drought relief during 1977-78; and

(b) qualified for low interest rate loan funds during that period?

3. What was the total sum of rural drought relief loan funds involved during 1977-78?

4. Has the qualifying criteria for applicants changed and, if not, is it anticipated to change in the year 1977-78?

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

1. Details will be forwarded under separate cover.

2. (a) 1 451

(b) 1 284

3. Approx. \$13 850 000.

4. Yes, in September 1977, which was widely publicised.

### VEHICLE REGISTRATION

**Mr. CHAPMAN** (on notice):

1. What are the locations of the Motor Vehicles Department offices?

2. Does the Government intend to establish any further regional offices of the Motor Vehicles Department during 1978-79 and, if so, where?

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

1. In addition to its office at 60 Wakefield Street, Adelaide, the Motor Registration Division has branch offices at:

<i>Berri</i>	<i>Elizabeth</i>
4 Wallis Terrace, P.O. Box 233, Berri 5343	Gillingham Road, Elizabeth 5112
<i>Kadina</i>	<i>Lockleys</i>
Digby Street, P.O. Box 10, Kadina 5544	3 Rowells Road, Lockleys 5032
<i>Mount Gambier</i>	<i>Marion</i>
15 James Street, P.O. Box 1271, Mount Gambier 5290	493 Morphett Road, Oaklands Park 5046
<i>Murray Bridge</i>	<i>Mitcham-Torrens Park</i>
40 Bridge Street, P.O. Box 971, Murray Bridge 5253	Shop 58, Mitcham Shopping Complex, Belair Road, Torrens Park 5062

*Nuriootpa*  
1 Gawler Street,  
P.O. Box 270,  
Nuriootpa 5355

*Port Lincoln*  
28 Hallett Place,  
P.O. Box 1144,  
Port Lincoln 5606

*Port Pirie*  
5 Norman Street,  
P.O. Box 429,  
Port Pirie 5540

*Whyalla*  
25 Forsyth Street,  
P.O. Box 491,  
Whyalla 5600

*Tranmere-Firle*  
Tranmere Village  
Shopping Centre,  
172 Glynburn Road,  
Tranmere 5073

2. There are no plans for the establishment of any further branch offices during 1978-79.

*Morphett Vale*  
Big Y Shopping Centre,  
146 Main South Road,  
Morphett Vale 5162

*Port Adelaide*  
64 Dale Street,  
Port Adelaide 5015

*Prospect-Enfield*  
Northpark Shopping Centre,  
264 Main North Road,  
Prospect 5082

*St. Agnes*  
1240 North East Road,  
(cnr. Benbowie Street),  
St. Agnes 5097

### HEALTH EDUCATION

**Mr. TONKIN** (on notice):

1. What is the future of the health education project team based at Wattle Park Teachers Centre?

2. Is the team to be disbanded and health education incorporated in an omnibus social education course and, if so, what guarantee can the Minister give that drugs, sex education, and other aspects of health and hygiene will be given sufficient emphasis within the new course?

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

1. The future of all project teams is under review at the moment. There are no immediate plans for disbanding the health education project team at Wattle Park Teachers Centre, but no project team can expect to be maintained indefinitely. Reduction in the size of any team depends on the stage reached in the completion of the project task. The health education project team is changing its major emphasis from course writing to trialling and implementation. This in itself must lead to changes within the team structure, as must too the current change of emphasis and work input from 8-12 to the R-7 aspects of the course.

As project teams complete their tasks, the needs of other curriculum areas have to be looked at and salaries redeployed to assist where there are new needs for course writing and implementation. While the health education project team most certainly cannot be disbanded for some time, it will have to be reduced in size as its tasks are completed so that other essential curriculum areas may be assisted with course writers and advisory personnel.

2. Social education is not to be regarded as a separate course so it would be premature to even consider what aspects of the new health course might be covered under the title. At this stage social education is merely a planning programme to integrate a variety of courses in the social sciences area.

In any case, the future of health education in schools is not dependent on maintaining the present health education project team. The major control of the subject is in the hands of the Health Education Curriculum Committee and this committee would continue to exist whether there is a project team or not. This committee would ensure that the needs of schools were met in health education and it is certainly party to discussion on integration proposals. In fact, the principal education

officer who convenes the health education committee is also heading up discussions on social education.

There is no intention to absorb health education into a social education course because social education will not be a course in its own right. I see no reason to fear that health education would be reduced or suffer in any way because an integration exercise is being discussed. In respect to the importance of health education and the great amount of work already underway in course writing and implementation programmes, the new course will not be abandoned. As topics such as those mentioned by the honourable member continue to be of importance to society, I guarantee that they will receive the emphasis required no matter what the course containing them might be called or how health education and other courses are integrated in some way.

### HEALTH EDUCATION COURSES

**Mr. ALLISON** (on notice):

1. Have health education courses at Sturt College of Advanced Education been halved in terms of number of student places for 1978?

2. Will the course be continued in 1979 at Sturt C.A.E. or does the Minister intend to regionalise instruction to metropolitan and country areas?

3. In light of strong recommendations contained in the recently released South Australian Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs discussion paper, will the Minister ensure that the health education project team will be given every support in developing a drug education curriculum, and that school staff will continue to be adequately trained in this topic?

4. How many teachers have already been trained?

5. How many are needed?

6. How many are now in full-time or part-time training?

**The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD:** The replies are as follows: I am not sure whether the honourable member is referring to pre-service courses in health education, or whether to the in-service health Education Courses in which participants are funded through release time scholarships. In 1976 and 1977 the State services and development committee also provided extra funds for special in-service programmes in the early stages of the health education project.

1. As the honourable member will know, cut backs in Commonwealth funding for 1978 also led to cut backs in the number of release time scholarships funded by the Schools Commission for in-service programmes. Despite earlier plans by my department for two intensive in-service programmes in health education, cuts in the Schools Commission funds forced retrenchments in many planned courses, including one of the two planned programmes. This has meant something close to an effective halving of health education places in 1978.

2. In 1979, my department has again offered an intensive in-service programme for teachers of health as a part of the release time scholarship scheme. This programme will be offered at Sturt College of Advanced Education and will train existing teachers alongside of the pre-service programmes offered there.

3. The current financial constraints make estimates difficult. However, the honourable member can be assured that despite the many pressures which are faced, health education programmes which contain balanced and non-emotive approaches to the use and abuse of drugs will have high priority in curriculum planning and support.

4. One hundred and twenty-seven persons have had special training in the in-service programme to date. The bulk of these are still teaching health education.

5. An estimate of the number of specialist trained teachers desirable for future years is difficult. It would be useful to have at least one in every large secondary school. A further 600 teachers would be useful over the next five years. However, in times of straitened finances, there is a considerable gap between the desirable and the achievable.

6. There are 246 persons involved in short and long-term pre-service courses in health in 1978. My chief concern is, again, that financial constraints may not allow the employment of all these prospective teachers.

### TIMBER SALES

**Mr. ALLISON** (on notice):

1. Has trading at Zeds Hardware Store in Mount Gambier shown an increase or decrease in profitability since the Woods and Forests/A. A. Scott takeover?

2. What proportion of Woods and Forests milled timber product was sold through the Zeds outlet in the years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, and 1977-78?

3. What proportion of Woods and Forests milled timber products was sold through S.E. Land and Mercantile outlets in the years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, and 1977-78?

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

1. On the information available a direct comparison of results suggests some decline, but in view of the drastic effects of the current economic downturn, I believe the the new company has operated at least as well as the previous partnership would have.

	per cent
2.	
1974-75 .....	0.18
1975-76 .....	0.12
1976-77 .....	0.14
1977-78 .....	0.18

3. To provide this information would involve a breach of business confidence.

### CAREER COUNSELLING

**Mr. ALLISON** (on notice):

1. How many career education officers have been removed from career counselling and returned to classroom teaching?

2. How many permanent or contract staff appointments have thus been reduced?

3. Does this indicate a general reduction of interest by the Minister in career counselling?

4. Will the career education project now be shelved?

5. When will school principals and student career counsellors be advised of firm forward planning for resumption of career counselling?

**The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD:** The replies are as follows: The honourable member is obviously unaware of the difference between career education officers and student counsellors. Student counsellors are permanent appointments in schools who are responsible for social and career counselling. Career education teachers are seconded personnel, appointed to initiate and develop in their school integrated career programmes involving a number of subject teachers. They have been replaced in the school by contract teachers. One must assume that the honourable member is referring to the latter who have been appointed for a limited period of time to develop ongoing unsupported career education programmes.

1. On 30 June, 31 career teachers were returned to classroom teaching; however, provision has been made on the school level for these teachers to continue their

responsibilities in the area of career education. Twenty-four teachers will continue until 25 August when support will cease.

2. Thirty-one contract appointments were terminated on 30 June 1978; however, these have been absorbed by the Education Department. It is anticipated that it may be more difficult to absorb the 24 who will be released on 25 August 1978.

3. No. The career education project has allowed for the development of new initiatives, exploration and experimentation in the area of career education in a much broader sense than career counselling. During the next 12 months it is my department's intention to critically examine and evaluate these programmes in relationship to the long-term needs in the whole area of career education with the intention of formulating a co-ordinated approach and a policy for schools with respect to the role of career education within the total educative programme of schools. Rather than a decrease in interest in career education this would indicate a growth of interest.

4. No. A submission has been prepared for the Premier's Department for further funding for the career education project but because of economic restraints this will be less than ideal. Irrespective of this support there will be ongoing long-term developments in career education within the Education department.

5. As soon as information is available on the availability of further funding. School principals, student counsellors and teachers involved in career education are constantly being informed of development in career education through newsletters, reports and contact with the advisory and curriculum group associated with the career education project.

#### KONGORONG ROAD

**Mr. ALLISON** (on notice):

1. Is the Mount Gambier to Kongorong main road on the schedule for priority work in 1978-79?

2. If general reconstruction is not intended will the Minister give urgent attention to:

- (a) the curve on the Mount Gambier side of Yallabee;
- (b) the dangerous junction with Yallabee Road;
- (c) the dangerous S-bend near Mulwala Road; and
- (d) areas of steep camber and badly eroded shoulders?

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

1. No.

2. It is not proposed to carry out reconstruction at these locations pending complete reconstruction of this section of road, which is planned for next financial year, subject to the availability of funds. Maintenance of the existing pavement and shoulders will continue in the meantime.

#### TEACHING STAFF

**Mr. ALLISON** (on notice): What is the order of preference now being applied as a general rule in the appointment of new staff or reappointment of former staff to positions within Education Department primary and secondary schools?

**The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD:** The policy is as follows:

1. Permanent appointment of new staff or reappointment of former staff was made on a merit basis at the beginning of the first and second school terms, but no further permanent appointments will be made until the beginning of the 1979 year.

2. All applicants for employment whether new or

previous employees, were ranked relative to one another on a fixed percentage basis after assessment of:

- (1) academic and professional qualifications with regard for the length of course, the level of attainment in studies, and relevance to the position sought.
- (2) teacher experience and confidence, as evidenced by reports from teacher training institutions and references supplied by applicants.
- (3) personal qualities for teaching demonstrated in an interview with a panel of principal education officers.

3. Vacancies occurring after the beginning of the second term are filled until the end of 1978 on a contract basis from the applicants ranked earlier on the above criteria, and according to their given preferences for locations.

4. The procedures for determining order of preferences for employment in 1979 are at present under review.

#### PORT MacDONNELL SAND

**Mr. ALLISON** (on notice):

1. Is the Minister aware of a build-up of wind-blown sand from the sea front across the main Esplanade Road at Port MacDonnell just east of the jetty?

2. Is this attributable to changes in tide movements since the completion of the breakwater?

3. Is there evidence of other erosion or deposition such as was presaged by the Coast Protection Board in its letter 730/11/01 JDB/SR of 20 September 1976 to the Port MacDonnell District Clerk?

4. Are houses, the yacht club, or the caravan park under long-term threat?

5. Are preventive measures necessary to protect property?

6. Will Government assistance be given to householders already inconvenienced by sand drift on to their properties?

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

1. Yes.
2. Yes.

3. There is no firm evidence at present. However, the Coast Protection Board will continue to monitor the beach and off-shore levels at Port MacDonnell.

4. Long-term effects of the breakwater are not yet evident.

5. Not at present.

6. No. However, consideration is currently being given to a request by the Port MacDonnell District Council for the provision of sand drift fencing to control drift from the beach on to public and private property.

#### PUBLIC TRUSTEE

**Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice):

1. How many new regional offices of the Public Trustee have been opened during the past two financial years?

2. What has been the increase in staff employed in the Public Trustee during those two years?

3. What was the total staff employed by the Public Trustee at 30 June 1978?

4. What was the operating profit or loss for the Public Trustee for the year ended 30 June 1978?

**The Hon. PETER DUNCAN:** The replies are as follows:

1. Two.

(a) One at Mount Gambier on 31 May 1977, staffed by one officer; and

(b) One at Port Augusta on 17 October 1977, staffed by two officers.



2. Seven.
3. 134.
4. Not yet available.

### POLICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

**Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice):

1. Is the Government leasing or renting the building at 201 Greenhill Road for use by the Police Department and, if so, from what date was the building leased or rented?

2. When was the building actually occupied on a regular basis with staff and, if it still has not been occupied, when is it anticipated to be occupied?

3. What is the rent for this building for a full year?

**The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS:** The replies are as follows:

1. Yes, leased from 1 March 1978.

2. The building has not as yet been occupied. It is anticipated that the installation of telephones commenced at the end of July will be completed during August. Partitioning required for offices is also expected to be completed by the end of August to allow anticipated occupation during early September.

3. The rental for the building is \$127 776 a year.

### REHABILITATION UNIT

**Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice):

1. How many full-time staff work at the Western Regional Rehabilitation Service Work and Recreational Therapy Unit at Royal Park and what are the functions of each staff member?

2. How many part-time staff work at the unit and what are their functions?

3. What was the total cost of operating the unit during 1977-78?

4. What is the total amount so far spent on establishing and operating the unit?

5. What was the purpose of establishing the unit?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** The replies are as follows:

1. Assist tradesmen to regain the skills of their trade.

2. In addition, 10 full-time employees of the Western Regional Rehabilitation Service spend a proportion of their time working at the unit. Their functions include occupational therapy, physiotherapy, physical education, social work, speech pathology, medical and maintenance work and driving.

3. It is not possible to identify completely the cost of operating the unit, as it is one part of the overall function of the Western Regional Rehabilitation Service. The salary cost for the unit during 1977-78 was \$48 954.

4. The estimated total capital cost of establishing the unit, including the purchase of the land and existing buildings, renovations and erection of new buildings, etc., has been \$349 000. As indicated above, this figure does not include operating costs.

5. To provide an active short-term rehabilitation programme for persons who have suffered disabling illness, domestic, vehicular or industrial accidents, and who have a good chance of returning to their previous life style through the programmes provided.

### DRUG ADDICTS

**Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice):

1. How many drug addicts, not being alcoholics, have been treated by the Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board during the past four years?

2. How many, if any, of these drug addicts have been treated at St. Anthony's Hospital?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** The replies are as follows:

1. A total of 635 persons have been treated by the Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board during the four years 1973-74 to 1976-77 for drug addiction and drug dependency.

2. During this period 120 persons were treated at St. Anthony's Hospital for drug dependency involving medically prescribed and other soft drugs. No persons were treated at St. Anthony's Hospital for addiction to illegal hard drugs during this period.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice):

1. By what date does the Minister anticipate the committee of inquiry into workmen's compensation will report to the Government?

2. By what date does the Minister anticipate that a Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act will be introduced into Parliament as a result of the final report of the committee of inquiry?

**The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT:** The replies are as follows:

1. No date has been stipulated. The committee will report as soon as it has completed its task.

2. When the Government has had sufficient time to consider the report and determine whether any amendments to the Act are required.

### LAKE VICTORIA

**Mr. ARNOLD** (on notice):

1. What is the average quality of water in Lake Victoria?

2. What is the anticipated duration of the substantially increased flow in the Darling River?

3. Can the water quality in Lake Victoria be improved by lowering the level and recharging with Darling water and, if so, is it intended that this be done?

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

1. Average salinity at the present time is 500 E.C. units.

2. Approximately one month.

3. A mixture of Darling and Murray waters over the next month will be used to fill the lake, and the salinity should improve to about 400 E.C. units. It is not intended to lower the level of Lake Victoria and refill with Darling water.

### ETHNIC AFFAIRS

**Mr. RUSSACK** (on notice):

1. In relation to the grant of \$40 000 to ethnic festivals announced by the Premier on 28 August 1977, which ethnic festivals benefited and how much did each receive?

2. What were the costs involved in setting up the Grants Advisory Council and the cost of administering the grants through the newly formed Ethnic Affairs Unit?

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

1. The following festivals and organisations received grants on the recommendation of the Ethnic Festivals Grants Advisory Committee:

	\$
Croatia Club Inc. ....	300-00
Adelaide Folkloric Society Inc. ....	2 050-00
Glendi Greek Festival .....	1 500-00
Good Neighbour Council of S.A. Inc.—Adelaide Folkloric Festival. ....	850-00
Clare Valley Festival .....	2 000-00

	\$
"Focus on the Nations" Festival .....	450.00
National Aborigines Day Observance Committee .....	2 500.00
The Baltic Council of Australia .....	675.00
Italian Festival Society Inc. ....	9 000.00
S.A. German Association Inc. ....	3 700.00
Association of Ethnic Festivals of S.A. . .	247.60
Association of Ethnic Festivals of S.A. . .	427.00
Whyalla Games .....	2 000.00
	\$25 699.60

2. The costs involved in setting up the Ethnic Festivals Grants Advisory Committee are not separately identifiable from the normal running costs of the Ethnic Affairs Branch. The administrative costs of the Ethnic Festivals Grants Advisory Committee were \$1 047, which included sitting fees, conference and travel expenses.

### ROAD WORKS

**Mr. RUSSACK** (on notice):

1. What is the allocation to South Australia from the Federal Government for road works for the year 1978-79?

2. What specific amount for road works has the State Government allocated to each individual council?

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

1. \$43 207 000.

2. To date the following grants have been allocated to councils during 1978-79:

Local Authority	Amount
<i>City of:</i>	\$
Mount Gambier .....	32 000
Port Augusta .....	123 000
Port Lincoln .....	17 000
Port Pirie .....	26 000
<i>Town of:</i>	
Jamestown .....	15 000
Naracoorte .....	14 000
Renmark .....	16 000
<i>District Council of:</i>	
Angaston .....	27 000
Balaklava .....	35 000
Barmera .....	16 000
Barossa .....	32 000
Beachport .....	45 000
Berri .....	16 000
Blyth .....	50 000
Browns Well .....	22 000
Burra Burra .....	32 000
Bute .....	15 000
Carrieton .....	40 000
Central Yorke Peninsula .....	50 000
Clare .....	45 000
Cleve .....	76 800
Clinton .....	35 000
Coonalpyn Downs .....	57 000
Crystal Brook .....	26 000
Dudley .....	29 000
East Murray .....	33 000
Elliston .....	95 000
Eudunda .....	55 000
Franklin Harbor .....	68 850
Georgetown .....	20 000
Gladstone .....	16 000
Gumeracha .....	35 000
Hallett .....	50 000
Hawker .....	33 000

Local Authority	Amount
<i>District Council of:</i>	\$
Jamestown .....	57 000
Kadina .....	40 000
Kanyaka-Quorn .....	25 000
Kapunda .....	17 000
Karoonda .....	42 000
Kimba .....	81 000
Kingscote .....	45 000
Lacepede .....	38 000
Lameroo .....	66 000
Laura .....	18 000
Le Hunte .....	64 000
Light .....	50 000
Lincoln .....	80 000
Loxton .....	52 000
Lucindale .....	37 000
Mallala .....	40 000
Mannum .....	40 000
Meningie .....	110 000
Millicent .....	35 000
Minlaton .....	25 000
Morgan .....	55 000
Mount Barker .....	30 000
Mount Gambier .....	48 000
Mount Pleasant .....	76 000
Murat Bay .....	64 000
Naracoorte .....	25 000
Onkaparinga .....	30 000
Orroroo .....	50 000
Owen .....	20 000
Paringa .....	20 000
Peake .....	35 000
Penola .....	45 000
Peterborough .....	85 000
Pinnaroo .....	41 000
Pirie .....	26 000
Port Broughton .....	15 000
Port Elliot & Goolwa .....	30 000
Port Germein .....	48 000
Port MacDonnell .....	30 000
Port Wakefield .....	16 000
Redhill .....	60 000
Ridley .....	70 000
Riverton .....	38 000
Robe .....	28 000
Robertstown .....	27 000
Saddleworth & Auburn .....	30 000
Snowtown .....	51 000
Spalding .....	25 000
Strathalbyn .....	50 000
Streaky Bay .....	70 000
Tanunda .....	10 000
Tatiara .....	65 000
Truro .....	50 000
Tumby Bay .....	83 350
Victor Harbor .....	30 000
Waikerie .....	44 000
Warooka .....	35 000
Wilmington .....	25 000
Yankalilla .....	25 000
Yorke town .....	30 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$3 895 000</b>
Monarto Development Commission .....	\$5 000
Urban local (to be allocated) .....	\$2 200 000
	<b>\$6 100 000</b>

## PROSTITUTES

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Is it the policy of the Government that prostitutes in this State be encouraged to form a union and, if so, what are the reasons for that policy and, if not, why not?

2. What is the policy of the Government with regard to the activities of prostitutes carrying on their business?

3. Does the Government believe that prostitutes, in carrying on their business, face such problems as discrimination, police corruption, and harassment by the medical profession and, if so, what action, if any, does it propose to take to help them overcome these problems?

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

1. It is not the policy of the Government that prostitutes in this State be encouraged to form a union. Mr. Millhouse's misapprehension in this matter is the result of mis-reporting through the media. The Women's Adviser to the Premier was reported as having "called" for a prostitutes' union. In fact, as chairperson of a workshop, she was merely reporting the recommendations of that workshop to the plenary session of a seminar which, I believe, Mr. Millhouse addressed. The Government has no policy on prostitutes being encouraged to form a union or not. It considers formation of a union would be their business.

2. The policy of the Government has been defined in the House a number of times, largely in response to Mr. Millhouse. The Government expects the laws relating to prostitution, contained within the Police Offences Act, to be kept. The police are instructed by the Government to prosecute such offenders as can be found. This has been done with considerable effectiveness in the past 12 months, judging by the figures of offences reported by the police. The number of offences reported as receiving money in a brothel was 84 from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978. The number of offences reported as letting, keeping, owning, or managing a brothel was 34 from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978. The Select Committee inquiring into the activity of prostitution may recommend changes to the law. Until then, it is the Government's policy that the existing laws should be kept.

3. The findings of the workshop referred to above were that prostitutes face such problems as those listed in the question. The Government has no information on this matter, and it is expected that such problems may be thoroughly investigated through the Select Committee set up in the House of Assembly.

## BULK CARRIERS

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. What inspections and checks for safety are carried out on LPG bulk carriers, how frequently and by whom are such checks carried out, and for how long have they been made?

2. What is the standard of safety required for such carriers?

3. How many such carriers are known by the Labour and Industry Department to be based in this State?

4. Is the Government satisfied that such carriers operating in this State are safe?

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

1. Before a tank for LPG transport can be used in South Australia its design and construction requires the approval of the Chief Inspector. Before being put into use the tank is required to be tested to a pressure well in excess of that it was designed to operate at. Follow-up inspections have been carried out on a random basis since 1960 by industrial safety inspectors of the Labour and Industry Department.

2. The safety standards required are as follows:

The tank shall be designed, constructed, and tested to the standard recommended by the Standards Association of Australia for unfired pressure vessels;

The regulations under the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act, specify minimum requirements in respect of the vehicle's electrical exhaust and muffler systems, fire extinguishers, and vehicle marking; repairs to the tank can be made only with the permission of the Chief Inspector and to his approval.

3. 21.

4. Yes.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. How was the sum of \$7 727 956 in the line "Premier—Miscellaneous", being expenditure for the nine months ended 31 March 1978 set out in the comparative statement of the receipts on the Revenue Account and appearing in the *Government Gazette* of 1 June 1978 (page 1930), made up?

2. How was the sum of \$4 951 931, being the corresponding figure for the nine months ended 31 March 1977, made up?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The following schedule sets out details of expenditure against various lines under II Premier—Miscellaneous as at 31 March 1977 and 1978.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM "PREMIER—MISCELLANEOUS" LINES AS AT 31 MARCH 1977 AND 1978

	31 March 1977	31 March 1978
	\$	\$
PREMIER—MISCELLANEOUS		
Advisory Council for Inter-Governmental Relations:		
contributions towards cost of . . . . .	—	8 750
Boards and committees—fees and expenses:		
Arts Finance Committee . . . . .	—	—
Arts Grants Advisory Committee . . . . .	1 907	3 118
Classification of Publications Board . . . . .	2 931	2 004
Industrial Democracy Advisory Committee . . . . .	—	—
Regional Arts Centres Committee . . . . .	675	—
State Disaster Committee . . . . .	2 118	670
Various Committees of Inquiry . . . . .	7 879	21 132
Builders Licensing Appeal Tribunal . . . . .	13 946	26 902
Carclew Restoration Expenses . . . . .	10 000	13 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM "PREMIER—MISCELLANEOUS" LINES AS AT 31 MARCH  
1977 AND 1978—continued

	31 March 1977 \$	31 March 1978 \$
<i>Ex gratia</i> payment to assist in purchasing bust of Yirawala .....	382	—
Expenses in connection with:		
Anti-Litter Campaign .....	105 035	—
Establishment of Government Clothing Factory .....	—	7 113
International Management Conference .....	—	—
North Malaysia Week in Adelaide .....	42 525	3 948
Official visitors to the State and receptions .....	10 860	27 676
Return visit to Penang .....	1 497	—
Royal Visit .....	1 434	5 857
Water Resources Appeal Tribunal .....	4 386	9 473
Whyalla working party .....	3 722	21 697
Festival of Arts illuminations and decorations .....	—	—
Government House receptions, etc. ....	9 594	4 350
Government Royal Show Pavilion .....	—	21 994
Grants:		
Adelaide Festival Centre Trust .....	1 042 000	1 645 000
Australian Institute of Management .....	7 000	7 500
Australian Institute of Urban Studies .....	10 000	12 000
Australian Welding Research Association .....	—	—
Consultancy for convention centre study .....	—	9 328
Development of regional arts community venues .....	—	—
Grants—Ethnic Broadcasters .....	—	43 500
Ethnic festivals .....	—	9 650
Grants and provisions for the arts .....	1 003 786	1 200 211
Industrial Design Council of Australia .....	40 000	50 000
Jam Factory workshops .....	—	457 500
National Council for Women .....	—	2 000
National Trust—		
"Collingrove" .....	79 410	—
Glencoe Wool Shed .....	—	5 000
Port Pirie Regional Cultural Centre Trust .....	—	—
Port Augusta Air Services .....	6 080	6 840
Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal .....	—	—
Regional Economic Studies of the South-East .....	—	9 978
Royal Institute of Public Administration .....	500	—
Rumanian Earthquake Appeal .....	—	—
St. Peters Women's Centre .....	—	—
South Australian Craft Authority .....	407 900	—
South Australian Film Corporation .....	1 015 180	1 622 000
South Australian Industries Assistance Corporation .....	90 000	—
South Australian Theatre Company .....	462 000	639 000
Standards Association of Australia .....	8 150	10 000
Status of Women Committee .....	—	300
South-East Regional Cultural Centre Trust .....	—	70 000
The State Opera of South Australia .....	—	334 000
Whyalla Regional Cultural Centre Trust .....	—	—
International Conference on Industrial Democracy .....	—	—
1980 Jubilee ANZAAS Conference .....	—	63
Overseas visits on industrial democracy initiatives .....	—	—
Payments on account of State funeral expenses .....	1 277	—
Payments to consultants for services .....	1 881	16 952
Pay-roll tax rebates—Riverland .....	—	350 000
Port Augusta development—consultants' fees and expenses .....	—	—
Premier's Cup for yacht racing .....	—	—
Premier's Award for productivity improvement .....	—	1 000
Production of films by South Australian Film Corporation .....	483 874	547 061
Queen's Silver Jubilee medals .....	—	4 468
Redcliff petro-chemical project working committee .....	—	815
Reimbursement of expenses in undertaking consignment of kangaroos to Malaysia .....	—	—
Reimbursement of incentive payments to establish factories throughout the State .....	22 494	—
Decentralisation incentive payments .....	—	118 318
Reports of Planning Appeal Board .....	3 484	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM "PREMIER—MISCELLANEOUS" LINES AS AT 31 MARCH  
1977 AND 1978—continued

	31 March 1977 \$	31 March 1978 \$
Royal Commissions:		
Juvenile Courts .....	34 553	1 213
Non-Medical use of Drugs .....	4 921	268 400
Prisoner Allegations at Yatala .....	550	—
Shop Trading Hours .....	—	77 493
Small Business Advisory Unit:		
Reimbursement to consultants .....	—	20 750
Special assistance—Whyalla industries .....	—	7 432
Torrens bank development—consultants' fees .....	—	—
Urban and Regional Planning Register .....	8 000	—
	\$4 951 931	\$7 727 956

### WEDGE-TAILED EAGLES

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): How many permits to destroy wedge-tailed eagles (*audax aquila*) were issued in the years 1975-76, 1976-77, and 1977-78, respectively?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** In 1975-76, three; 1976-77, one; and 1977-78, one.

### HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT INQUIRY

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): Has the Government had made in recent months an inquiry into the administration of the Hospitals Department and, if so:

- (a) was the inquiry headed by Commissioner David Corbett?
- (b) has the Public Service Board assisted in that inquiry and, if so, in what ways?
- (c) when and by whom was the inquiry ordered, why was it ordered, and what were the terms of reference?
- (d) has the inquiry yet been completed and, if so, when was it completed?
- (e) has a report yet been made to the Government and, if so, when was it made?
- (f) will the report be made public and, if so, when and, if not, why not?
- (g) what action, if any, is to be taken as a result of the report?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** Answers to the attached questions are contained within the report of the Committee on Consumables tabled in Parliament on Wednesday 19 July 1978.

### MAIN ROAD 215

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. What is the priority listing for the construction of a deviation at the southern end of Main Road 215 (Murray Bridge to Mypolonga)?

2. Will the Minister provide details of work proposed and the anticipated time of completion?

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

1. This project does not have a high priority.
2. The project involves the construction and sealing of a new road, generally following the existing road reserve, from the Murray Bridge to Mypolonga Road at section 221, hundred of Mobilong, to the Murray Bridge to Mannum Road at section 417, hundred of Mobilong. It is

anticipated that the limited availability of funds from the Commonwealth Government will not permit this work to be carried out for several years. A more accurate prediction cannot be made at this time.

### WASTE DISPOSAL

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. What consideration has been given in the report of the Waste Disposal Committee to environmental issues, and what suggestions are made in this report dealing with:

- (a) packaging;
- (b) recycling of household refuse; and
- (c) the need for a public education campaign?

2. Is it correct that, of the 10 roles of the Commission put forward in the report, six of these are being handled by regional authorities and the East Torrens Destructor Trust?

3. Is the Minister aware whether Victoria has set up regional refuse disposal groups and, if so, are they working satisfactorily and what are the details of this project?

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

1. The committee did not investigate the areas of environmental issues, packaging, recycling and public education, but recommended that these functions should be undertaken by the proposed waste management commission.

2. No.

3. Victoria has, by legislation, established regional waste disposal groups within the metropolitan area of Melbourne. It is to put into effect the request of local councils for some statutory backing for voluntary action taken by councils to form these regional groups. The legislation only came into operation as from 1 July 1978, and the regional groups have not as yet been constituted.

### RETRIEVAL SERVICES

**Mr. MATHWIN** (on notice):

1. What were the findings of the task force set up by the Government to investigate the upgrading of retrieval services in the southern areas of Adelaide and Christies Beach in relation to:

- (a) upgrading of ambulance services;
- (b) use of a retrieval helicopter service; and
- (c) a scheme involving southern districts medical practitioners?

2. If the findings have been completed, what action, if any, is to be taken to put those findings into operation?
3. If the findings are not yet completed when is it expected that they will be?
4. Is it the intention of the Government to take any action to improve the present situation in relation to Part I and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** The replies are as follows:

1. The *ad hoc* task force was established to report on the extension of medical retrieval team activities in metropolitan Adelaide. Its terms of reference did not require it to examine services in any particular locality. The main recommendations of the task force were for the establishment of an emergency medical services group to formulate an overall emergency medical services system within which various proposals could be further examined for possible implementation, and for a pilot scheme, primarily orientated towards ambulance services, to be mounted in the Noarlunga/Christies Beach area.
2. The South Australian Health Commission, acting on the task force's recommendation, has established an emergency medical service group to develop an overall plan for an emergency medical services system in South Australia. The commission has postponed a decision on any pilot scheme until receipt of the emergency medical service group's report.
3. See 2 above.
4. The following developments in emergency services in the southern districts have recently taken place or are currently in train:
  - (i) St. John Ambulance Inc. has called tenders for the new Christie Downs Ambulance Centre. It is anticipated that the centre will be operational later this year;
  - (ii) In line with practice at all acute general hospitals, an advanced life support ambulance is immediately accessible to Flinders Medical Centre for retrieval team work or other emergency needs;
  - (iii) Discussions are continuing between interested parties and include the possibility of involving local medical practitioners in emergency call-out.

It is considered that given the current ambulance evacuation rate of 2.0-2.5 evacuations per day, existing and proposed emergency services for the southern districts area are satisfactory.

#### QUEENSTOWN LAND

**Mr. GUNN (on notice):**

1. Is the Government taking action to assist or encourage the owners of the land that was previously going to be used for the erection of a shopping centre at Queenstown?
2. Is the Government concerned that this large area of valuable land is not to be put to any constructive use?

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

1. and 2. Discussions have been proceeding with the Myer organisation on the future use of this land for some time. No finality has yet been reached.

#### URBAN PLANNING

**Mr. GUNN (on notice):**

1. What action is the Government taking to curb the urban sprawl?
2. What action is the Government taking to bring about

an effective scheme of urban renewal?

3. What action is the Government taking to encourage people to live in cluster housing or other forms of residential accommodation?

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

1. A prime objective of this Government has been the containment of urban growth. At the same time, however, we recognise that a high proportion of Adelaide's population prefers to live in lower-density detached dwellings, and that the demand for this form of housing continues to be high. Therefore, our aim must be to ensure that new urban development is as compact as practicable, and proceeds in a manner which is efficient and provides new residents with essential facilities and services. The Housing, Urban and Regional Affairs Department, in co-operation with a number of other Government departments and agencies, has recently been looking at metropolitan development programming issues so as to enable all Government agencies involved in urban development to plan their land development and servicing programmes on a consistent basis. It is also hoped that this development programming work will ensure that premature or unwarranted commitments to particular forms of development are avoided and that we can take up opportunities to promote more compact development as they arise. These issues will be kept under continual review and growth forecasts updated on an annual basis as new information on demographic trends and housing demand become available.

2. It is not the Government's intention to engage in wholesale redevelopment or renewal activities. Instead, we have concentrated on sensitive infill and rehabilitation of houses in established suburbs, and have encouraged the construction of medium-density public housing where it will not have adverse impacts on local residents. In line with this approach Cabinet recently requested the South Australian Housing Trust to expand its Special Rental Housing Scheme which provides for the purchase, upgrading and renting of older dwellings. The Government has encouraged the trust to construct more medium-density housing in established areas when suitable sites become available. Currently, there are schemes either under way or being considered at Kent Town, Norwood, Novar Gardens, Walkerville, Ferryden Park, West Lakes, and at the Box Factory site in the City of Adelaide.

In addition, the trust's Housing Improvement Section is continuing to play an important role in the monitoring of sub-standard dwellings. In the 1977-78 financial year, 406 dwellings were improved under the provisions of the Housing Improvement Act. Most of these are located in inner suburbs. It is also the Government's intention to encourage more private sector activity in established urban areas. One of the major impediments faced by developers in such areas is the inflexible nature of restrictions imposed on flats, units, and other multiple housing schemes by the administration of zoning powers. The State Planning Authority has, therefore, recently initiated a review of current residential development controls with a view to establishing a more flexible system which gives councils adequate powers to allow rehabilitation, redevelopment and infill which is compatible with surrounding development.

3. This Government is committed to ensuring that all sections of the community have a real choice in the form of residential accommodation most suited to their particular life style. In order to expand the range of choice available to people, the Government is actively developing legislation to facilitate cluster housing development. That work is being undertaken in consultation with local government and various industry groups. Concurrently,

the Government is developing a series of advisory programmes. These are aimed at encouraging better use of design principles, taking account of climatic and energy conservation aspects, so that the commonly accepted forms of housing can better serve our individual and community needs.

### SAMCOR

**Dr. EASTICK** (on notice):

1. What additional conditions or provisions were attached to the Samcor employees' agreement to increase productivity by 15 per cent?

2. What percentage increase in productivity was recommended by the management and/or the board of Samcor to the meeting of employees which led to the acceptance of a 15 per cent productivity increase?

3. What additional conditions or provisions of employment were initially recommended to the employees by the management and/or the board of Samcor, and what was the decision of the meeting in respect of each of these recommendations?

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

1. The AMIEU insisted that a rise in productivity by award employees at Samcor should be linked to increases in productivity by staff employees. This has been substantially achieved.

2. The 15 per cent average increase in productivity is derived from a complex calculation of changes to tallies, manning of killing chains and other award conditions. These changes range from more than 100 per cent in some cases to only 5 per cent in others. The negotiations have been concerned with specific changes to these conditions.

3. Besides award changes required to improve productivity, negotiations have been established with the AMIEU to increase the amount of self-management by workers at Samcor and reduce the cost of supervision.

### MONARTO DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. How many people are now employed with the Monarto Development Commission on

(a) a full-time basis; and

(b) a part-time basis?

2. What positions do those working full-time hold and where are these people now situated?

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

1. (a) 14 together with 15 employed under SURS and the Aboriginal Special Workers Programme.

(b) 2.

2. See answer to question 90.

### REGIONAL PARKS

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice):

1. Has an *ad hoc* committee been set up by, or in association with, the National Parks and Wildlife Service division of the Environment Department to study the possibility of setting up regional parks similar to the English-style national parks in South Australia and, if so, has this committee reported and what are the results of this study?

2. If it has not reported, when is it anticipated that it will do so?

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

1. Yes. The committee has recommended that it be

dissolved and that a full-time committee be established.

2. Vide 1.

### MONARTO SUBDIVISION

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Is the Minister now in a position to report further on studies that have been undertaken regarding the matter of future subdivision on the Monarto site, as outlined in an answer to the member for Murray in the House in April 1977?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** Not at this stage.

### STATE REPRESENTATION

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. Who looks after the commercial interests of the State in Japan?

2. How much is paid annually for this service?

3. What does the State get in return?

4. How long have these arrangements been in effect?

5. Is any change in the present arrangements being contemplated and, if so, why and when will a decision on any change be made?

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

1. Elders Japan Pty. Ltd.

2. \$10 000 per annum (representation both in Tokyo and Osaka).

3. Regular Market intelligence information advice and assistance by visiting South Australian businessmen. Arrangement of itineraries for visits by Ministers, members of Parliament and Government officers. Ensuring that South Australian interests are maintained by Japanese delegations visiting Australia. Special project work on request.

4. Approximately eight years.

5. No.

### HEN LEVY

**Mr. RODDA** (on notice):

1. Is it proposed to increase the C.E.M.A. hen levy from \$1 to \$2?

2. What are the reasons for the increase in the hen levy that State Egg Boards will collect?

3. Has this proposal been ratified by egg producer organisations in each State?

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

1. The proposal has been approved in principle by Australian Agricultural Council but its implementation will be dependent upon amendments to Commonwealth legislation.

2. Council recognised that State Egg Board equalisation charges are by-passed in interstate sales of eggs and an increase in the present levy which has been in force since 1966 would overcome this problem. It is also proposed that the levy increase would offset pool charges collected by the boards.

3. The South Australian Egg Board supports the proposal on the basis of recommendations to that effect by local producer organisations. There is some opposition in Queensland and Tasmania but it is expected that this will be resolved at the next meeting of C.E.M.A.

### SUPERANNUATION FUND

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): Was an investigation made by the Public Actuary into the state and sufficiency

of the South Australian Superannuation Fund as at 30 June 1973, pursuant to s. 10 of the Superannuation Act, 1969, as amended and, if so, was a report received by the Superannuation Board, pursuant to s. 10 (2), and what were the contents of such report?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** The Public Actuary investigated and reported on the state and sufficiency of the South Australian Superannuation Fund as at 30 June 1973, pursuant to Section 10 of the Superannuation Act, 1969. It is not proposed to release the report.

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. Were investigations made by the Public Actuary into the state and sufficiency of the South Australian Superannuation Fund as at 1 July 1974 and as at the 30 June 1977, pursuant to s. 15 of the Superannuation Act, 1974-1978 and:

- (a) if not, why not; and
- (b) if so, has a copy of each such valuation been transmitted to the Minister by the board, pursuant to s. 16 (1) of the said Act and, if it has not been so transmitted, why not?

2. When does the Minister propose to lay each of such reports before each House of Parliament, pursuant to s. 16 (2) of the said Act, and why has each of such reports not already been laid before each House?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** Actuarial valuations of the Superannuation Fund as at 1 July 1974, and as at 30 June 1977, are presently being undertaken and are expected to be available shortly. The reports will be laid before Parliament within two weeks of receipt as required by the Superannuation Act.

#### DAIRY LICENCES

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Has the ban on new dairy licences now been lifted and, if so:

- (a) when was the ban lifted;
- (b) why was the ban lifted;
- (c) how many application for licences have been received since the date of lifting the ban; and
- (d) what specifications are required by the board for the approval of a licence, particularly on a property not previously licensed?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** Yes.

- (a) 1 July 1978.
- (b) The ban was imposed as part of a national agreement that interim measures of control should be imposed on the dairy industry pending the establishment of a national dairy marketing arrangement. While the South Australian Government does not support the marketing arrangements imposed by the Federal Government they do make the ban on licences redundant.
- (c) One completed application. There have been three other inquiries.
- (d) As specified by the Metropolitan Milk Supply Act and regulations and each application must meet the minimum of such requirements.

#### SRI LANKA ADOPTIONS

**Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): What details of financial outlay of persons adopting through the Community Welfare Department from Sri Lanka are required by the department?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** Details are required of the amount of any payment made to a private adoption agency

as reimbursement for its professional and administrative services when the Director-General of Community Welfare has given his approval pursuant to section 44 (3) of the Adoption of Children Act. If the prospective adopters wish the Director-General to authorise any other payments of the kind referred to in section 44 (1) of the Act, they are required to provide adequate supporting documentation of the amounts, purposes and final recipients of any such payments.

#### CONSUMABLES REPORT

**Mr. BECKER** (on notice): What was the total of all expenses incurred in the preparation and presentation of the Corbett Committee Report on Consumables?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** The cost incurred in the investigation and preparation of the Committee on Consumables Report was \$12 850. This figure included the salaries of the officers concerned, travelling, accommodation and printing costs.

#### POLICE PENSIONS FUND

**Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice):

1. Did the Public Actuary investigate the state and sufficiency of the Police Pensions Fund as at 1 July 1974 and again as at 1 July 1977, pursuant to s. 8 (1) of the Police Pensions Act and, if so, when in each case, and were the results of each such investigation reported to the Minister, pursuant to s. 8 (2) of the said Act and what were the contents of each such report?

2. If such investigations were not carried out, why not?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** The Public Actuary did investigate the Police Pensions Fund as at 30 June 1974. The report was submitted to the Chief Secretary on 24 July 1978. It is not proposed to release the report. It is not practicable to proceed with the valuation as at 30 June 1977, until certain computer systems currently being developed by the Police Department are fully operational. It is estimated that the report will be available during January 1979.

#### EDUCATION SPENDING

**Mr. TONKIN:** Will the Minister of Education say what action he has taken to ensure maximum value for taxpayers' money in education by cutting down on wasteful and extravagant expenditure, and will he say what target for saving has been set for the current financial year? As honourable members know, the Minister has tried to blame the Federal Government for Education Department cut-backs which the State Government itself has decided to impose. The allocation of the taxpayers' money to fund Education Department and other commitments is entirely in the State Government's hands, and the amount of money available to it will depend entirely on how efficiently the money is spent. Savings made by cutting its own wasteful expenditure could well enable the State Government to maintain its present education services.

**The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD:** If the Leader of the Opposition can specify any particular alleged instance of inefficiency or waste in my department, I shall be only too happy to take up that matter for him. This is an elaborate smokescreen on the part of the Opposition. The Leader's spokesman on this matter was caught out yesterday, and members opposite have now decided to divert the attack in



another direction. The Institute of Teachers has now challenged the Leader to speak out on his silence in the face of Commonwealth cutbacks in this area, and we are now faced with a diversionary tactic which is apparently so important to the Opposition that the Leader has to be brought into the lists. Honourable members should know that the Education Department is a system which has 230 000 children and 14 000 teachers in its general area of responsibility. If the Opposition really thinks that we can run such an organisation with a couple of typists and an office boy, its claim to be a viable alternative Government is pretty shabby. Obviously, it is necessary that we have the sort of administrative system which will enable us, first, to select teachers. We have more people coming to us for jobs in the teaching profession than we are able to satisfy at present. Obviously, we have to be able to select the very best people in terms of quality for that job.

*Members interjecting:*

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The Leader has asked his question.

**The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD:** A considerable amount of work has to be done in curriculum matters, and so on. I do not know that I should waste the time of the House now spelling out what everyone knows and can check by reading the report that I tabled in this House today. The Leader of the Opposition knows that if, by some catastrophe, he was suddenly in Government right now, the administrative structure of the Education Department would remain utterly unaltered. This is a fact of life, because it is a lean show, and it is nothing more than a response to the necessities of the situation.

#### ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

**Mr. KENEALLY:** Does the Premier support the plea made by Mr. Bob Hawke on last evening's television programme *Monday Conference* when he asked that the Federal Government place fairly and squarely before the Australian people the critical economic problems facing this country so that a conference could be convened between the Federal Government, State Governments, industry, trade unions, and other relevant groups in order to find remedies to the problems? During this very frank interview, Mr. Hawke pointed to the paucity of relevant economic debate in this country. He claimed that the expressed Federal Government view that all our economic ills are due to the Whitlam Government is a view that is not shared by any intelligent economic commentator in Australia, and is certainly not shared by individual members of the Federal Government. Mr. Hawke further claimed that the problems confronting us are problems of fundamental economic change and that, if the debate remains on the level of political point scoring only, we are rushing headlong to disaster.

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** I certainly agree with Mr. Hawke; I believe that such a conference is necessary. It was last sought by the trade unions, the business interests in Australia, and by State Governments last year. However, that request was refused by the Federal Government, which would not meet those who wanted the conference, simply because there was a complete divergence of view between the Federal Government and all those other bodies about what should occur in the economy. At the last Premiers' Conference any attempts to get any debate on the national situation of the economy were dealt with by the Prime Minister (who was not willing to talk about the internal situation of Australia's economy) by proceeding to deliver himself of lengthy diatribes on the subject of other countries' economies and how badly they

were doing compared to the economic policy of this country. Strangely enough, he condemned America at a time when, for the first time pretty well within the memory of most people, unemployment there was at a lower level than it is in this country. Historically, that has never been the case. I would hope that we could get such a conference: it is long overdue that people responsible for economic policy or its implementation in any area in this nation should be at a conference and getting down to the basis on which economic policy should proceed. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister is prepared only to talk to those who agree with his extremely limited view of economics, and that is a smaller and smaller group of people in this country.

#### EDUCATION FINANCE

**Mr. ALLISON:** Can the Minister of Education say whether budgeting is now carried out in much greater detail by the Education Department as recommended, not by the Opposition, but in the Auditor-General's Report, 1976-77 page 87 and, if so, what progress has been made to enable the appropriate authorities to make "sounder judgments of estimates" and to remedy the "deterioration of accounting standards and the inability of the department to produce meaningful financial information" referred to by the Auditor-General.

**The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD:** Naturally, the department has taken full note of the matter to which the honourable member refers. I wonder how relevant that is to the main thrust of the comments made in the past few days. What we are talking about (and I would remind the House of two things) is, first, a reduction in the amount of money that is coming directly to education from the Commonwealth through the Schools Commission, and the gap between the amount recommended by the Schools Commission and the amount actually dished out by the Commonwealth, which has been widening since the Whitlam Government was unceremoniously turned out by the coup of 1975 and, secondly, and even more importantly, we are talking about the reduction in the ability of the States to be able to meet these costs because of the sort of treatment that the Premier or Premiers have received at the Premiers' Conference and the Loan Council, which determines taxation reimbursement, and the Loan allocations to the States. They are the facts of the matter. It is not possible for the honourable member to point to matters such as this that would in any way divert the concern that people in the education community have to this problem which is building up for us, and which is certainly building up for the Federal colleagues of the honourable member who he is somehow intent on protecting, come hell or high water.

#### WET LANDS

**The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL:** Has the Minister for the Environment had a chance to assess the recent report of the Nature Conservation Society concerning wet lands areas in the South-East? A recent press report stated that the society has reported on the wet land potential for the protection of bird and animal life in that area, and I understand the report recommends the protection of certain parts of the South-East for that purpose. Because of its interest in wet lands areas, the Government, through the Environment Department, has purchased land in the Murray River region.

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** Officers of the Environment Department have examined the report dealing with wet lands in the South-East and have made certain recommendations. I have not yet considered these recommendations, but I hope to be able to determine what action should be taken, if any, by the department when I have done so, and I hope that will be soon. I am told the survey has been a useful and valuable exercise, and is of great interest to the department: it is certainly rated highly by my officers. I compliment the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia for its initiative in planning and undertaking the work that was involved in this report.

### URANIUM

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY:** Can the Minister of Mines and Energy say whether, in view of the negotiations conducted by the Deputy Prime Minister with France to build a uranium enrichment plant in Australia and his assurances on nuclear safeguards and the safe handling of waste products from an enrichment plant, the Government in South Australia has modified its opposition to the building of a uranium enrichment plant in this State?

**The Hon. HUGH HUDSON:** The South Australian Government has had no discussions of any sort with the French. I oppose the sale of uranium or enriched uranium or any arrangements with France, even if the moratorium that the Government supports was removed, until the French Government ceases testing nuclear weapons in the Pacific and until France is willing to become a signatory to the non-proliferation treaty. I think that that attitude ought to be generally supported in the community. I am surprised that the Commonwealth colleagues of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are willing to deal with the French in the circumstances. This Government has made quite clear that, until it is satisfied that it is safe to supply uranium to a customer country, no mining or treatment of uranium will be permitted and that position still stands. The requisite actions to convince me and my colleagues that that position should be altered have not yet occurred.

### INSTITUTE OF TEACHERS

**Mr. KLUNDER:** Has the attention of the Minister of Education been drawn to allegations made by the shadow Minister of Education that some pressure has been brought to bear on the President of the Institute of Teachers (Mr. John Gregory) to water down his criticism of the Government's proposed pause in the implementation of many commitments to education?

Is there any truth in this allegation, and will the Minister explain what the Education Department is about in this money-saving exercise, which has been forced on the State Government by the parsimony of the Fraser Government?

**The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD:** I would have thought that it is quite appropriate that Government members, as well as Opposition members, would express interest in the dialogue that has been undertaken during the past few days. It is nonsense to suggest that the Government put any sort of pressure on Mr. Gregory in relation to this matter. It is, in fact, quite insulting to him personally, and to his members, to suggest that he, or they, would be prepared to submit to any pressure from us.

However, let there be no mistake about this. Let me explain to the House the history of my contact with Mr. Gregory yesterday. I noticed his statement in the *Advertiser* yesterday morning and, when I arrived at my

office, I discovered a note for me to ring Mr. Gregory. He asked that I ring him, not the other way around. On ringing him, I found that he wanted to discuss things with me because of disappointment on his part that I had not pre-released my statement, which was the substantive matter on the front page of the *Advertiser*, before the weekend. In fact, this matter had been pre-released to the *Teachers Journal* in the same way as it was pre-released to all the other parts of the media on Friday, with an embargo for Sunday evening.

The staff of the *Teachers Journal* does not work over the weekend in the same way as do those of the *Mail*, *News* and the *Advertiser*, and Mr. Gregory had not been apprised of the contents of it. I said that I was sorry that the institute had not had an opportunity officially to study the statement before it was released. He then went on to say that he would be issuing a supplementary statement because, of necessity, his statement had been brief. Apparently, someone had rung him at home from the *Advertiser*.

I said that what he said was, of course, his own business and that of his members. As I understand, because I have not seen the supplementary statement to the media, although the institute sent me a copy of that statement this morning, a certain statement was made, whereupon the Opposition spokesman said that Mr. Gregory wilted under pressure from me and from the Government.

*Mr. Allison interjecting:*

**The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD:** What the honourable member said, in fact, was that he allowed himself to be subjected to pressure from me. If the Opposition in any way understands the integrity of the Institute of Teachers as a body, and if it understands Mr. Gregory and the way in which he operates, it would know that that statement was both an insult to the Institute of Teachers and entirely risible as it could ever apply to Mr. John Gregory.

### STATE FINANCES

**Mr. CHAPMAN:** Will the Premier explain the validity of his continual criticism of the Federal Government's programme of funding to this State, based on statements that both he and his Ministers have been making against the true facts? Criticism of the Fraser Government over its alleged severe cut back in funding to South Australia has, in fact, become the order of the day both for the Premier and his Ministers. I am advised that the true funding situation between the Commonwealth and South Australia is as follows: that the total Commonwealth allocation to South Australia for the year 1975-76 was \$975 000 000; in 1976-77 South Australia received from the Commonwealth a total of \$1 033 000 000, up 5.95 per cent on the previous year; for 1977-78 the figure was \$1 155 000 000, up 11.81 per cent on the previous year. That figure included \$506 000 000 for untied grants, which was available for expenditure by and at the State's discretion.

The untied grant figure available to this State by agreement this year, 1978-79, is \$560 000 000, representing an increase on last year of 10.67 per cent, while the inflation rate during that period has been less than 10 per cent, thereby placing South Australia, in real funding terms, in a relatively healthy and fair situation with respect to the Commonwealth's untied grants, which incorporates a substantial part of the total Commonwealth funding to this State.

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** I do not know who did the arithmetic for the honourable member: I can only say that, somehow or other, his abacus got muddled up. I will obtain a full and detailed report for the honourable

member, but I point out that this is the situation we have had to face. Over the period that this Federal Government has been in office, our position in relation to normal revenue grants, that is, the income tax reimbursement grant, has been that in only one year have we had in excess of the amount provided by the previously existing formula, although that formula was criticised by the present Federal Government before it was elected in 1972 as being inadequate, and that it promised, in 1972, that additional funds, starting with \$90 000 000 in the first year, would be available to the States over and above the formula.

**The Hon. Hugh Hudson:** Now Fraser says the formula is adequate.

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable Minister is out of order.

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** We have been back on the formula grant in every year, except for the last financial year, when we were slightly above as a result of a specific agreement made for a transitional period in an alteration of the basis of the grants. We did not get the extra money we were told that we would get in respect of all the reductions made in specific purpose funding by the Federal Government. The whole of the A.A.P. programme was withdrawn from by the Federal Government, and its Ministers went around this State and other States saying, "We've given the extra money to the States to look after those things," but it did not do anything of the kind. We did not have any money, against the \$1 600 000 000 withdrawn from the States in the first two years in specific purpose grants.

In addition, the real value of housing money was reduced, first, by keeping housing money to the same figure as the money figure in the previous year over a period. A slight increase was granted in one year, and this year there was a substantial cut in the amount available for housing in cash terms, let alone in real terms. In addition, for the first period of the present Government, Loan funds were increased only 5 per cent a year, which was less than maintaining the real value of the Loan funds. This year, the Loan fund was kept to the same cash as last year, and that is a marked reduction in real terms.

**Mr. Chapman:** Are you denying that—

**The SPEAKER:** Order! I call the honourable member for Alexandra to order. He has asked his question, and I hope that he will refrain from interjecting.

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** I gave figures for all funding from the Federal Government at the time of the recent State elections, when I pointed out that the effect was a 7 per cent cut in real money terms of what we had previously been getting, but the cuts this year are much more savage than that.

The Federal Government's specific policy has been not only that it is reducing its own expenditure in the public sector but also that it is out to force the States to reduce their expenditure in the public sector and to cut services. That is the plain fact of it. If the honourable member apparently is not able to appreciate the situation from the figures he has read out to me, I shall give the details to him tomorrow.

### BOATING FACILITIES

**Mr. DRURY:** Can the Minister of Marine say whether a site is planned for a boating facility near one of the southern metropolitan beaches? The beaches to which I refer range from Seacliff to Port Noarlunga, within the Districts of Mawson and Baudin. I was approached recently by several constituents who asked whether a boating facility was to be provided, and for that reason I seek clarification from the Minister.

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** Recently, I received a report from a working party made up of the Director of the Coast Protection Division (Mr. Les Buenfeld) and the Assistant Director, Engineering, Marine and Harbors Department (Mr. Kinnane). This report has indicated a need for pleasure craft or boating facilities throughout the whole State. It also indicates a need for major boating facilities to be established on a southern metropolitan beach and on the south coast. The report does not specify where the facilities should be located, other than to say that those general areas were in need of such a facility. The report also stipulated the need for such a facility for the northern beaches of the metropolitan area.

The honourable member would be aware that we have announced recently the North Haven development, which announcement, I am sure, was very welcome to the boating public. The Government recognises the need that exists in this area. Some 60 000 people, as well as many thousands of boats, in South Australia are involved in this leisure or pastime. In recognising the need, the Government is trying to establish a long-term plan and to co-ordinate the various policies needed to give effect to the establishment of such facilities. I am certain that the report did not specify any beach or region on the southern side of the metropolitan area or on the south coast. However, I shall check the matter further, and if more information can be made available to the honourable member in the light of his question, I shall get it for him.

### STATE FINANCES

**Mr. TONKIN:** Can the Premier say, following his reply to my colleague, in what way South Australia has been treated more severely than have other States as a result of Federal Government financial restrictions?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** We have been treated more severely because, on any proportionate basis, this State traditionally has the largest proportion of Loan funds available to it. We have taken the largest proportion of housing funds. Because the major cuts came in the area of public Loan moneys and housing funds, the effect upon this State was markedly greater than it was on any other State.

**Mr. Tonkin:** And that's the Federal Government's fault?

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable Leader of the Opposition has asked a question, and now he has interjected. Opposition members complain about insufficient Question Time, but they are the ones who interject. I call the Leader to order.

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** The fact is that the Federal Government has chosen its cuts in those very areas that affect this State most severely. If the honourable member has no thought for the people who require the services of hospitals, schools and welfare services that we build that, of course, is something that he can take up publicly. If he has absolutely no thought for the construction industry (from which Mr. Fraser is proposing specifically to withdraw resources), and if he has no thought for those people or those businesses adversely affected by our inability to let contracts as a result of the cuts by the Federal Government (which are affecting this State more severely than the others), then, of course, he should say so.

### FITNESS MEDICAL TESTS

**Mr. SLATER:** Will the Minister of Community Welfare ask the Minister of Health to make representations to the

Federal Government over its action in discontinuing the costs of medical tests conducted by the Institute of Fitness, Research and Training that were covered previously by health benefits? The institute has trained thousands of people in South Australia over the past five or six years and has provided a beneficial programme in preventive medicine and fitness conditioning. Before commencing a fitness programme, it is essential for prospective participants to undergo a complete medical test, which comprises an analysis of blood pressure, blood fat level, heart monitoring and a general medical assessment. Although that test was previously covered by health benefits, I understand that the Federal Government has issued an edict that it will no longer be covered. I therefore ask the Minister in this State to take whatever action is possible to have the decision reconsidered.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** I will raise this important matter with my colleague.

### FOSTER PARENTS

**Mr. WOTTON:** Can the Minister of Community Welfare tell the House what is the Government's policy relating to personal liability for injuries caused to foster parents or a foster parent by foster children generally and, particularly, by care and control children? As a result of such injury, are foster parents entitled to workmen's compensation, as well as insurance coverage by the State Government Insurance Commission, and, if not, why not? I have received a letter relating to a family that is fostering a seriously disturbed child, the foster mother having recently been injured by this child. The letter is as follows:

To expect an ordinary family home to take on such problems in a state of well-meant gullibility without any concrete promise of any insurance cover is criminal in my view. In view of the fact that the Government is dedicated to workers' participation and is very conscious of workers' compensation, the Government should answer to the fact that it is cold bloodedly using people up without granting them democratic rights along with others—

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable member is commenting.

**Mr. WOTTON:** Mr. Speaker, I am quoting from a letter.

**The SPEAKER:** The honourable member is still commenting and will continue his question.

**Mr. WOTTON:** The fact is that these people have been told, in making an inquiry, that they are unable to receive coverage from S.G.I.C. or any other insurance company. They were also told that they cannot obtain workmen's compensation. I believe that that is quite wrong because these people, as voluntary workers, are doing magnificent work in fostering children and should be given support in this regard.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** I certainly agree with the honourable member when he says that foster parents are carrying out an important activity throughout the State in fostering children who need assistance and alternative care. I am surprised the honourable member has raised this important matter in the House in such a way, keeping in mind the ramifications and plethora of questions arising from one original question. If the honourable member will give me the details of this case, I will have it investigated immediately to see whether any misunderstanding has occurred. To my knowledge, the department's activities in the fostering field is second to none in Australia. Every effort is made to come to an arrangement with those families who come forward to carry out this worthwhile activity. That is not to say that misunderstandings do not

occur and that problems do not arise.

Recently, this Government was instrumental in amending the Adoption of Children Act so that special arrangements could be made for the care of children who might be in the category to which the honourable member referred. This provision was not in previous legislation and, even if the honourable member was not so vocal at the time, he would have supported the Government's action.

In relation to injury, the honourable member is suggesting that the people concerned are operating in the capacity of worker. I am not prepared to give it that definition in this House. However, I will have this specific matter investigated and also bring down a more detailed answer in relation to the whole area raised by the honourable member.

### APPRENTICES

**Mr. WELLS:** Has the Minister of Labour and Industry a detailed reply to the question I asked on 8 February concerning social security payments for apprentices?

**The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT:** When the member for Florey asked this question I said that those apprentices who attended classes for only one day a week would continue to receive unemployment benefits. I also said that I hoped at a later date to be able to give the House details of those apprentices attending block release training (two weeks of continuous training) which is now the more common arrangement. Officers of my department have been pursuing this matter through the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations. I am aware that it is the responsibility of the Department of Social Security to determine eligibility for unemployment benefits but, as the matter was first raised with the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, the investigations made were continued with that department.

I regret to state that the Commonwealth Government does not recognise the plight of these young people and refuses to pay them social service benefits for the time that they spend in block release training in an effort to improve their chances of returning to their chosen trade and completing their apprenticeship indentures. I am sure that all members, even including members opposite, will agree with me that this is a short-sighted, niggardly and totally unacceptable imposition placed upon young persons who through no fault of their own have had to leave their employment.

### FURTHER EDUCATION

**Mr. BECKER:** Has the Minister of Education received proposals seeking staff increases within the administrative section of the Further Education Department? If so, what action will be taken to accede to such requests?

**The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD:** The budget for all departments under my control is currently being considered, and that information will be made public by the Premier when he presents the Budget to this House.

### DRUGS

**Mr. WILSON:** Is the Attorney-General aware that a witness before the New South Wales Drug Commission today named Mr. J. Ceruto, a former employee of the Premier's Department, as a receiver of drug shipments in this State? In view of the seriousness of this implication,

will he immediately institute an investigation into the allegation? I quote from the A.A.P. report received in Adelaide today:

A witness, identified only as "A.T.", testified he was a member of a distribution team involved in the distribution of drugs in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Mr. "A.T." said he was paid \$400 a time to take packages to those cities. The man named John Ceruto as a receiver of shipments in Adelaide. In April last year Ceruto told him (A.T.) that a large quantity of heroin was expected to arrive.

**The Hon. PETER DUNCAN:** I am not aware of those matters. As the honourable member pointed out, they have come through a wire service. I will certainly look into the matter, but until more details are to hand I certainly will not order an investigation, as requested by the honourable member.

### COMMUNITY WELFARE

**Mr. OLSON:** Will the Minister of Community Welfare say whether his department has been asked by Northern Territory authorities to assist a board of inquiry into the Territory's welfare needs?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** I thank the honourable member for raising this matter, because I think it is useful to be able to point out to the House how the fledgling Government in the Northern Territory is quickly taking up the responsibilities associated with self-government. The Northern Territory Legislative Assembly has appointed a board of inquiry into welfare needs in the Territory, with wide terms of reference. Approaches have been made to my department for assistance, both by way of a request for inspection of facilities to be allowed and by way of consultations to take place with officers of my department on the question of welfare matters.

**Mr. Evans:** Have they done the same with other States?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** I am not in a position to say, and I know I would be out of order if I replied to that interjection. I can only add that I have asked my department to extend every co-operation to the Government in the Northern Territory.

### SAMCOR

**Mr. BLACKER:** Can the Minister of Works, representing the Minister of Agriculture, say whether changes announced by the Minister of Agriculture concerning the proposed increases in productivity at Samcor will apply to the Port Lincoln division of Samcor and, if so, what further actions are proposed to increase the efficiency of Samcor, both at Gepps Cross and at Port Lincoln?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** I will ask my colleague for a report and bring it down for the honourable member as soon as possible.

### TICKET MACHINES

**Mr. MAX BROWN:** Will the Chief Secretary, representing the Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport, ascertain from his colleague the current Government policy with respect to ticket-dispensing machines, generally being used in petrol stations and hotels, where the prizes given are for cash and not kind? I was of the opinion that the Government had made a firm policy some time ago that all ticket-dispensing machines must be for prizes of kind. Although the machines to which I refer are used for the benefit of worthy charitable organisations that

I personally believe should be supported, I point out that the Government does not support one-armed bandits (and quite rightly so) and I believe that, once these machines issuing tickets for cash prizes become prevalent, they go close to the very thing to which the Government is opposed.

**The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS:** I am under the impression that the regulations relating to this matter were changed some time ago specifically to prohibit the giving of cash prizes in such cases. I believe that the appropriate legislative action has already been taken. However, I will refer the matter to my colleague and get a full reply. If the honourable member can cite instances where this is happening, I will instruct the police to look into them.

### REDCLIFF PROJECT

**Dr. EASTICK:** Can the Minister of Mines and Energy say whether the Government has been called upon to provide any additional information in respect of the Redcliff project to the special Treasury committee considering major Australian development projects? If so, what has been the nature of the additional detail, if any, required to support the case for Redcliff, and when is it now expected that a final announcement on the future of the project will be made?

**The Hon. HUGH HUDSON:** Some questions were asked of all States by other States and the Commonwealth in relation to various submissions that had been made. It was not possible to identify the source of any particular question. The relevant answers were provided at the end of last week, and I think South Australia was the only State to meet the deadline that had been set. The Under Treasurers, together with the Commonwealth Secretary to the Treasurer, will be meeting again on Friday. I do not propose to provide any further information at this stage.

### LAND VALUATIONS

**Mrs. ADAMSON:** Will the Premier confirm that the cost of land in some areas of metropolitan Adelaide has increased by between 250 per cent and 400 per cent in the past five years? If not, how can he justify current land valuations reflecting increases of that order in the Campbelltown area? Residents of my district are up in arms over current land valuations of the order I have just described. To give an example, in 1976 the unimproved value of land at Athelstone was put at \$2 700, the current unimproved value for 1978 being \$8 800.

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** The valuations are based upon current sales in the area. If the honourable member has some alarm or difficulty amongst her constituents because of valuations which have taken place after a period (and that is the way in which valuations take place in South Australia under the provisions of the Land Tax Act; it is normally a quinquennial revaluation), then I suggest she consult with the Valuer-General. The Valuer-General has made it clear that, if additional information is required by any member to assist his constituents, he will provide an officer for that purpose.

If the honourable member wants constituents to be able to converse with an officer in her district, we will be able to make that service available. My colleague, the Minister of Works, tells me that an officer at the Campbelltown council office is available to constituents at present. I think the honourable member will find that when discussion takes place with those officers the valuations will be justified on the basis of comparable properties and sales

within the area. I know I found that in my case, in my own district, as did many other people in the district who talked with an officer.

**Mrs. Adamson:** Even though they cannot sell—

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable member has asked her question.

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** It is based upon current sales that have taken place. To suggest that a block of land is likely to involve as little as \$8 000 unimproved land value in the Campbelltown area is not putting a terribly high valuation on that land. I point out to the honourable member that quarter-acre blocks in my area are currently valued in the region of \$24 000.

**Mr. Becker:** You're a capitalist.

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** No, I am not; neither are the people I represent. I suggest that the Valuation Department will be able to explain to the honourable member the basis of valuations in detail.

### FISHING LICENCES

**Mr. ARNOLD:** Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Fisheries whether the Government will provide facilities at regional offices of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department to enable people to obtain fishing licences? Recently, regional offices of the department have been opened in South Australia, and this is an excellent move. However, it has been brought to my notice that, when an application was made a few days ago for a fishing licence, it could not be obtained through the department's regional office. I understand that the object of decentralisation and regionalisation was to enable all facilities to be made available. Will the Government examine this aspect of regionalisation and make all facilities available through the regional offices?

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** I will ask my colleague for a report and ascertain whether the honourable member's request cannot be met.

### OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

**Mr. WHITTEN:** Has the Minister for the Environment any information concerning the needs of off-road vehicle owners, and can he say whether any areas have been examined as to their suitability in protecting the environment and allowing the rapidly growing sport involving four-wheel drive vehicles, dune buggies, and trail bikes to continue? My question arises as a result of a report in the *Advertiser* under the heading, "Park opens for off-road vehicles", which states:

John Calides has an answer for off-road vehicle enthusiasts who are being squeezed out of their recreation by pending legislation and more stringent road traffic regulations.

**The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN:** I noticed the report referred to by the honourable member. The department is now engaged in extracting information from more than 1 000 questionnaires that were returned as a result of the department's sending them out to various people and interested clubs, etc., and they are being analysed by computer and studied by officers in the department. Areas are being examined for their suitability and capability for use by off-road vehicle enthusiasts. These details will be matched with information extracted from the questionnaire. The foreshadowed legislation has been circulated to interested clubs as well, and there have been comments on it, and people have asked me when I will proceed with the legislation. Two matters have to be resolved before I can do so: the first is manpower, and the honourable member

will know that the Government has announced a policy of no increase in the Public Service during this financial year. Secondly, it is imperative that we have adequate and suitable areas established before we legislate to require people to use them. There should, I think, be some education on the need for people to use them and on their responsibilities towards others in the community and to the environment in using them. We are assessing the information we have received in the questionnaire. We are relating that to the actual physical examination to see how it comes out, and we are now proceeding where we can to set these areas aside or to purchase them, where necessary, so that there will be areas that these people may use.

### TAVERN LICENCES

**Mr. EVANS:** Can the Minister for Planning say whether a facility with a tavern licence is being established at Regency Park and/or North Haven and, if so, what department is establishing the venture or ventures and for what purpose? I have been told that there has been an application for a tavern licence for premises at Regency Park that is Government property, and I seek to establish from the Government whether it is establishing such facilities and for what purpose they are to be operated. There is some evidence, I have been told, that there may be a similar venture at North Haven.

**The Hon. HUGH HUDSON:** I know nothing in relation to the North Haven area. Regarding Regency Park, the honourable member is apparently not aware that a significant area of park land has been developed by the State Planning Authority at a cost of about \$1 500 000. This area involves an oval, a barbecue area, picnic grounds, playground equipment, including a nine-hole golf course, and clubhouse facilities. This is being done at high standard and is still being developed. Some part of the overall running costs of the golf course, in particular, and the clubhouse facilities, has to be met by profits made from the clubhouse. In relation to that proposal, the successful tenderers for the use of the clubhouse have applied to the Licensing Court for a tavern licence.

**Mr. Evans:** Is that Ingram's?

**The Hon. HUGH HUDSON:** Yes: they were the successful tenderers. They have an application before the Licensing Court for a tavern licence. That application is still being considered, but it was supported by the State Planning Authority, because the nearest hotel is more than a mile away and the area is now a centre of local activity. Hopefully, the tavern licence will be granted, thus enabling the Regency Park facility to be operated in a way that will cover its costs.

### URANIUM

**Dr. EASTICK:** Can the Minister of Mines and Energy say whether, if on return from overseas the Deputy Prime Minister is in a position to offer a uranium enrichment project to one of the States, South Australia is in a position to take immediate action to accept?

**The Hon. HUGH HUDSON:** With respect to uranium enrichment, the South Australian Government has maintained its Uranium Enrichment Committee, which is continuing to keep up to date with developments. If we reach the stage where the moratorium, to which I referred in relation to an earlier question from the Deputy Leader, were lifted, we would be as well advanced as anyone in relation to the development of uranium enrichment. As

there is no sign that the moratorium position will change, should the hypothetical circumstances, to which the honourable member has alluded, apply, we would not be part of the overall situation.

It is incredibly naive of the member for Light to imagine that the Deputy Prime Minister can go overseas, sell a uranium enrichment proposal, and then come back and, like Father Christmas, offer it around the States. I do not know what goes on in the honourable member's imagination about the way in which propositions of this nature would be floated, but it is certainly not as a consequence of the Deputy Prime Minister's going overseas with an empty pocket or an empty bag, and coming back, like Father Christmas, and distributing the goodies around the States on his return.

#### WOMEN'S INFORMATION CARAVAN

**Mrs. ADAMSON:** Can the Minister of Community Welfare say whether his department has made any financial contribution to the establishment or the running of the women's information caravan at Norwood; if so, is he aware that the centre is distributing material promoting radical lesbianism; and does he believe that taxpayers' funds should be used to provide outlets for material that is unacceptable to the general public?

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** I am not certain whether a grant was made under the auspices of the Community Welfare Grants Fund. I should like to check that aspect for the honourable member before I reply to the question.

*At 3.12 p.m., the bells having been rung:*

**The SPEAKER:** Call on the business of the day.

#### PLYMPTON COMMUNITY SOCIAL CENTRE AND NURSING HOME

**The SPEAKER** laid on the table the report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence, on Plympton Community Social Centre and Nursing Home.

Ordered that report be printed.

#### STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE LEGISLATURE

**The SPEAKER** laid on the table the report on the Statistical Record of the Legislature, 1836-1977.

Ordered that report be printed.

#### ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.  
(Continued from 20 July. Page 148.)

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY (Kavel):** When I sought leave to continue my remarks, I was dealing with some of the economic theories espoused by the member for Stuart in his speech in this debate. I had pointed out the absolute and utter absurdity of the economic theories being promoted by Labor apologists in this State. Having dealt with this situation on the national scene, I had pointed out what these policies had led to in South Australia. Any

honest examination of statistics would indicate that, in South Australia, the public sector has grown at a faster rate than has the Public Service or the public sector in any other State.

Whilst South Australia has an effective Budget deficit this year of \$25 000 000 or \$26 000 000, Victoria has succeeded in finishing the financial year with a surplus of \$300 000, and all other States budgeted for a surplus at the conclusion of the financial year. With an increasing level of unemployment in South Australia, and with the railways money having been dissipated largely in the past few years in the Government's unemployment relief scheme, South Australia is in an unenviable situation when compared to the rest of Australia. The economic policies followed by successive Labor Governments since 1970 in nurturing the public sector at the expense of the private sector have finally caught up with the South Australian Administration.

In my view, and in the view of many South Australians, the Public Buildings Department is undertaking work which more profitably, and with more efficient use of the taxpayers' funds, could be done by the private construction sector. A reply today to a Question on Notice, in which I asked the Minister of Works how many weekly paid employees were employed by the Public Buildings Department, indicated that the number is 2 527.

**Mr. Tonkin:** That was a better reply than the one you got to the other question.

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY:** The Government said that that would require too much research to provide an answer, so I did not get a reply to that. As well as the 2 527 weekly paid employees, the Public Buildings Department has a back-up staff of 1 230 public servants to keep the weekly paid workers on the job. With one or two other members of this House, last Friday evening I attended the annual dinner of the Australian Federation of Construction Contractors. The construction industry in this State is in a bad way. Many private builders and private construction people are sacking workers because there is nothing for them to do.

The Government has entered this field in a big way during the life of the Labor Administration. I have a list of projects which are being undertaken by the Public Buildings Department and which could well have been let out to competitive tender, and undertaken by the firm offering the best service at the lowest price. Those firms, however, are not given a chance to compete. The value of the projects on the list is about \$34 870 000, and that puts the department in the big league. It has been put to me—and I believe it is true—that the Public Buildings Department is now the biggest builder in South Australia.

I believe that the work could be done competitively in the private sector. We would get more for the taxpayers' funds, and I do not believe the private sector would need the same back-up staff as does the Public Building Department for its operations. That is not to say that the department should not have some staff: of course it should. There must be maintenance staff. Any Government instrumentality in the construction business needs staff, but it does not need to be a major constructor in areas that could be filled more adequately and more competitively by the private sector.

The list of projects being undertaken by the department indicates that it is doing a tremendous amount of school work. Construction of additions worth \$1 760 000 at the Modbury Heights Community School commenced in February, 1978, and Nailsworth Primary School extensions amounted to \$430 000, and the constructing authority and architect were the Public Buildings Department. The same situation applies with the Port



Augusta North-West Primary School. The redevelopment of the Magill Home for the Aged cost \$900 000, and the department was the constructing authority. Work at the Wallaroo Hospital was undertaken by the department at a cost of \$950 000.

I believe that this work could have been let out to private enterprise or to the private sector. The public would be well satisfied that it was getting value for money. I do not believe that governments should involve themselves in areas that could be catered for by the private sector.

I know that we have a completely different contrast in philosophy between the Liberal Party and the Labor Party in this respect.

The Liberal Party stands unashamedly for the encouragement of the competitive private sector in industry and commerce, and the Labor Party stands for more and more Government intervention in those areas. That was espoused in unequivocal fashion by the member for Stuart, whose solution to our economic problems was for governments to become more and more involved in industry and commerce: the solution to ailing industry is for the Government to buy into it. The Liberal Party completely rejects that philosophy as being a recipe for disaster.

From my observations in Britain, I pointed out that that is what had happened with the nationalised industries with Government intervention, the problems there have been exacerbated, and profitability has fallen markedly.

**Mr. Nankivell:** The taxpayer must meet the deficit.

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY:** True. The nationalised steel industry lost \$600 000 000 Australian last year, and every taxpaying Briton had to foot that bill: it was not the tall poppies, but the average citizen.

**Mr. Mathwin:** What about British Leyland?

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY:** It had a minor strike on its hands, where one section of the work force of the company (which is nationalised) refused to separate good panels from bad panels and the whole works ground to a halt. Because that company has been nationalised no-one could be stood down. How that dispute can be solved, I do not know. The point from which I will not be moved is that government intervention in industry has certainly proved disastrous and would do so in this country, too.

The Liberal Party has quite a different approach to the situation, and makes no apology for it, regarding the function of Government. The Labor Party believes in big government and in government intervention for the sake of government intervention. The Liberal Party rejects entirely that philosophy. Many things are being done in South Australia now by this massive Public Buildings Department, things that could well be done by private enterprise.

In lean periods, as was pointed out, the Government does not have enough work to keep the people in this department occupied. I reject the scare-mongering tactics that, if a Liberal Party came to government, it would sack people in this sector. There do not need to be sackings. The department could be wound down, the functions taken up and employment provided in other areas without sacking, as has been proved by the Federal Government.

It is a common political ploy of the Labor Party at election time to say to people in Government departments, "If the Liberals get in you'll all get the sack". That is absolute nonsense, and I reject it. The Federal Liberal Government has managed to contain growth in the public sector and has diminished responsibility in Federal departments without sackings. In other words, it has been done by attrition. Therefore, it is possible to wind down these departments. It may be a slow process but it can be

done and the slack can be taken up by the profitable private sector. In my opinion, that is what is needed urgently in South Australia now.

The Public Buildings Department does far more major construction work than do its counterparts elsewhere. The same comments apply equally as well to other constructing departments, such as the Highways Department and the Engineering and Water Supply Department. In Britain major roadworks are let out to private contracts. That is one area in which the Labor Government in Britain has had the wisdom to keep out and has not built up a major highway constructing department. I found the same with the Thames Water Authority, where construction work is let out to private contractors.

The Labor Party and this Government claim that private enterprise makes profit and, of course, profit to them is a dirty word. Perhaps Government departments are not obliged to make profits but, by the same token, there is no real competitive pressure on them to avoid losses. That is the present situation. From time to time we get bland statements from spokesmen for Government departments and Ministers that the Government can do a job more cheaply. However, there is no accounting for that job at the end of it. In fact, some costs are quite often hidden. I think of some of the major construction jobs that are being undertaken by the E. & W. S. Department, such as the Little Para dam, which is being done largely by Government labour. The filtration plant that was built at Hope Valley and the filtration plant that is now being constructed at Anstey Hill have been done largely by the Government's own work force.

**Mr. Mathwin:** It cuts down on overheads.

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY:** I do not believe that the Government is complaining that the cost of the filtration plant has escalated from \$30 000 000 to \$150 000 000. However, I do not believe that it has conducted a real analysis of what the project would have cost had the plants been let out to competitive tender.

Two years ago I questioned people in charge of water supply in Victoria from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the authority akin to the Engineering and Water Supply Department in South Australia. I asked those officers what was the policy of that department in Victoria in relation to major areas of construction. I was told quite clearly and unequivocally that 90 per cent of the work was let out to private enterprise. Exactly the reverse is the case in South Australia.

When I came back to South Australia after making those investigations, I was told that 90 per cent of construction work in South Australia was done by the department, and under Labor Administrations that percentage has been increasing. One of the last major constructions done by the Engineering and Water Supply Department during the life of the Liberal Government was the Kangaroo Creek dam, which was let out to private contract. That is now a rare occurrence.

We find that Government departments are swapping work from one to another. The new bridge work at Cavan is being done by the Highways Department in collaboration with the railways workshops, which are doing the major steelwork, and the Marine and Harbors Department, which is doing some of the piling work, and so on. The Government itself is collaborating from department to department to keep out the private contractor.

I understand that the Deputy Premier promised that that contract would be let to private enterprise, but he welched on that deal. If that information is incorrect, I should like the Deputy Premier to correct me. The



Engineering and Water Supply Department did the siteworks for the Christie Downs railway. What a ludicrous situation that is: the Engineering and Water Supply Department doing siteworks for a railway line!

**Mr. Nankivell:** It might be interesting to ask for an estimate for some of these jobs.

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY:** We get the bland reply, "We can do it more profitably than private industry." I do not for a moment believe that that is the case. Private construction companies do virtually none of the major highway work in South Australia now. The Highways Department has bought massive expensive equipment, the cost of which private industry would have to work day and night to justify. In many instances the private contractor would consider such equipment to be under-used. Nevertheless, the Highways Department has become the major constructor of highways in South Australia. This situation does not occur elsewhere to anywhere near the same degree. In my view this acts to the detriment of the taxpayer: Government departments become unwieldy, and constraints are placed on Government which do not operate in the private sector. There is a flexibility in the private sector which does not exist in Government departments, and this flexibility leads to efficiency in the long term.

I have already said that my Party's traditional support for the Governor's Speech does not in any way signify acceptance of the political propaganda which the Governor, by his office, is forced to churn out, making 19 adverse references to the Federal Government. One of the big weaknesses of the Australian Federal system is that the major taxing authority, the Federal Government, is only one of the major spending authorities; about half of the money is spent by the States. Where a major spending authority such as a State Government is not responsible for raising the bulk of its revenue we have the anomalous undesirable situation that Government, if it is so minded, can be completely irresponsible in its approach to financial matters, always blaming the Federal Government for its own mismanagement, and this certainly applies to the South Australian Government. This Speech is a case in point, comprising 27 paragraphs and making 19 references to the alleged parsimony of the Federal Government.

I can understand why the Government and other State Governments are shy of the new federalism policy because it would give to the States greater financial responsibility. In fact, it would give them the opportunity, if they needed more money, of becoming more directly involved in the taxing procedures. They are quickly shying away from this suggestion, headed by the Labor Premier of New South Wales (Mr. Wran), who obviously for some political purpose is referring to it as double taxation. The States are involved in taxing, anyway, even though they may like to think the taxes are hidden, and they are shying clear of becoming involved directly in raising income tax.

Paragraph 6 of the Governor's Speech is a bland statement by the Premier which on examination is nonsensical in view of the policies pursued by the Government over the years. The Speech states:

My Government will continue its efforts to encourage and assist the industrial development of South Australia.

What on earth has this Government done over the years to assist industrial development? All it has done is pass a series of legislation through this House which has completely destroyed any vestige of the competitive position South Australia enjoyed in relation to the rest of Australia. For the Premier to say that his Government will continue its efforts to encourage and assist industrial development is absolute and rabid nonsense. A financial leader in this State said not long ago that this State had

become a leper colony for investment. I thought that was a rather colourful and apt way of describing the way in which people view South Australia at the present time. When I was in London recently that view was reinforced. Even the Playford bashers must acknowledge the fact that during the life of successive Liberal Administrations we had a competitive edge that this Government has destroyed.

Paragraph 8 refers to legislation designed to license abattoirs. I know much concern was expressed in country districts, including my own, when the licensing of abattoirs was mentioned by the Minister of Agriculture a couple of years ago. Nothing more was said about it, but it now looks as though legislation relating to this matter will be brought in during this session. I will closely scrutinise that legislation, because the viability of many of our country butchers depends on their ability to slaughter stock they buy at local markets. My Party will view with considerable interest the licensing regulations, etc., to be promoted by the Government during this session.

Paragraph 9 refers to the Land Commission of whose record the Government seems to be proud. The fact that it has bought up just about all the available land around the outskirts of metropolitan Adelaide has done little for the average taxpayer in South Australia. The Land Commission has tied up a great tract of land north and south of metropolitan Adelaide, in areas where expansion can take place, and there must be tremendous interest payments due on that land which is lying idle. It was put to me recently that if a private developer had blocks developed and lying idle it would cost him \$1 000 a year to maintain each block, although that seems high to me. However, most of the Land Commission land is lying idle and land tax is not being paid on it. The Government has said it has kept down the price of land but, when we take into account the cost of servicing this land, the saving has been minimal and it has taken competition out of the market. Considerable contributions have been made by the taxpayers in other directions to maintain this great tract of unsold land by way of lost land tax, council rates, etc. I do not for a minute believe that the operations of the Land Commission have been the boon to South Australians that the Government so loudly proclaimed. Paragraph 11 states:

Particular attention will continue to be paid to matters arising in the area of community development.

What we needed from the Government during a recent controversy was a willingness to intervene in the court case involving ambulance workers. As usual, when there is a union involved, the Government ducked for cover. It made one or two platitudinous statements, but when it came to the crunch, when the volunteer organisation was looking for tangible evidence of support such as intervention in the court case, the Government was noticeable by its absence. The Liberal Party policy is quite clear in relation to voluntary agencies.

We believe that every support should be given to voluntary agencies. We believe that work done in this way is done for the right motives, not for remuneration. It is not done by people who are concerned about knocking off when the clock strikes the appropriate hour but by people at little or no expense to the community for motives that are entirely laudable.

The Liberal Party is quite unequivocal in its support of voluntary agencies, an attitude that has not been shown by the Government. The Government recently set up a switchboard at which, I understand, it employs six full-time operators to deal with problems of people who ring in. However, an excellent service, supported by SACOSS, has been operating in South Australia on a voluntary basis

by the Citizens Advice Bureau. That service employed two full-time people, one half-time person, and many volunteers. It was and is doing an excellent job, but the Government has got in on the act with the Government switchboard and work, which was being done by the Citizens Advice Bureau very efficiently and at a minimal cost to the community, is gradually being taken over by a Government agency at considerable expense to the public.

**The Hon. R. G. Payne:** I don't think that's the case.

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY:** That is how it was explained to me, and I make no apology for raising that point. The Government keeps sticking its nose into areas that are being catered for by volunteers in a most satisfactory and efficient way. If the Government is really interested in supporting voluntary organisations, as the Liberal Party is, let it not duck for cover as soon as some dispute arises involving a union, as happened recently with the A.G.W.A. in relation to the ambulance drivers' dispute.

We saw the same sort of thing happen before when there was a skirmish in relation to the fire brigade and attempts were made to unionise the then Emergency Fire Service. Fortunately, the people concerned backed off before the dispute became serious. The Government's attitude, when a union is involved, is to tread lightly for fear of getting its fingers burnt.

I said that there has been a vast escalation in the cost of water filtration. Paragraph 13 of the Governor's Speech refers to water supply and filtration. The Government was tardy, initially, in getting this scheme off the ground. At first the Premier said the Government would not be in it. It then came out as Liberal Party policy, I think in 1969 from memory, when the Liberal Party stated in its policy speech that it was necessary to filter Adelaide's water supply.

One of the facts that emerged as a result of my discussions with the Thames Water Authority in London was that filtering water supplies has a marked effect on the safety of the water. It is easier to control bacteriological content, because the filter itself has an effect on the bacteriological content of the water. One reason we should press on with water filtration in South Australia is that the water will be safer as a result of filtration. That is an argument that has not been stressed in this State. I believe that one of the beneficial effects of filtration will be that it will make Adelaide's water safer and bacteriological control of that water easier.

**Mr. Wotton:** What are they going to do for people in the country with regard to water filtration?

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY:** That is an interesting question. I live near the Anstey Hill water filtration plant, and there is no provision made for filtration of the water that runs back to the hills. We have a reticulated Murray scheme running along the Paracombe Road, but that water will not be filtered. The only water that will be filtered is that which runs down hill.

**Mr. Wotton:** They can't even afford to filter the Murray Bridge water, which runs right past their front door.

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY:** I do not think the Government has given much thought to that. Some of the most unsatisfactory water in South Australia is in the Barossa Valley. An announcement was made that water from the Barossa reservoir was to be filtered, but that will flow into the northern suburbs and will make no difference to the water supplied to people in the Barossa Valley. I wanted to refer to many other matters in relation to the Governor's Speech. One relates to paragraph 24, which refers to the vesting of inalienable freehold rights to their land in the Pitjantjatjara people. The paragraph states:

These provisions, which will modify existing arrangements for the control of Aboriginal lands, will mark a further

important stage of progress in the advancement of the Aboriginal peoples of this State.

That will, no doubt, be a matter of considerable debate in this House later.

I want to draw attention to the report tabled during the first week of this session by Mr. Bruce Webb, Director of Mines in South Australia. I had hoped to speak about my experiences in relation to the uranium question in Britain, but that will have to wait. What comes through loud and clear in this report from the Director, Mines Department, is that the Roxby Downs discoveries by Western Mining Corporation are probably the most significant in South Australia for a long time. The report states:

The most significant development in mineral exploration has been the discovery by Western Mining Corporation Limited during exploration drilling of an extensive copper/uranium mineral deposit beneath 330 metres of barren cover rocks at Olympic Dam on Roxby Downs Station . . .

There are other references by the Chief Geologist in relation to this discovery. My conclusion, reached after my inquiries in Great Britain (where I received the utmost co-operation from the authorities), is that whether members of the Labor Party like it or not, Britain has been in the atomic age for 20 years and needs uranium fuel for its reactors. Ten per cent of Britain's electric power is generated by nuclear reactors. I visited two reactors at Hinkley Point: one had been commissioned for many years and the other had just been commissioned. I am quite satisfied of the safe operation of these nuclear generators. They are more efficient, safer and cheaper than conventional power stations. Australia will be absolutely crazy (and so will South Australia, in particular), if it does not go ahead and supply Britain and other countries with a fuel that they can get from Canada or Namibia, if they do not get it from us. Namibia adjoins the Republic of South Africa and is politically unstable, and there could be difficulties for Britain in getting its supplies from there, but these countries must have uranium. France, which is short of oil and coal, is even more dependent on atomic energy and has to get fuel. Nothing that the Labor Government in South Australia can do will deny these people fuel; all it will do is cut off a source of revenue for this State and this country by its continued opposition to development of areas such as Roxby Downs.

**Mr. Arnold:** Do you think the member for Napier wants to see England come to a standstill?

**Mr. GOLDSWORTHY:** I do not know why he left, but I still have some feeling for the old country, and I would not like to see its difficulties exacerbated by the sort of attitude that exists in the Labor Party in South Australia. The Director of Mines is quite clear in what he says about the significance of the Roxby Downs discovery in South Australia.

The other quote, which applies to that statement in relation to the Pitjantjatjara investing of land rights, is the comment from the Director of Mines, the Minister's own Director, as follows:

The matter of constraints on exploration arising out of restricted access to Aboriginal lands, national and conservation parks and the Woomera prohibited area continue to be a matter of concern. Recognising the basic concept of State ownership of minerals established by the Mining Act, 1971-1976, the Mines Department has sought to establish the principle of access for exploration purposes being permitted under suitable controls determined with the authorities concerned and recognising the particular requirements appropriate in each case. In the case of Aboriginal lands this will require improved understanding of the respective issues

involved by all parties concerned. The problem was highlighted recently by the refusal of particular Aboriginal communities to allow a visit by Russian geologists to locations of international scientific interest in the North-West Aboriginal Reserve.

I will not pass judgment on that statement. That is a statement by the South Australian Director of Mines in relation to the difficulties of the Mines Department in pursuing mineral exploration, let alone development and exploitation, as would be possible in South Australia in relation to Roxby Downs. I now deal in somewhat more detail with my investigations in England. They were most useful, and I pay a tribute to the Central Office of Information there for the help it gave me.

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

**Mr. HEMMINGS (Napier):** I support the motion. Before referring to the matters about which I intend to speak this afternoon, I make one comment about the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. In one short trip of six or seven weeks he has made, he knows all about the British way of life. He made me homesick when he was speaking. I congratulate the mover and seconder of the motion, who clearly identified the problems this State is facing and who let the House know in no uncertain terms who is responsible for those problems. I also endorse the remarks of the member for Stuart concerning the Leader of the Opposition. All the Leader does in the House is make scurrilous attacks on the Premier. The Leader has sunk to an all-time low and has lost his credibility, but he continues these scurrilous attacks without substantiation, and the media is only too pleased to print what he says.

On 19 July, during the Address in Reply debate when the Leader was huffing and puffing, I was reminded of a statement the member for Chaffey made at a private function I attended some time ago in the Barossa Valley. We were talking about the kind of statements members on both sides make in the House, and I agreed with the member for Chaffey, who said that it was only people who made outlandish remarks who received any kind of publicity. It is good to know that he has his Leader well and truly weighed up. From the library I obtained a copy of the 1975 policy speech made by Malcolm Fraser on 27 November 1975. For the interest of members, I point out that there is one copy only, as far as I know, of the speech in the library. It seems that some Opposition members with a conscience are attempting to destroy this speech so that people can forget what Fraser promised the Australian people before the election.

**Dr. Eastick:** How many copies are there of the Whitlam speech?

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** There are quite a few. I have chosen a few gems for the benefit of the House of what Fraser said in his policy speech.

**The Hon. G. R. Broomhill:** I don't think they want to hear it.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** No, but they are going to hear it. At page 3, the Leader said:

The Liberal and National Country Parties have prepared a far-reaching programme to restore prosperity and to give effect to our philosophy of freedom, opportunity, and concern for the individual. Australia needs change. Australia needs reform. Australia needs idealism. Australia does not need socialism. Together in freedom, we can build an Australia of which we can be proud—an Australia for our children and our grandchildren.

How hollow that sounds. If what we have experienced since 1975 is idealism and reform and change, I am all for socialism. On page 3 the speech states:

There will be an end to Government extravagances and excesses.

Should we forget Tamie's opera flight? The speech continues:

There will be no international safaris by members of Parliament. The purpose and nature of overseas trips will be subject to clear guidelines. Australia does not need a tourist as Prime Minister.

I agree with that remark, but what we need is a Prime Minister, and that is something that we do not have at present. The speech continues:

Getting rid of extravagance will make its own contribution to reducing the deficit.

I take it that the extravagance we are to get rid of is making people wait six weeks for unemployment benefits and possibly reducing or taxing family allowances. God help the people of Australia! The speech continues:

As economic circumstances allow, there are a number of other reforms we will introduce. They are all important, they are all urgent, but the problems of overcoming inflation and unemployment are pre-eminent.

I give Mr. Fraser credit for reducing inflation, but at what cost to the community? At the end of June, 6.2 per cent of the work force was unemployed, and the overall predictions of Fraser's own officers is that, in 1979, more than 600 000 will be unemployed in Australia. On page 6, the speech continues:

We will be generous to those who can't get a job and want to work. We will not use the earnings of Australia's families to finance Gold Coast holidays for those who don't want to work.

The Fraser Government sent 25 field officers into my district in an attempt to locate dole bludgers. As a result, I asked a question of the Minister of Community Welfare, which he passed on to the Minister for Social Security (Senator Guilfoyle) who was unable to give any significant figures of people who had been convicted for abusing unemployment benefits.

In the nine months I have been in this Parliament I have witnessed, to my dismay, the gradual and deliberate erosion of the expectations of many people in my district. They have suffered continued attacks on their standard of living, and they and their children have been denied the right to work, more so than are their counterparts in this State. The District of Napier has one of the highest unemployment records in this State. The number of unemployed persons, in September 1977, when I was elected, in the Elizabeth area was 2 552, whereas today it stands at 2 844. So much for Fraser's promise of full employment in 1975.

As the record shows, Mr. Fraser is not one to heed what the people of Australia think. He has the numbers in Canberra, and he is arrogant enough to think that, at the next election, another pack of lies will be swallowed by the Australian public.

**Dr. Eastick:** Why has he got the numbers? It's because the people of Australia gave them to him.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** I should like to think otherwise. The Australian people, in the past eight months, have become aware of what the Liberal and National Country Parties really stand for: support for vested interests. We all know the support for vested interest that the Fraser Government gives to Utah or to any other multi-national that comes in to take our resources. Power is another way to divide the country to their advantage. I have only to say one word: Kerr. We all know the disgraceful tactics that were used in promoting the dole bludger syndrome and the image of the militant trade unions.

The result of the recent New South Wales by-election shows that this doctrine is no longer being swallowed.

Members opposite do not seem to be laughing as I speak about the magnificent 10 per cent swing to the Wran Government in New South Wales. The member for Light asked why Fraser had the numbers, but the swing of 10 per cent to Neville Wran shows that the writing is on the wall for Fraser. Whitlam was accused of being arrogant, but I think Malcolm Fraser, with his style, is way above Whitlam. He will ignore the feelings of the people and, in doing so, I am sure he will take the Government into oblivion, where it so rightly belongs.

Cuts in welfare housing will affect many pensioners in my area. At present, despite the Housing Trust's maintaining a high level of building pensioner accommodation, the waiting list is still two years. I shudder to think what it will be after the proposed cuts of \$60 000 000 take place. In his Speech, the Governor mentioned a reduction in funding for urban public transport and, as a result, a close study of the State's transport programme will be necessary. People living in the newer subdivisions in my area experience a feeling of isolation because of the lack of adequate public transport, schools, shops, and so on. I urge the Government, when this review takes place, to consider the needs of the people of Craigmore and Munno Para, so that they do not suffer unnecessarily. The member for Light and the member for Goyder accompanied me, with the Munno Para District Council, through the area, and this point was made at that time. There is a feeling of isolation, and there is a need for adequate transport and better facilities in the area.

The abolition of the hospital development programme of \$5 120 000 last year will affect the building of the Para District Hospital, and possibly cause it to be deferred indefinitely. In the grievance debate last week, the member for Salisbury said that the people of Salisbury, Elizabeth, and Munno Para deserved something better. It would be intolerable for the people in those areas if the project had to be deferred indefinitely. No platitudes from Fraser or from the member for Glenelg, who cast aspersions on members representing those areas, will convince the people who have to put up with inferior facilities.

Fraser has often told the people in this country that life wasn't meant to be easy, but for the people in the northern metropolitan area he puts in boots and all. Let me say in reply to the member for Glenelg that it is no wonder the people in the northern metropolitan areas return A.L.P. members with such massive majorities. I am sure he would love such a majority.

**Dr. Eastick:** Do you think the people of Elizabeth will return a Labor member next time, notwithstanding the problem?

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** I am positive about that.

**Mr. Mathwin:** I think he's got a bit of a problem.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** The abolition of bulk billing under Medibank, except in exceptional circumstances, is another attack on the people of Australia. I shall quote from newspaper articles published in 1975 and from that infamous policy speech, which is fast disappearing from this House. Mr. Fraser said that Medibank would be retained. He did not say that any pruning would be undertaken: it was a bald statement. Then we had a bevy of newspaper articles. In November 1975 we had the following statement: "Medibank will stay", says Liberal Minister, Mr. Chipp. In September 1975 he said that it would stay. In September 1975, we also had this statement: "Chipp backs down over Medibank". The *Australian* of 2 September 1975 stated that Medibank was here to stay. Now, we are going to have bulk billing only in exceptional circumstances. How many doctors are going to encourage bulk billing when they will receive only 75 per

cent of the fee?

**Mr. Mathwin:** There is one who was a Labor candidate.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** Let us see who the lucky recipients will be. It was interesting to hear the Federal Minister, Mr. Hunt, giving details on television of who would benefit. The word "benefit" is his word, not mine. Those who would benefit were the Aborigines, the unemployed, those on welfare benefits, and people on lower incomes. The Federal Government has once again reinforced, with a vengeance, the concept of the second-class citizen in Australia.

I am a great reader of Australian literature, which I think is some of the finest literature ever written, and I am a fan of Henry Lawson. In the early 1900's, he took up the cudgels on behalf of the kinds of person I have been talking about, the second-class citizen. I do not know whether the honourable member's reading goes beyond the *Farmer and Grazier*, or Enid Blyton, or whatever else he reads, but I recommend that he should read Henry Lawson's poem, *Second-Class Wait Here*. If the honourable member would like a copy I have one. I also recommend *Republican Australia*.

**Mr. Mathwin:** Quote a couple of paragraphs.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** If I have five minutes to spare, I shall do so, but I have much to say about the Federal Government and about members opposite.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable gentleman should relate his comments to the Deputy Speaker, and not to Opposition members.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** I suggest that members opposite should read that poem. It might make them more compassionate to their fellow man. I do not see anyone on the opposite side squirming uncomfortably, so perhaps they think they are compassionate. Since we have been debating this motion, I have not heard one Opposition member say anything about unemployment or the people who are being ripped off by the Federal Government.

The only time I have heard anything about unemployment from the Opposition was when the official spokesman on education, the member for Mount Gambier, complained bitterly about the stage show *Strike at the Port*. He said there was a real difference between 1930 and 1978, because we have 95 per cent of the people working. That is how members opposite look at the unemployment situation. Members on this side talk about an unemployment figure of 5 per cent, which is intolerable, but the member for Mount Gambier, in an official statement for the Liberal Party, says that 95 per cent of the people are employed. That is the difference between us.

Local government is yet another victim of Fraser's obsession to reduce inflation, despite promises that he would increase local government's share of personal income tax from 1.52 per cent to 2 per cent. This will result only in increased rates, or a reduction of services and retrenchments of council staff. Local government could never be described as being other than conservative, yet every spokesman throughout Australia has condemned this renegeing of the Fraser Government. In real money, local government has turned out to be the loser. I do not see anyone disagreeing with that remark, so I take it that members opposite accept it.

The State Unemployment Relief Scheme which is perhaps the most attacked programme of the State Government to alleviate the suffering of the unemployed and which the Federal Government, to my knowledge, has persistently three times refused to support, had to be reduced from \$22 000 000 last year to \$7 000 000 this financial year. The member for Morphett covered the point that, in relation to those people who obtained

employment under the scheme, the Federal Government received a two-fold benefit: income tax from those people who are working and appropriate reductions in unemployment benefits. Therefore, I will not touch on that at all.

Let us consider the attitude of the Leader of the Opposition when it was announced that the reduction would have to be made. I would remind the House that cuts had to be made because of the Federal Government's refusal to support the scheme and its restriction of available funds. On the Channel 9 news the Leader said:

The unemployment relief scheme will be cut by two-thirds.

Fine. That is probably not a bad thing. Let us use that money now, the money we are saving, and put it into stimulating the private sector.

That is the biggest load of poppycock I have ever heard. Doesn't the Leader know that it is because of his colleagues in Canberra that the State Government has been forced to make those cuts? I would have thought that the Leader would be advised a little better by the many staff employed by the Liberal Party, and would not make that silly statement. What the Leader should have been doing, instead of attacking a real attempt to reduce unemployment, was to use any influence he has (and patently he has little) to get Commonwealth support for the scheme.

It is perfectly obvious that the Leader and his advisers have no idea what the State Unemployment Relief Scheme is all about. For him to applaud a two-thirds reduction in the scheme is disgraceful. I would suggest that he talk to people who have benefited from being employed under the scheme.

Since August 1977, 245 people in my area have been employed under different State Unemployment Relief Scheme projects. In most cases, before commencing work, those people had been unemployed for more than one year and, when taken on, they were in a demoralised state with little or no incentive to work. Within weeks the change in their attitude was obvious: it was completely reversed; they had an enthusiasm for the project on which they were employed and, in many cases, they were able to obtain work in the private sector immediately after the project was finished.

A report, which I think appeared in Saturday's paper, stated that up to now over 30 per cent of people who were employed under State Unemployment Relief Scheme projects found work immediately afterwards within the private sector. Those people had been able to present themselves, through their approach and attitude to the job, as suitable applicants.

All too often the private sector is loath to take on people who have been unemployed for long periods, because it involves retraining. The private sector should realise that it has a responsibility to try to increase the work force rather than let State Government instrumentalities or local councils employ unemployed people. As a result of the reduction, which is again applauded by the Leader, this situation can only get worse.

I should like to give figures on the breakdown of costs for the State Unemployment Relief Scheme projects in my area undertaken by the Elizabeth City Council and the Munno Para District Council from August 1977 up to and including present projects. The total number of people employed has been 245; labour costs have been \$663 221; support costs have been \$793 868. The support costs include pay-roll tax and other minor costs incurred by council but, in the main, it relates to material that has been bought from the private sector. The council contribution was \$167 787. What we have finally is that more than 50 per cent of the total cost of the projects has gone into the private sector: \$793 868 in my area alone. Taken all over

the State, one would find that the private sector would not agree with the Leader of the Opposition's applauding a reduction in the State Unemployment Relief Scheme.

**Mr. Mathwin:** All councils weren't as fortunate as yours.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** We put up a good case. Welfare services are yet another victim of the Federal Government, because expenditure in those areas has risen dramatically in recent years. The reason for the increased expenditure is explained clearly in the June issue of *Monitor*, an independent newsletter published monthly in Canberra. On page 3 of that newsletter in reply to statements made by Mr. Robinson in late May about the forthcoming Budget, statements that had misrepresented welfare spending, is the following comment:

The council said: Welfare expenditure in the Budget has increased because of:

1. The failure of the economy, which has resulted in unprecedented unemployment and therefore expenditure of over \$800 000 000 in unemployment benefits alone. This is not the fault of the welfare bodies. Indeed, welfare bodies are carrying many costs of emergency relief for the unemployed that government cutbacks on unemployment benefits have caused.
2. Changing family structures for example, 10 per cent of children under 17 are now from lone-parent families. These have necessitated new demands on the welfare system.
3. In 1976 77 family allowances became a budget expenditure of \$800 000 000, whereas these payments were previously hidden in income tax concessions costing \$700 000 000.

If that is not a case of deceit, I do not know what is. The comment continues:

The welfare Budget has had an extra \$800 000 000 added to it instead of \$100 000 000: this distorts the percentage increase. This is frequently not understood by the general community. "Welfare organisations should not be blamed or have to bear the costs of the country's economic problems" the council said.

The council pointed out that because of the increased numbers and inflation the real value of welfare expenditure has been eroded. Community-based programmes and preventative welfare programmes have been severely cut or restricted in the last three Budgets, even though such programmes were one of the main planks of the Government's platform.

The following points were made on page 4 of the *Monitor* about the ACOSS submission for the 1978-79 Budget, entitled "Invest now or pay more later":

It must be remembered that Government expenditure cuts in areas such as welfare services will affect the poor much more than other groups since they are the group most reliant on these services and for whom other options do not exist.

"We have repeatedly pointed out the facts of a situation in which chronic unemployment is creating immense long term social problems for Australia," the council said. "If governments will not act to prevent these problems, we will not accept criticism for the cost of repairing the damage later."

"Already severe long-term social costs can be seen with increased unemployment. These costs are extremely widespread"—

and it goes on to include the different reasons—

The average period of unemployment has now increased to 19.5 weeks, with particular groups bearing the brunt of unemployment much more than others. Six weeks of unemployment is normally regarded as a crisis point in the individual's physical and mental health.

The submission referred to six weeks, but we are finding

now that, according to evidence from ACOSS, the average period is 19.5 weeks. That submission also referred to the problems that voluntary agencies were experiencing, as follows:

Many voluntary agencies are now complaining that it is becoming difficult or impossible to meet the increasing demands placed on them. As many as 80 per cent of people forced to go to voluntary agencies for emergency aid are, in fact, waiting for pensions and benefit, or have found such pensions impossible to live on.

Perhaps that might seem minor to some members, but I should like to quote cases for the past six months of what has happened in the local St. Vincent de Paul shop in my district. The local St. Vincent de Paul in that time has handled 359 cases, given out 2 992 items of clothing (and in the case of children these are normally new clothes), and given 10 layettes at a cost of \$50 each. It has spent \$918 on new shoes. Apart from those costs, the allocation of food vouchers has gone up dramatically. The local St. Vincent de Paul is finding it increasingly difficult to maintain this increase in expenditure, and I expect the figures I have quoted would be similar to those of any other voluntary agency in this State. Those figures bear out what SACOSS is submitting to the Federal Government in relation to the 1978 Budget.

Whilst this attack on the living standards of the people of South Australia by the Federal Government is going on, what are members opposite doing about it? What did they do during the recess? I would like to think that they had had urgent consultations with their Federal colleagues and put the case for South Australia. However, after months of reorganising themselves and researching issues they have come up with the final solution to their problems. They have organised themselves like a football team. I think that is not a bad idea: they are an awful Opposition so perhaps that is the best thing they can do. They have a coach, Ross Story, whose job it is to make sure they win. Under the heading "State Politics" by Greg Kelton in the *Advertiser* on 11 July, the following was stated:

Liberals prepare for battle. This session of State Parliament will be an important one for the Liberal Party, and it has been undergoing a football final-type build-up in preparation. The party's backroom staff, led by a former M.L.C., Mr. Ross Story, has spent months researching issues and policies in preparation for the session which will run until the end of November.

Members on this side are often accused of being controlled by Trades Hall but here we are being told that the new coach is in sole charge and responsible for vetting questions. The captain, it seems, has not got a say in the matter.

**Mr. Becker:** That's not true.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** The member for Hanson has said that is not true. I will continue quoting from the same article, which states:

All Liberal members will have their questions vetted by Mr. Story before they can ask them during Question Time so that any Opposition line of questioning on a particular issue will not be broken up by one of its own members asking an entirely unrelated question.

**Mr. Mathwin:** That's much better than—

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** I cannot accept that the member for Glenelg will accept that comment. I always have had the impression that he is a bit of a loner and I cannot imagine the member for Glenelg accepting being told by the coach that he cannot ask questions on McNally because the Party is plugging the meat scandal. Judging by the performance of the team so far, my advice to the present captain is to sack the coach now because it is obvious that under that kind of direction, while we all know he will never win a

premiership, there is a real danger he will lose his No. 1 guernsey too. If they do sack Mr. Ross Story, perhaps they might take on Mr. Ken Eustice, now that he is no longer interested in being President of the South Australian National Football League. He may be able to give some advice. Not only did the *Advertiser* give us the football team image, but so did the *Sunday Mail* on 16 July under the heading "Boots and all" which, I might add, could be a suitable heading for the Federal Budget this month. The article stated:

It is no doubt hard to liken Jennifer Adamson to winger Ron Hatley or lanky Heine Becker to ruckman Rick Davies. But in the next few weeks the similarities will become quite evident. In fact, the whole Opposition approach will smack of the State squad approach to tossing the West Australians.

Well, that is a joke. We all know that the final score in that game was Western Australia 24.18 and South Australia 13.15.

**Mr. Becker:** It's better than that funny game you follow.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** I am a great supporter of the Central Districts Football Club. I happen to be their No. 1 ticket holder and I am proud of it. Perhaps that score would have been reversed if some Central Districts players were in our side. I was really taken by this football team concept because it is original and I think we should give the Opposition full credit for that. My first thought was that we could call them the Liberal Wanderers, because they wander from one issue to another, trying to embarrass the State Government. We had the meat scandal, compulsory unionism, the Salisbury affair, and pornography, and each time it failed miserably. However, the only name for the new Opposition football team is Liberal Disunited, because disunited they are. The *Advertiser* on 11 July also stated:

The party president, Mr. J. W. Olsen, hammered this point home to Liberal MPs at a party meeting two weeks ago. He told the MPs that they had to pull together and abolish the image in Parliament of being a divided party.

His pep talk to the MPs was interpreted in political circles as a call to members to get behind the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Tonkin, and offer more support during Parliamentary debates and Question Time.

Many Opposition attacks in past sessions have been blunted by its members not concentrating on a central issue and preferring to waste Question Time by asking "parish pump"-type questions.

If rumours are correct (and they are becoming persistent) and if the Leader of the Opposition does lose his guernsey, who will become the new captain? After much thought and research, I think I have cracked their preselection method. The Party has based its method of selection on the method of selection for the Magarey medal. They talk too much to the press, and the *News* on 18 July headed an article "Now it's Quiz Time for South Australian Ministers. Opposition bid to keep up pressure." The article dealt with the increased number of questions which would be going the way of Government Ministers. The new captain will be selected on the fairest and best method and the points will be allocated on how many questions the members ask. The *News* on 18 July gave a good idea of who some of the challengers would be. The article stated:

One of the biggest contributors to the list of questions is the Shadow Environment and Community Welfare Minister, Mr. Wotton. Most of his questions are directed to the Deputy Premier and Environment Minister, Mr. Corcoran. Mr. Wotton, who has only been in Parliament a few years has steadily increased his debating skills and standing within the party . . . Another swag of questions have been prepared by the Member for Eyre, Mr. Graham Gunn.



We have two challengers now, the member for Murray and the member for Eyre. The article continues:

Another outstanding questioner is the member for Hanson.

Now we have three challengers. The article continues:

Today's notice paper contains 201 questions. These will be added to tomorrow and the figure is expected to grow to about 250.

The competition is obviously hotting up. In effect, we have now worked out who will replace the Leader when he gets rolled. The vice-captain is fairly easy to pick. One person stands out head and shoulders above the rest of the team. The obsession she has shown over vice and pornography makes the member for Coles the perfect vice-captain. To stand any chance of winning the premiership though, the team needs new talent. I think members opposite will agree it needs new talent. Their forward line is completely erratic. Their players are trying to score off their team mates.

I am convinced that the member for Glenelg thinks he is the shadow Minister of Community Welfare, because he is the only one who has asked questions on that subject. The Opposition's forward line is no good, and its back pocket is getting old. So, it must bring in some new talent.

Perhaps I should not be giving this kind of advice to members opposite on how to improve their performance. However, I am a fair-minded person, and I do not like to see them making fools of themselves all the time. I like to see them shine occasionally. At the end of the season we will still be on top, but I want their team at least to make the final five.

To whom do we look? A perfectly reasonable rover is operating on that side, and in this respect I refer to the member for Mitcham. Perhaps some overtures should be made to him to join the team. As it is perfectly obvious that after the next election the member for Mitcham will be out of a job, I suggest that members opposite approach him to act as their rover. I suspect, however, that the required transfer fee would be unacceptable. I am sure (perhaps I will take this back if necessary if the member for Mitcham comes in and listens) that he would go over only if he was given the No. 1 guernsey.

**Mr. Max Brown:** He wouldn't get a clearance.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** Perhaps not. So, we have a football team, as well as some other interesting sidelines in which members opposite could be involved. During the summer they could organise themselves into a cricket team. Perhaps we could use the same kind of system with the batting line up: those people who ask the most questions could go in first. I accept that what members opposite decided as their football team was original.

**The Hon. G. R. Broomhill:** They have got no reserves.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** That is true. They have decided that they will not take part in Parliamentary business and that they want to play sport. I suggest that, if members opposite want to play football in the winter and cricket during the summer, they should apply to the Tourism, Recreation and Sport Department, which could possibly fit them out with some strip to use during those seasons.

I should like to conclude with a request made on behalf of the Good Neighbour Council in my district. Since 1960, the council's Elizabeth branch has provided advice and assistance to migrants. It has built up a team of enthusiastic volunteers serving the needs of all migrants in the area. For 25 years, individual members of the Good Neighbour Council in the Salisbury and Elizabeth areas, together with members of organisations affiliated to Good Neighbour Council, have been giving this kind of support to newcomers to this State.

**Mr. Mathwin:** I used to do it myself.

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** I am sure that the honourable member did. Through this network, the Good Neighbour Council has been instrumental in assisting newcomers to settle more readily into the community. As time progressed, the role of Good Neighbour Council voluntary workers extended from just saying "Welcome" to giving support in times of stress, for instance, because of loneliness or bereavement, or with settling-in problems, and in other emotional situations.

During the past five years, Good Neighbour Council workers in my district have undertaken the teaching of English to migrants whose mother tongue was different. This was carried out normally on a one-to-one basis, with excellent results, as the migrant would not only learn English but, in many instances, also would gain a friend. I have known of migrants who have come to Elizabeth with no friends and then someone has taught them to speak English. They have remained firm friends ever since.

The Galbally Report admits that in some areas where large numbers of migrants live the ethnic groups are too thinly spread to provide services of their own. The report recommends that, to meet the needs of these areas and to stimulate efforts of self-help, the Commonwealth Government should set up multicultural resource centres. An example of the services that could be provided by these centres is almost identical with the services that have been provided by the Elizabeth regional office and members of the small ethnic groups in the area. They, together with their groups, have carried out many essential tasks in assisting migrants of various nationalities, but all working under the control of the Elizabeth regional office.

The local office, volunteers and supporting agencies see a continuing need in Elizabeth. Unfortunately, when Federal Government funding is withdrawn, the whole framework as we know it is likely to collapse with no hope of its ever being revived, unless there is an alternative source of income. The local office, volunteers and supporting agencies have joined in requesting the three councils to give them every support to carry on the necessary work.

With the reduction in the migrant intake, the regional office and branches turned their attention to the continuing problems of migrants who had lived in the area for some time. The Galbally Report speaks in terms of assistance to these groups but ignores the English-speaking migrants, yet these comprise the largest ethnic group of all. They form the predominant group on the Elizabeth, Salisbury and Munno Para areas, and because they are English speaking does not mean that they have fewer problems. For instance, in 1976-77, of the 1 772 cases that were dealt with by the Good Neighbour Council, 765 came from a British background.

That is the one ethnic group that is forgotten. It is the group that provides the greatest volume of problems and it is the most silent of the ethnic groups. It should be recognised as an integral part of a cohesive, united multicultural nation.

It has long been the aim of the Elizabeth office to establish a bureau in a more centralised position to serve the needs of all citizens, not just the incoming migrant population. This aim has been supported by the volunteers who wish to continue their services to those in need of assistance, a service they have been giving for a long time. It is essential that immediate action be taken to ensure that the services of the large body of volunteers are retained because, once this force has been disbanded, it will be lost to the community forever.

**Mr. DEAN BROWN (Davenport):** I join with His Excellency the Governor in paying tribute to the late Hon.

Frank Potter, who gave dedicated service as a member of the Parliament in South Australia. Frank was a Liberal in the true sense of the word.

Australians face a fundamental decision at present. Are we willing to allow government to grow with few restraints? If we are, we must accept the responsibility to pay for the costs through increased taxation. And what are the other implications of such a choice? This speech is about this fundamental decision.

We all profess to be democrats, to support the principles of political equality, of an elected Government controlled by the people, and of the associated freedoms. We rightly scorn and decry those other forms of Government or dictatorship where people do not enjoy our freedoms. We know that, despite its obvious weaknesses and inefficiencies, democracy is still the best form of Government devised by man; or, as Churchill described democracy, "The worst system in the world, except for all the others".

Yet democracy is in retreat throughout the world and has been for the past decade. The independent New York organisation called Freedom House, which ranks the world's nations according to the freedoms their citizens enjoy, has revealed that less than 20 per cent of the world's population lives in basic freedom. Only 44 of the world's 155 major nations enjoy basic freedoms and rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion and freedom of assembly.

Even where democracy is established securely, it is facing a threat—the threat of the growing imposition of Government on our democratic freedoms. People are beginning to realise that even a democratically elected Government can act as a dictatorship, if Government is allowed to govern without restraint. Lord Hailsham described this threat against our democratic freedoms as the threat of an elective dictatorship.

Hailsham warned that, when Governments are allowed to act without restraint, it will end in a rigid economic plan, a siege economy, a curbed and subservient Judiciary, and a regulated press. It will insist on equality. It will impose uniformity on the whole nation in the interest of what it claims to be social justice.

There is considerable concern amongst Australians at the growing interference of Government. Individuals resent the growing proportion of our earnings being taken by Government as taxes, and the rapid rise in bureaucratic control and constraints. Industry is concerned about the increasing constraints, costs and administrative burdens imposed by Governments through legislation.

South Australians have reason to be concerned. Official figures from the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the period June 1971 to April 1978 reveal the following:

1. For this period South Australia had the greatest percentage increase in the number of State Government employees of any State in Australia—a rise of 47.8 per cent.
2. In 1978 South Australia had the greatest percentage of total employees working for the State Government of any mainland State in Australia. The percentage was 26.2 per cent.
3. For this period South Australia had the greatest percentage rise in the proportion of total employees working for the State Government compared with the other States. The rise was 33.7 per cent.
4. In 1978 South Australia had proportionally the biggest number of State Government employees compared to private sector employees of any mainland state—40 State Government employees for every 100 private employees.

In almost seven years between June 1971 and April

1978, private employment in South Australia actually went from 285 100 to only 286 000 persons, having reached a peak of 309 500 in June 1974. Public sector employment (State, local and Federal Government) in the same period increased from 111 900 to 152 100 persons, an increase of 36 per cent. Almost all of that increase in Government employment, 37 200 of the 40 200, was caused by increases in the number of South Australian Government employees. Note that 35 per cent of employees work for the public sector in South Australia. This growth in Government employment reflects the increase in Government intervention, as more Public Servants are necessary to police legislation and to administer the increase in Government investment.

Three points stand out about legislation from Governments. First, despite the continual stream of new legislative controls, there does not appear to be any corresponding and significant removal of older legislative controls. Hence the number of controls and impositions is ever-increasing. It must be virtually impossible for individuals and small business to keep abreast of changes in the law. Secondly, there is no forced review of legislation to determine its effectiveness once it has operated for a period. Thirdly, when Governments introduce legislation there is no attempt to counter-balance the economic, social and employment costs with the benefits of the legislation or to specify the annual recurring costs to Government to administer the legislation, and so our democracy is heading towards an authoritarian bureaucracy.

To pay for this ever-increasing Government bureaucracy, Government taxes have rocketed at a much greater rate than the increases in wages or gross domestic product. From 1970-71 to 1977-78, the proportion of Australia's Gross Domestic Product directed to Income tax and indirect tax has escalated from 24.9 per cent to 29.8 per cent.

For the same period the proportion of gross domestic product directed to wages and salaries (after income tax) has remained relatively constant at about 45 per cent. It is worth noting that, despite the great wage push of 1973-74, workers did not get a bigger slice of the cake but Governments did. The Whitlam era did not give a better deal to workers, but it certainly did to our authoritarian bureaucracy. Incidentally, the proportion of gross domestic product that went to businesses as after-tax profits declined from 19.7 per cent to 16.2 per cent. Higher Government taxes restrict one of the most important freedoms, the freedom to largely determine how we spend the money we earn through our own hard labours.

Thus, we have the current revolt against high taxes. Thus, we have increased resources being directed towards tax evasion. The total Australian tax collection in 1976-77 for Federal, State and local Government was \$24 814 000 000, and 44 per cent of that comes from personal income tax. The overall share of tax collected by Federal and local Government has fallen over the past 10 years but the State Government share has risen, mainly as a result of pay-roll tax increases. That is why it is quite unfair for the Premier of South Australia to keep complaining about the so-called cuts in funds from the Federal Government. In fact, State Governments have done particularly well over the past 10 years.

One important cause of our present industrial and economic malaise and high unemployment is this growth of Government, and the imbalance between the public and private sectors of the economy which has developed. High taxation on individuals has removed the incentive for harder work and new initiatives. High taxation on companies and reduced profits has drained them of money



needed for working capital and new investment. Company expansion has been curtailed and obsolete machinery has not been replaced.

The growing reliance of State Governments on pay-roll tax as the major source of tax revenue (pay-roll tax revenue in South Australia has risen almost six-fold or 580 per cent over the past seven years) has acted as a major deterrent to increased employment. The reasons for the cancerous growth of Government investment and Government intervention (and I praise the Fraser Government for its current attempts to reverse this trend) have been numerous.

One major reason has been the ideological and political one. Those who advocate public ownership of industry recognise that, whereas straightout nationalisation can create political problems, such an objective can be obtained through a more gradual approach of Government acquisition by Government-owned intermediaries or, more remotely but still very effectively, through the control of capital by Governments. In South Australia this has been witnessed in such ventures as Golden Breed Proprietary Limited, the State Government Insurance Commission, and the establishment of a Government Clothing Corporation and factory. Greater Government control of capital in South Australia has been achieved by expanding the role of the State banks, enlarging the scope of the S.G.I.C. and by the expansion of Government superannuation funds.

Returning to my earlier comparison for South Australia of a private sector with declining employment to a public sector with rapidly expanding employment, this trend means that a diminishing private sector is carrying largely the escalating taxation burden to pay for the Government sector. Is it no wonder that industry and employment are suffering? This State is starting to pay dearly for largely uncontrolled Government growth and interference through legislation. During the past 12 months, unemployment in South Australia has risen by 52 per cent, whereas unemployment throughout Australia has risen by only 18 per cent.

Although 12 months ago the unemployment rate in South Australia was one of the lowest of any State, last month it rose to the second highest level, well above the national average. This deterioration in employment has occurred despite the fact that South Australia is the only State in which large sums have been spent on unemployment schemes. During the past 12 months \$22 000 000 was spent. Without this money the unemployment situation in South Australia would look considerably worse.

After 25 years of industrial prosperity, especially in the manufacturing area, South Australia's industrial base is sagging badly. This State is experiencing the beginning of what appears to be a long, continuous decline of our manufacturing industries. Manufacturing industries are important to South Australia because they employ one in every four employees. The best indicator of manufacturing activity across the entire State is the number of persons employed in manufacturing industries. Based on the latest figures, which cover the period May 1977 to May 1978, employment in the manufacturing industries has declined by 9 100 people, or 7.2 per cent. This is a huge percentage decline for one year, and is much greater than the average national decline of only 3.6 per cent. This decline during the past 12 months is only part of a 12.4 per cent drop over the past four years. An interesting comment there is that the rate of decline is actually increasing at an ever-increasing rate.

Equally disturbing is the lack of major new development projects for South Australia. A recent Australian survey

(the *Bulletin* 9 May 1978) of firm mining and manufacturing projects revealed a national total value of projects of \$5 040 000 000 while South Australia had only \$121 000 000 worth. The South Australian total would have to be increased by \$333 000 000, or almost quadrupled, just to reach the national per capita average.

The obvious question to be asked by those of us who support the principles of democracy and individual freedoms is: what is the alternative? The alternative is the concept of limited Government, where Government growth, intervention and investment are controlled and, where necessary, reduced. I am not advocating that we should return to the nineteenth century level of Government involvement. That would be unrealistic in a world which has experienced so much technological change. Rather than try to turn the clock back, we must attempt to limit the future expansion of Government involvement into society at large. Freedom is better preserved by holding back the intrusions of big Government.

Governments need to have greater flexibility to ensure that their limited financial resources and employees are working in the areas of greatest priority. At present, when a demand for more staff is created in a Government department, new positions are created and filled rather than deploying staff from other departments where there is a lower priority. The size, nature, inflexibility and political sensitivity of Government makes the reallocation of existing resources very difficult.

There needs to be greater scrutiny of legislation introduced into Parliament. Ministers should ensure that legislation is accompanied by an assessment of the cost and benefits of the legislation to the community. This should include social, industrial, environmental, energy and resource costs and benefits as well as just the economic ones. The public would be amazed to know that this does not occur at present.

Parliament should be informed of the anticipated costs to Government to administer the legislation; this should include an assessment of how many additional public servants or other staff would be required to police the legislation. Members of Parliament would then have the responsibility of balancing costs of administration with the benefits to the community.

The Commonwealth Government is in the process of establishing efficiency and performance reviews or audits of Government departments; this is an advisory service as well as an investigatory one. Such reviews should be adopted by all levels of government.

An architect recently challenged me about the absence of a more realistic review of existing legislation and its benefits and costs to the community. He suggested that many of the planning laws and building regulations in South Australia were in need of review. A kitchen with a sink and a dishwasher may have a wooden floor, whereas a laundry, with a tub and a washing machine, requires a concrete or asbestos sheet floor.

The various law reform committees are not the answer, as these seem to be paradises for lawyers and are intent on introducing new legislation. People should be able to take complaints of out-dated legislation or regulations to an independent person, such as the Ombudsman, and request a review. The Ombudsman could then report to Parliament if he found the original complaint valid. In his review of the legislation the Ombudsman would look at costs and benefits to the community, costs to the Government and legal problems. A periodic review of the performance and efficiency of all Government boards, committees and statutory authorities is essential. Some statutory authorities have become self-perpetuating blobs

of Government bureaucracy.

A vicious cycle seems to be operating in the economy. As the free market sector is weakened, its short-term dependence on Government intervention increases. This new dependence adds plausibility to the argument for more Government regulation and more control and comprehensive planning of the entire economy, further weakening the free market sector. The cumulative effect of this cycle is to change the basic form of our economic and political system. The Government bureaucrat replaces the free citizen as the central figure. The cycle also affects our prosperity, for the bureaucrat cannot create wealth.

In addition, the modern political demand for equality causes the Government to distribute rewards in the name of social justice, even to the extent where the viability of the total system suffers. Our society is losing its dynamic thrust, because it has lost its balance. Governments, the supposed arbiter of social justice, seem to be consuming wealth much faster than our economic system can create the wealth.

South Australia needs a change in attitude and outlook by its Government. Despite the rapid rise in unemployment there are no new initiatives. The decline of the manufacturing industry in South Australia can be directly attributed to the loss of the cost advantage of manufacturing in this State. The reasons for this loss of advantage vary with the particular industry, but include a relative rise in the South Australian Government's taxes and charges, a reduced award wage differential between South Australia and the Eastern States, and transport costs rising at a greater rate than manufacturing costs. Also, the State Government has contributed directly to these costs and inefficiencies through unnecessary legislation.

In the long term, companies are rational and produce where it is most economic. This means that there is a tendency for manufacturers to prefer to produce in Sydney or Melbourne where the consumers and markets exist, or in Perth and Brisbane where development of mineral resources is requiring considerable fabricated metal. The high capital cost of relocation will prevent any sudden rush of manufacturers out of this State, but new industries are less likely to commence operations here and, where convenient, some existing manufacturers will drift their operations interstate. Therefore, manufacturing industry in South Australia is undergoing a significant structural change that will see this State employ a significantly lower portion of Australia's manufacturing work force in the future.

The South Australian Government should take a long, hard look at what is happening and where this State is heading.

Aware of the vulnerable concentration of manufacturing employment on motor vehicles and white goods, the State Government established the Industrial Opportunities Study, 1971-72. The purpose of the study was to determine the manufacturing industries most suited to South Australia, to search a list of prospective companies, and to attract the most favourable companies to establish manufacturing facilities in South Australia.

The aim was noble, but the overall operation failed miserably. Out of 190 prospective companies, 26 with immediate prospects for development in South Australia, hardly a single company was finally committed. One of the few companies was the Pressed Metal Corporation Limited, a subsidiary of British Leyland, but this company simply replaced an existing manufacturer which left the State. So, the first proposal to ensure South Australia's continued development failed.

The second proposal was equally noble, and was to

establish South Australia as the centre for high-technology tertiary industry. This was to centre around industrial design, industrial research, and environmental research. The industrial design proposal never really got off the ground. An Industrial Research Institute was created, but then closed within three years, without ever having a real chance to prove itself.

The Environmental Research Institute has been promised since the early seventies but no action has occurred. In the meantime, even the existing high-technology establishment at the Weapons Research Establishment has had its staff reduced. And so the second proposal to ensure South Australia's continued development failed.

*Members interjecting:*

**The SPEAKER:** Order! During the course of the honourable member's reading his speech, never, at any stage, has he acknowledged the Chair. I hope he will do so in the future.

**Mr. DEAN BROWN:** Certainly, Mr. Speaker, and I apologise for not doing so. The third proposal was to increase exports of manufactured goods and local technology by creating specific trade and industrial links with overseas countries. Malaysia, certain European countries, and the Middle East were selected as specific target countries. However, rapidly rising local costs of manufacture weakened our position as an exporter and, instead, our manufacturing industries were threatened by imports. Certainly, there has been some success with the Middle East countries.

But even countries like Sweden, with its high-technology industries, are now realising that high domestic costs will destroy export markets. During the four-year period from June 1973 to June 1977 real exports from South Australia declined by 21.5 per cent. Exports of machinery and transport equipment dropped dramatically from \$80 700 000 to \$34 800 000. And so the third proposal to ensure South Australia's continued development failed also.

Our State of South Australia has some fundamental problems: it needs some fundamental solutions. We have overcome our problems in the past and we can in the future, but we need a new objective and a new sense of reality. When it comes to employment and the economy, South Australia is a Cinderella State, but without a fairy godmother.

New leadership is needed, not only from Government but from industry. There has been a tendency for industry leaders to become submissive to Governments, unions, environmentalists, consumer lobbies, and other intense lobby groups. It is time industry spoke out.

Despite the industrial decline in South Australia, very few businessmen seem willing to publicly expose the facts scared of Government retaliation. If the leaders of private enterprise do not show more fight and leadership, then private enterprise and the associated freedoms will be engulfed by Governments and bureaucracy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, one important principle we all need to remember, if we wish to limit Government intervention, is not to run to Governments asking for financial assistance or Government intervention as soon as a problem arises. The more we ask a Government to do for use the more a Government can do to us. So the concept of limited Government depends upon the community placing limitations on Government growth and preventing unnecessary Government interference with individual freedoms.

The concept also places a greater responsibility on the individual. But, as the great radical, Thomas Paine, once

said: "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it." John F. Kennedy expressed this responsibility of the individual in another way: "Ask not what your country can do for you: ask what you can do for your country."

Democracy depends upon a diffusion of power and responsibility within our community. But, at present, democracy and its associated freedoms are under threat from the avalanche of Government growth and control.

Democracy is not dependence on Government to achieve a uniform mediocrity, but rather the encouragement of talent and initiative, the elevation of the individual, and the giving of opportunity to all who have the inherent quality to seize it. If we are all tired democrats, eager beneficiaries but reluctant contributors, democracy will collapse under its own weight.

As democrats, we have a responsibility to limit growth of government, to defend individual rights, to encourage personal initiative, and to protect democratic freedoms. Churchill said: "Liberty is not a right, it is a duty."

Mr. BANNON secured the adjournment of the debate.

### ADJOURNMENT

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS (Chief Secretary) moved:  
That the House do now adjourn.

Mr. EVANS (Fisher): I wish to speak about the Constitution Convention held in Perth last week. There has been comment from one or two people within the Australian community that the convention might not be worth while, or might not be worth the expense involved.

I would like to take the opportunity of expressing a view on this matter, because I have been a delegate to the Constitution Convention since the first session of the convention was held in 1973. The view has been expressed that it costs too much to run the convention and to fly a group of Parliamentarians and advisers from various parts of Australia to the site of the convention—on this occasion, Perth. Actually, a stay in Perth is not a bad exercise in itself. Western Australia is fairly remote from the rest of Australia, and such a visit provides an opportunity for delegates to have a look at that State, mix with the people, and discover that the people there do not believe that they always receive justice.

At the same time, I criticise one aspect of the convention: we were allocated some of the most expensive accommodation in the country, and I do not believe that Parliamentarians need such expensive accommodation. Except for some Ministers and senior people who need advisers and need to have meetings in their rooms, most delegates need only a room in which to sleep; any moderately priced accommodation would be satisfactory. I will not give details of the prices paid for accommodation, but that is one area of waste.

There was an official reception during one evening, and I do not object to that. Such receptions are usually paid for, at least partly, by the host State. Apart from that evening, we did not sit during the evenings. We sit in the evening during Parliamentary sessions, and I believe that we should sit during the evening at sessions of the convention. I see no reason why we could not adjourn for the evening meal at 6 p.m., resume at 7.30 p.m., and continue until 10.30 p.m. At the Perth convention we lost four hours, if not six hours, of sitting time because we did not sit at night.

Some people say that we achieved very little and that we should have achieved more, but I would say to those people, whether they be Parliamentarians (perhaps with a

chip on their shoulder), members of minority groups, or members of the media who want things to happen quickly, that they cannot expect things to happen quickly in that climate. Changing the Constitution must be a slow process, because a country's Constitution is important, and needs careful consideration and much discussion with operators in the political field before recommendations can go to the people.

I do not know the cost of the Perth sessions of the Constitution Convention. The cost would be high, because transport costs to Perth would be higher than those to most other parts of Australia. Let me be frank: there is just as much work done in the corridors as there is during the actual sessions of the convention. Further, there is no chance of having a change to the Constitution passed at a referendum if all relevant points are not followed through. A referendum would cost 10 times or 20 times as much as the cost of plenary sessions of the Constitution Convention, whether they be held annually or biennially. Every time we put a question to the people it costs more than \$1 000 000 or possibly \$2 000 000 to get their opinion. So, the cost of the Constitution Convention must be considered in the light of the cost of a referendum. Since we began operating in 1973, three referendum issues have been passed out of the four that came from sessions of the Constitution Convention; that is a great achievement, considering the difficulty we have in changing the Constitution. We may have become bogged down to some extent in connection with the powers of the Senate. More than any other issue, that issue has slowed down sessions of the Constitution Convention. Four committees and other subcommittees have been working in the background.

I am not ashamed of the work done by the committee on which I was privileged to work, together with the member for Playford. We worked well and received a good response from all sides of politics. Our Chairmen were fair-minded men who were willing to receive advice from people outside. We sought opinions from those who had expert knowledge, and we assessed those opinions as best we could. We made the opinions available to the delegates and to the public.

It had to be a slow process. As one of the five on the Judicature committee, I was not ashamed to be the only non-lawyer, because I believed that I had something to contribute as far as a person with my background was concerned. We did achieve something. The matter that has caused the greatest problem since the conventions began was dealt with by the immediate past Prime Minister, Mr. Whitlam, when he moved the following motion:

That this convention recommends that the Constitution be amended so as to remove the power of the Senate to reject, defer, or in any other manner block the passage of laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation.

There is no doubt about the intention of that motion: it was that the power of the Senate to stop Supply would be removed. Sir Charles Court, the Premier of Western Australia, moved the following amendment to the motion:

That all the words after "amended" be omitted with a view to substituting the following words:

to provide:

- (a) that if the House of Representatives passes a proposed law appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government and the Senate rejects it or fails to pass it within 30 days of it having been transmitted to the Senate the Governor-General shall forthwith dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously;

- (b) that if after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent; and
- (c) that during the period from the time of the commencement of the dissolution until after the House of Representatives next meets the Governor-General in Council may to the extent not otherwise provided by existing legislation authorise the drawing and expenditure of funds for the expenses of the election and the expenses necessary to maintain Government in the meantime.

Sir Charles Court's amendment was clearly an attempt to compromise, and a majority of delegates saw it that way. However, there was still a major objection from one side of politics. That amendment was put to the delegates and passed 51 votes to 39 votes, and I believe that if it was put to the people of Australia by way of referendum it would be passed. Some people may hold the view that we should put the motion as originally moved by Mr. Whitlam to a referendum at the same time. I do not object to that view. Personally, I would put only one question to see what the response of the people would be and, if the question failed, the matter could go back to one of the committees for further review.

Committee D still has quite a lot of matters that have been referred to it and will have much work to do in the next 12 months. I am satisfied that there needs to be some amendment to the Australian Constitution. I may not be right. However, I believe that the majority view of the people in the majority of States should be accepted in any change to our Constitution. Just because I have a view that may be of a certain political persuasion, I do not believe that I should force it on the Australian people. They should be in a position, as the Constitution allows, to let us make recommendations to them through Parliaments and for them to make the final decision whether the changes should take place. We have made achievements that have been expensive, but they are not as expensive as it would be if we were to put matters up for referendum without full research and knowledge of the matters—

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

**Mr. McRAE (Playford):** By coincidence, I will talk on exactly the same matter as dealt with by the member for Fisher. I draw to the attention of the House the serious question, deeply as I see it, and one of the most serious issues that could ever face the Commonwealth of Australia: the obvious reluctance of the Fraser Government to put before the people a referendum to let them make a choice whether, in the event of another crisis like the 1975 constitutional crisis, the Senate should be allowed to delay or in any way block the money supply to the Government of the day.

An issue almost identical to this as to the power of the House of Lords to reject or delay supply of money to the Government formed in the House of Commons was decided by granting the House of Commons complete control over the supply by the Parliament Act of 1911. This occurred, however, only after a terrible confrontation between the two Houses (with King George V placed as the football between them). As it turned out, Asquith won the day. But how close a revolution or civil war may have been can be seen in that classic, but much neglected, book *The Strange Death of Liberal England*. I advise all members to read it.

The major political Parties of Australia have divided, and there are two proposed solutions, the first of which is that the House of Representatives be the sole determining House as to money supply and that no such power reside in the Senate.

The Australian Labor Party and many academic lawyers maintain that that is the case now under the Constitution as a matter of law. However, equally a large number of academic lawyers and the Liberal and National Parties deny such a claim.

It is very doubtful whether the claim is justiciable in the High Court and, even if it was, I am not being alarmist in saying that the next time round it might be too late for courts or Parliaments. It is just as conceivable that the extreme right cut the matter short by armed take-over as that the extreme left attempt revolution. Let those who doubt consult the fate of other countries where similar great problems have not been brought to a democratic solution. I believe the truth is that there is absolutely no certainty as to what the existing law is.

Experts that the Standing Committee of which the member for Fisher and I were members consulted were equally divided on this question, and people of the eminence of Professor Ryan and Professor Richardson conceded that there was power in the Senate, whereas people equally as well known and highly regarded in their profession took the opposite view. The real point as I see it is what the law should be.

Some people find consolation by implying conventions or customs deriving from the operation of the United Kingdom Parliament and Monarchy into this totally unique Federal Constitution. In passing, it must be said that this is a totally unique Federal Constitution because, based, in the main, on the Constitution of the United States of America, it has patterns of Canadian constitutional law and an inbuilt series of British constitutional patterns with, to end it all, monarchical notes that relate not only to the Commonwealth itself but also to each of the States.

I doubt whether such conventions, while they may apply in relation to certain of the Governor-General's powers (the differentiation being that the Governor-General is the representative directly of the Queen), were ever intended to apply to or could logically be applied between the two Houses, which are so utterly different in concept, as well as in history, from their British counterparts.

On the other hand, the Liberal and National Parties propose what they say is at the same time a formula which approves what happened in 1975 but which also incorporates some safeguards. This so-called Court proposal is so named because it was proposed as a compromise at the Hobart Constitutional Convention in 1976 by Sir Charles Court. It was carefully analysed in the *Advertiser's* leader of 31 July, which astutely pointed out that it could be construed even to encourage such actions by the Senate. Nonetheless, the situation remains that in a democratic society it must be the people who decide. This mess cannot be allowed to go on unresolved.

I suspect that the Fraser Government does not wish to put the "Court" proposal, which was carried on Party lines at the 1978 Perth Constitutional Convention, for fear that if it was lost the statement of law claimed by the A.L.P. could be said in an indirect way to have been upheld by the people.

If that is the case, I challenge the Commonwealth Government to put both proposals, providing adequate pre-referendum time for people to put their case, including equal and adequate access to the mass media. If perchance (and anything can happen in this field) both proposals were lost, although I doubt it, it would

precipitate an obvious need for compromise, which was in a way foreseen by the further amendment moved by Tasmania's Labor Premier, Mr. Doug Lowe, in Perth. To Mr. Lowe must go tremendous congratulations for the way in which he has maintained the convention.

There is in existence a dispassionate, and to the extent that such a thing is possible, a bi-partisan examination of each position by Committee D of the Constitutional Convention under the heading "The Senate and Supply". In this respect great credit must go to one of our Crown Law officers, Mr. Geoff Muecke, together with our Chairman, Mr. McLaren, and its members.

**Dr. Eastick:** There's a similar situation with regard to other committee areas?

**Mr. McRAE:** Most certainly. Quite obviously, it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, in opening the Perth Convention, to do all in his power to get Australian politicians, who are notoriously slow in these things, to reach some practical agreement; I think he used the words "hard-headed consideration".

Believe me, this situation can arise again, and it will not always necessarily be the Labor Party that suffers. But it will always be the Governor-General, the Australian people and, most of all, Australian Democracy that will suffer. The Deputy Leader of the Federal Opposition, Mr. Lionel Bowen, made the very clear point that those to our north in particular, with their eyes on this country, watch with considerable interest to see any weakness in our position and this unsolved debate is an obvious weakness.

I wish to make quite clear that while I do not believe that the case suggested of the importation of British conventions is, as a matter of law, right as between these two Houses, certainly I do believe that the only way to maintain stability is for the House of Representatives to have the final decision. It is the question of the "is" and the "ought". But whatever you, Mr. Speaker, or I, or any of the political Parties believe, the Australian people must be given the chance to decide. I ask the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition to forward these remarks of mine to the Prime Minister and call on him, so that we may all call on him, to take the necessary steps to bring this much needed referendum about.

I conclude my remarks by supporting what the member for Fisher had to say, in general terms, about the Constitutional Convention. Of course it is slow; of course it is tedious; of course it is difficult; of course there have been very difficult debates. But that is what we are there for, and we have made progress. We will make progress not by avoiding the difficult debates but only by facing up to them, and I applaud the people, particularly the Premier of Tasmania and the Premier of Victoria (so that I may be bi-partisan), who fought so hard to keep this convention going. It would be a tragedy to see its momentum lost. Lastly, I ask all the pessimists who have written so harshly about it to give a more dispassionate consideration to the whole matter.

**Mrs. ADAMSON (Coles):** I want to talk about what the State Government is doing to the economy of South Australia. I will illustrate my point by giving some figures. There is an exodus of capital from South Australia to Queensland that can be conservatively estimated at \$500 000 a month. I imagine that the amount is much more than that; this is a conservative estimate. I base that figure, as monitored by leading real estate agents, on sales of houses by South Australians who are moving to Queensland.

They are running at from 10 a month to 10 a week, with an average value of about \$40 000 a house. After

mortgage commitments are deducted, there is approximately \$300 000 capital leaving South Australia for Queensland each month, as a result of house sales alone. Add to this other assets, including the value of businesses which are sold, plus the loss of income, and we find an extremely disturbing trend. There is no equivalent amount of capital coming in from other States to replace this loss, as the member for Davenport aptly demonstrated earlier this afternoon.

The exit of capital of this value and at this rate is claimed by businessmen to be directly attributable to the State Government's policies as they affect business and, in the case of retired people, to capital taxation and death duties.

Estate agents at both ends, in Queensland and in South Australia, have confirmed these figures with me. They say that the trend has been noticeable for the past 12 months, and it has accelerated in the past six months. People who sell their houses usually tell estate agents the reason why. The message that is coming through loud and clear is that people will no longer tolerate punitive State taxes, especially capital taxes that penalise the householder, and death duties that swallow up the assets people have accumulated for their children's sakes, nor will businessmen tolerate what is becoming almost total control of their activities. The tragic part is that the people who are leaving are among those South Australia needs most; they are the ones we can least afford to lose. In the main, they are the successful, hard-working people who are trying to get ahead by their own efforts.

*Mr. Slater interjecting:*

**Mrs. ADAMSON:** In response to the member for Gilles, I would say that, if being a capitalist means owning one's own home, I defy him to say that he does not support capitalism in South Australia. People are being penalised at every turn by the socialist State Government. They are making a conscious decision to leave their home State and take their capital, their know-how and their initiative with them. If this trend continues, South Australia will revert to being a primary producing State and the poor relation of the east, the west and the north of Australia.

I think the trend is perfectly illustrated by a letter from one young man who left his employ with a South Australian real estate firm against his personal wishes, but in the belief that it would be beneficial to his future. I quote, in part, from his letter dated 16 June 1978, addressed to the Managing Director of his employer, Jackman and Treloar Pty. Ltd.:

Regretfully, I hereby hand you my notice of two weeks of my resignation . . . I am leaving because I am disappointed in South Australia . . . I am a highly ambitious person. Also I am a realist and being so I finally admit South Australia is not the place for one who plans and organises for a successful career. It is not the place where my dreams can come true. Now let us not fool ourselves. Read the newspaper reports, check out the statistics and just look around. When my brother is laid off his job as a low paid and subsidised apprentice painter after two years with the same employer because of lack of work then things must be wrong. This State is in a shocking situation economically and I expect it to get worse. Why? Not because there may be a national recession, etc., but because the socialistic administrators in this State seem to be suicidal when it comes to dealing in business matters. If this socialist mob were in charge of a company, it would not last. Even Don D. admits things are wrong . . . The Government of this State has the hard working and willing worker on the run. Because of the mentality of this Government any young, enthusiastic and ambitious man gets concerned and eventually frustrated. Instead of channelling the energy and drive of willing workers to achieve and produce results this Government

seems determined to divert that energy and drive into argumental discussion. In other words, instead of getting on with the job we are now sitting around discussing and complaining all the time. Well, that is not for me.

*The Hon. Hugh Hudson interjecting:*

**Mrs. ADAMSON:** I remind the Minister that this young man is leaving South Australia and going to Queensland, which is still part of the Commonwealth. The Minister cannot blame the Liberal Party for the Federal policies that are operating in Queensland, which is a prosperous State and which is attracting people from this State. The writer goes on to say:

What does a young man do when things go wrong and he is in a powerless position to change things and lacks confidence in his own State Government? . . . With no confidence in the future of South Australia, I am off to Queensland, where the sun shines on the willing worker . . . With the right positive business environment, it is up to the individual to make a success of himself.

I am interested to notice that the Minister finds it amusing that upwards of \$500 000 a month is being lost to this State in terms of investment.

**The Hon. Hugh Hudson:** You've no basis for saying that. I find that amusing, although I don't accept that what you're quoting is necessarily true.

**Mrs. ADAMSON:** The Minister was laughing, so I assumed that he was amused. Government intervention exists in Queensland, but not to the extent that it exists in South Australia. The letter continues:

This South Australian Government seems determined to kill any incentive to work. This quotation by Kenneth Davis explains all:

Life truly lived is a risky business and if one puts too many fences (legislation) against risk one ends by shutting out life itself.

So even if I did like Jackman and Treloar Pty. Ltd. as a good place to work my future is not in South Australia. I am going to where working can be happy and you get rewarded for your efforts.

The letter is signed by Frank Princi, who gave permission to his employers to have the letter used in any possible way, because he was expressing concern at what is happening in his own State. I have received a similar letter from a resident in my district who has just been hit with a massive land valuation on which the council will base its rates and taxes. He says:

I love my home. I do not wish to leave it, my relatives and my friends, but because I realise that, in the event that I die suddenly and the fact that I have no substantial resources, money or insurance policies on my life to cover the high cost of death duties, I thus have no alternative but to leave this State and settle in another State where death duties have been abolished. I am asking you as a fellow South Australian: would you do something about unjust taxes?

The Liberal Party has indicated that it will do something about unjust taxes, but I believe that we will have to wait a long time before we see any initiative from the Labor Party in that respect.

Motion carried.

At 5.38 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 2 August at 2 p.m.