

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 7 November 1978

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

QUESTIONS

The **SPEAKER**: I direct that the following written answers to questions be distributed and printed in *Hansard* except Nos. 646, 648, 673, 679, 689, 711, 717, 723, 731, 745, 757, 760, 767, 770, 773, 781-2, 783, 785-91, 802, 804, 806, and 808.

HOUSING TRUST

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

1. What is the 1978-79 programme for the Housing Trust in respect of the towns of Gawler, Freeling, Kapunda, Saddleworth, Clare, and Eudunda?

2. What is the waiting list for each of these towns, identifying each of the house types available from the trust?

3. What programme, beyond 1978-79, has been accepted for each of the towns listed?

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

1. 1978-79 building programme—

Gawler	2	Timber single units
Freeling	1	Timber single unit
Kapunda	1	Timber single unit
Saddleworth	1	Timber single unit
Clare	2	Timber single units
Eudunda	Nil	

Total

7

2. Waiting times—

Town	Types*	Waiting Time	Applications
Gawler	1SM CF TSU SUB DU RGH	Housing late 1976 applications	
Freeling	TSU	subject to vacancies	8
Kapunda	SUB DU TSU RGH	subject to vacancies	9
Saddleworth	TSU	subject to vacancy	3
Clare	TSU RGH	June 1977 applications subject to vacancy	29 3
Eudunda	TSU	subject to vacancy	2

3. Future building programme beyond 1978-79—

The building programme varies with the amount of funds available and as a result of the recent cut in Commonwealth funding for housing any future long-term planning will have to be very tentative.

Gawler

Prohibitive stormwater drainage costs have halted progression on a 53-unit subdivision and other land holdings.

Freeling

Subject to demand and development of a town effluent scheme.

Kapunda

Subject to demand.

Saddleworth

Subject to demand.

Clare

6 units per year subject to demand.

Eudunda

Subject to demand.

NOTE:* 1SM—One storey maisonette

CF—Cottage flat

TSU—Timber single unit

SUB—Single unit brick

DU—Double unit

RGH—Rental Grant Houses

MOORAK CENTRE

652. **Mr. ALLISON** (on notice): Subsequent upon the release of the findings of the Minister's inquiry into unmet needs for early childhood and family support services in Mount Gambier and district, will he now take steps to upgrade the Moorak parent-child centre and make available an extra portable classroom?

The **Hon. R. G. PAYNE**: The Minister of Education has advised me that funds are not available to upgrade the Moorak child-parent centre. This is as a result of the dramatic down-turn in Federal funding for the pre-school area resulting in the State having to provide increased funds for this area. Unfortunately, it is not possible from State sources to completely fill the gap left by the Commonwealth rejection of a promise made during the election campaign.

SAMCOR

681. **Mr. BLACKER** (on notice):

1. How many sheep have been purchased by Samcor on lower Eyre Peninsula and transported live to the Gepps Cross abattoirs?

2. Why were these sheep not processed at Samcor, Port Lincoln?

3. Does Samcor intend to continue this practice and, if so, why?

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

1. Approximately 850 sheep and 400 lambs have been treated in this manner this year.

2. They were processed at Gepps Cross to finalise an export order.

3. No.

PORT LINCOLN ABATTOIR

683. **Mr. BLACKER** (on notice):

1. What work is necessary to upgrade the Port Lincoln Samcor abattoirs to Export Standard (U.S.A.)?

2. Is it intended that this work will be carried out and, if so, when and, if not, why not?

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

1. Port Lincoln is licensed to export overseas, excluding the U.S.A. While the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry indicate that there is not a great deal of additional construction work required to bring the facility

up to U.S.A. standard, constant upkeep would be required to maintain the works to this standard. In addition, there would be costs associated with hygiene and inspection requirements, thereby increasing the overall processing charges at Port Lincoln to the level of the Gepps Cross export charges.

2. As only one company has made a casual inquiry for U.S. registration, it is not intended to apply for a U.S.A. licence at Port Lincoln.

684. **Mr. BLACKER** (on notice): Have the killing, freezer and boning rooms at Samcor, Port Lincoln, been used to capacity since the commencement of the lamb season and, if not, why not?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The killing, freezing and boning rooms have not been used to capacity since the commencement of the lamb season because of a lack of stock.

ORGAN-IMAGING EQUIPMENT

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

1. What is the total cost of organ-imaging equipment installed at Flinders Medical Centre?

2. What is the total value of organ-imaging equipment at the Royal Adelaide Hospital including that installed at the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science?

3. What are the items of major equipment installed at each of the above institutions?

4. How many organ-imaging studies are conducted a week at Flinders Medical Centre and Royal Adelaide Hospital, respectively?

5. How many patients are referred for organ-imaging studies a week to Flinders Medical Centre and Royal Adelaide Hospital, respectively?

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

1. \$2 300 000 (approximately).

2. \$2 200 000.

3. Flinders Medical Centre

9x General Units.

1x Specialised Tomography.

1x Specialised Tomography.

1x Multidirectional Fluoroscopy.

1x Ortho Pantomograph.

1x Mammography Unit.

2x Angiographic Units.

1x Urological Unit.

1x Computerised Whole Body Tomography.

2x Ultrasound Units.

7x Mobile Radiography Units.

5x Mobile Image Intensifier Units.

2x Large Field Gamma Camera with MDS systems.

1x Thyroid Probe.

Royal Adelaide Hospital

10 general purpose X-ray units.

5 Fluoroscopy units.

2 cranial units.

1 chest unit.

2 specialised angiography units.

1 cardiovascular unit.

1 C.A.T. head scanner.

2 urology units.

6 dental units.

1 xeroradiography unit.

1 ultrasound unit.

Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science

3 scintillation cameras.

1 whole body scanner.

1 nuclear medicine computer system.

4. Flinders Medical Centre—1 045

Royal Adelaide Hospital—2 705

5. Flinders Medical Centre—963

Royal Adelaide Hospital—1 843

CRISIS CARE CENTRE

694. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): What is the average cost to the Crisis Care Centre of the telephone calls to it which require follow-up action and how is that cost made up?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: In 1977-78, 2 031 calls requiring attendance were received and 37 927 which did not result in an attendance. The average cost to Crisis Care of the calls requiring attendance in the quarter ended 30 June, 1978 was approximately \$25.50. This figure comprises approximately \$21.02 for salaries and has been calculated on an average time of 3½ hours spent in dealing with each attendance. Operating expenses including motor mileage and a proportion of other costs (these other costs have been apportioned between calls requiring attendance and those which did not) amounted to \$4.48 per attendance.

FISHING LICENCES

700. **Mr. BLACKER** (on notice):

1. What was the number of A and B class fishermen, respectively, at 30 June 1978?

2. How many A and B class fishermen, respectively, voluntarily relinquished their licence during the 1977-78 year?

3. What was the overall reduction of B class licences through natural attrition for the 1977-78 year.

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

1. As at 30 June 1978, the following number of licences were issued for the scale fishery: Class "A" 446 and Class "B" 378.

2. For 1977-78 two Class "A" and five Class "B" fishermen officially advised the Fisheries Division they no longer wished to continue to hold their respective fishing licences. One other Class "B" fisherman failed to apply for the renewal of his fishing licence.

3. See 2.

EMISSION CONTROL

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

1. What is the policy of the Environment Department on the control of vehicle emissions and the emission control modification required for motor vehicles by Design Rule ADR 27A?

2. Does the Minister agree with the recommendations made by the Australian Environment Council in a report entitled "Vehicle Emission Controls in Australia: Their Efficiency and Conservation Aspects" that—

(a) "following the introduction of emission controls there has been a general reduction in Australian fleet fuel consumption of up to 8 per cent"; and

(b) "any increase in vehicle fuel consumption in the period over which emission controls have been implemented has resulted from increased vehicle weight"?

3. Has the Minister considered drafting regulations which would allow heavy vehicle owners living and driving

in low population-density rural areas to use vehicles not fitted with emission controls, while vehicle-owners living and driving in crowded urban areas are compelled to adhere to ADR 27A in order to generate the lowest possible atmospheric pollution effects and, if not, why not?

4. What action will the Minister take for the control of the lead content of petrol?

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

1. The Department for the Environment supports the emission controls required for motor vehicles by Australian Design Rule 27A.

2. (a) The quotation from the Australian Environment Council report is taken out of context. The statement would be true with the extra qualifications given in the report, that the fuel consumption figures were calculated "on a constant weight basis" after "account is taken of the break-in or running-in effect".

(b) This quotation is misquoted and taken out of context. The full quote is as follows:

Any increase in vehicle fuel consumption that has occurred in the period over which emission controls have been implemented is primarily associated with increased vehicle weight arising from model changes and the inclusion of heavy, power consuming options such as air conditioning, automatic transmission and power steering.

The Department agrees with this quotation.

3. The South Australian Health Commission has the statutory authority to handle this matter. However, the Commissioner considers that it would be impractical to manufacture different vehicles for sale in different parts of the country, particularly since vehicles are commonly used for commuting to and through urban areas from rural areas.

4. The lead content of petrol is under investigation by several National Committees on which South Australia is represented.

C.E.S.E. REPORT

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

1. Was the Unley City Council given the opportunity to study and make submissions on the complete C.E.S.E. report, or the revised version, before the Government's public announcement approving the first stage of the project and, if so, what were the details of the council's submission and, if not, why not?

2. Was the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society given the opportunity to study and make submissions on the complete C.E.S.E. report, or the revised version, before the Government's public announcement approving the first stage of the project and, if so, what were the details of the society's submissions and, if not, why not?

3. What payments have been made, and when, to the following companies and individuals for work carried out in relation to each of the proposed high standard hotels in Adelaide and the C.E.S.E. report:

- (a) L. G. Curtis and Associates;
- (b) Philip Shrapnel;
- (c) Hosking, Fargher & Oborn Pty. Ltd.;
- (d) Kym Bonython; and
- (e) Shane Foley?

4. Are moneys still due to any of those companies and individuals for work carried out for the Government or any of its statutory bodies and, if so, how much is owing to each and for which projects?

5. What personnel, whose trips were not paid for by consultants by the Government, travelled overseas or

interstate seeking detail and knowledge in relation to the C.E.S.E. report, what areas did these persons visit and what was the total cost of each person's trip or trips for:

- (a) fares; and
- (b) accommodation and expenses?

6. Was consideration given to creating underground car parking at the Wayville complex, so as to retain as much surface area as possible for the main purpose for which the project has been created?

7. Is it envisaged that it will be possible to hold the Royal Adelaide Show in 1979, if construction on Stage I of the Wayville complex only begins in July, 1979?

8. Is the showground site at Wayville presently owned by the Government and, if so:

- (a) in which Ministerial portfolio is it held;
- (b) what is the period of the lease; and
- (c) by what method is it intended that the lease be cancelled to give control to another statutory authority?

9. Do all the buildings now on the site belong to the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society?

10. What are the anticipated annual operating costs of Stage I outlined in the revised C.E.S.E. report and what is the anticipated profit or loss from the venture?

11. What are the anticipated annual operating costs of Stage II outlined in the revised C.E.S.E. report and what is the anticipated profit or loss from the venture?

12. What reasons did the consultants give for the declining patronage of the Horden pavilion in Sydney (as mentioned in the C.E.S.E. report)?

13. What was the reason that the privately owned Perth entertainment centre had to be purchased by the Western Australian Government, and is the Perth entertainment centre now a viable proposition for the Government at a rental of \$335 000 per annum?

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

1. A copy of the feasibility report was given to the Unley City Council before the Government's public announcement. The submission from the council indicated its approval in principle.

2. A copy of the feasibility report was given to the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society before the Government's public announcement. The C.E.S.E. study was carried out with the knowledge and co-operation of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society. No formal submissions were received by the Government.

3. No payments have been made by the Government.

4. No moneys are due.

5. No personnel.

6. The feasibility study does not indicate any consideration to underground parking.

7. Any construction works would be carried out with minimum interference to the Royal Adelaide Show. Actual dates or construction have not been decided.

8. Yes.

(a) Minister of Works.

(b) The Adelaide Showgrounds Act 1913, assented to on 18 December 1913, empowered the Government to enter into a lease for ninety nine years.

(c) This matter is subject to discussions and negotiation between the parties.

9. No.

10. Initial operating costs are shown as \$150 000. The revised C.E.S.E. summary for Stage I does not show anticipated profits or losses.

11. The revised report only projects the costs to the completion of Stage II.

12. No reasons given.

13. Not known.

SHEARERS ACCOMMODATION ACT

708. Mr. CHAPMAN (on notice):

1. How many rural property hut accommodation inspections have been made by departmental inspectors each year since the introduction of the Shearers Accommodation Act in 1975 and what are the names of the properties inspected in each year?

2. Which of the property owners, agents or managers were notified either orally or in writing of the inspector's intention to enter the respective properties in accordance with Section 8 (2) (a) of the Act?

3. Have any property owners been prosecuted for failing to comply with the Act and if so, which properties were involved, when did such prosecutions occur, what is the nature of the breaches, and how many property owners have been found guilty?

4. How many inspectors are engaged in shearers' accommodation inspection and what are their names and addresses?

5. Has any inspector ever encountered discourtesy or lack of co-operation by an owner, agent or manager of a property at the time of attempting to inspect shearers' accommodation and if so, which properties were involved and when?

6. Has an inspector ever reported being attacked by a dog while carrying out his duty and if so, on which properties and when did such attacks occur?

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

1. 601. Some properties have been inspected on more than one occasion. The names of the properties inspected were:

1976: (The Act came into operation on 1 December 1976)

Jockwar	Wellington Lodge
Hindmarsh Park	Moreview
Keilira	Carlton
Shepherds Hill	Minnecrow
Cairnbank	Ashmore
Conmurra	Bernarra
Cortina	Newry
Ross Plains	Comung Park
Wirrildee	Banff
1977:	
Low Hill	Yudnapinna
Parakylia	Mt. Eba
The Twins	McDouall Peak
Ingomar	Mt. Clarence
Mabel Creek	Commonwealth Hill
Jumbuck	Coondambo
Yalymboo	Wirra Downs
Outalpa	Bindarra
Boolcoomatta	Plumbago
Melton	Manunda
Morailpa	Hogback
Mt. Pleasant	Laidley
Oakbank	Corraberra Pty. Ltd.
Canegrass	Wartaka
Old Koomooloo	Corunna
Grassville	Nonning
Neathvale	Kokatha
Wirrealpa	Kondoolka
Alpana	Mt. Ive
Burbank	Cooyerdoo
Koonamore	Uripie
Portee	Beltana
Calperum	Mundowdna
Sampsons Well	North Moolooloo
Mugathing	Carnes
Oakden Hills	Glenroy Estate

Oulnina	Aroona
Wiawera	Bimbowrie
Ballara	Outalpa
Mt. Victor	Mt. Beevor
Glanora	Rosebank
Quondong	Burbank
Pine Valley	Myall Creek
Parcoola	Mt. Arden
Baldina	Siam
Kangaroo Well	Martins Well
Yarna	Nantawarrinna
Yardea	Buckland Park
Gilles Downs	Forktree
Illeroo	McDonald Downs
Manunda	Puttapa
Nikalapko	Muloorina
Bungunna	Myrtle Springs
Bulgunna	Wirraminna
Mahandwo	Bibliando
Abminga	Kalabity
Tepco	Weekeroo
Curnamona	Lilydale
Pitcairn	Harrowen
Sturtvale	Glen Lea
Oakvale	Carriererloo
Balah	Corraberra
Woolgangi	Uno
Moonaree	Franklyn
Lake Everard	Narrina
Hiltaba	Willow Springs
Thuriga	Balquihidder
Pandura	Peridinya
Teetulpa	Moralana
Haylands	Mt. Lyndhurst
Chowilla	Witchelena
Gum Creek	Leigh Creek
Paratoo	Depot Springs
Oulnina Park	Mt. Serle
Panaramittee	Umberatana
Manelta	Yankaninna
Ulooloo	Angepena
Baldina	Moolawatana
Sandal Park	Mt. Freeling
Yalpara	Wooltana
Meadow Downs	Balcanoona
McCoys Well	Wertaloona
Old Whydown	Mulga View
The Bluff	Erudina
Belcunda	Billeroo
West Collinsville	Teetulpa
North Bungaree Stud	Tiverton
Bundaleer	Panaramittee
North Bungaree	Hughes Park
Bungaree	Kadlunga
Aberton Park	Martindale
Flagstaff	Gum Creek
Princess Royal	Ulooloo
Koonoona	Capeedee
Mt. Beevor	The Bluff
Balquihidder	Munduney
Nalpa	Willogoche
Brinkley	Anama
Jockwar	Allumbie
Wellington Lodge	Partacoona
Naranga	The Oaks
Sunwood	Lake Torrens
Moonie Hills	Cotabena
Bonhara Downs	Three Sisters
Mount Barlas	Moolooloo
Galbyn	Oratunga

Yalkuri	Gum Creek	St. Brioc	Crotta
Poltalloch	Wilpena	Banff	Minburra
Boothby Downs	Warcowie	Sugarloaf	Mt. Eba
Artimore	Worumba	Ketchowla	Millers Creek
Woonalee	Springfield	Caora	Mt. Vivian
Ingle Downs	Yednule	Tilley Swamp	Bon Bon
Mulboona	Pine Grove	Carlton	North Well
Tauna Downs	Three Creeks	Willalooka	Kokatha
Logan Rock	Willippa	Windarra	Lake Everard
Yulong	Holowiliena	Nepowie	Old Koomooloo
Babbiloor	Nattawarangala	Alaman	Pandurra
Mt. Penny	Bibliando	Nyroca	Uno
Dayspring	Baratta	Narabyn	Siam
Kandaloya	Mt. Victor	Moy Hall	Nonning
Tolmer Rocks	Oak Park	Kilmorey	Kolendo
Emu Springs	Spring Dam	Ridgeley	Mt. Ive
Carilla	East Whydown	Cooranga	Yerdea
Yaccaville	Ashville Park	Brooklyn	Yandtanebie
Cortina	Avon Downs	Amarina	Hiltaba
Hindmarsh Park	Mungala	Karana	Kondoolka
Moreview	Moonmera	Nalla Manna	Yarna
Keilira	Hawick	Fernleigh	Kangaroo Well
Shepherds Hill	Bunn Springs	Egremont	Moonaree
Minnecrow	Balargorang	Ballogie	Thurlga North
Bromley	Kangaringa	Cluain	Paney
Bernarra	Kynoch	Glenora	Gilles Downs
Wirrildee	South Gap	Sturtvale	Buckleboo
Punari	Pernatty	Quondong	Wartaka
The Snuggery	Nacoona	Oakvale	Cooyerdoo
Panuni	Wilkatana	Oakbank	Corrunna
Newry	Yadlamalka	Pine Valley	Katunga
Hunt & Co	Lincoln Gap	Canegrass	Tregalana
Taratap	Lincoln Park	Parcoola	Yudnapinna
Oakbank	Abminga	Koomooloo	Carriewerloo
Landseer Park	Koonamore	Old Koomooloo	Lincoln Gap
Youang	Winninnie	Balah	Koonamore
Blackmore	Rosebank	Redcliffe	Old Whydown
Ashmore	Keyneton	Grassfille	McCoys Well
Tyrone	Tarrawatta	Woolgangi	Paratoo
Warrawee	Baldon	Sampsons Well	Weekeroo
Koorine	Olive Grove	Outalpa	Plumbago
Gillap	Old Brimbago	Wirraminna	Mt. Victor
Konetta	Dunallan	Coondambo	Koonamore
Kareelah	Kongal	Wilgena	Curnamona
Elgin	Senior Park	Carding Well	Bimbowrie
Four Winds	Glengyle	Mulgaathing	Kalabity
Woomera	Kooroon	Commonwealth Hill	Mulyungarie
Nayook/Kingsley	Balargorang	Jumbuck	Mutooroo
Coola	Mungala	Carnes	Pine Creek
Mt. Schanck	Tolcairn	Bulgunniea	Maldorky
Marlex	Inglewood	McDougall Peak	Balquhider
Newstoke	West Nalang	Ingomar	Uripie
Conmurra	Nalang	Mable Creek	Springfield
Barooka	Glenstrae	Mt. Clarence	Warcowie
Comung Park	Wangolina	The Twins	Holowiliena
Didicoolum	Wittalocka	Mattawarangala	Angepena
Ross Plains	Moeville	Willippa	Moolawatana
Childerley Park	Northey Bros.	Three Creeks	Mt. Freeling
Exmoor	Myrtle Grove	Yednule	Wooltana
St. Aubins	P. Royal	Metro	Balcanoona
Binnun	Hill Ridge	Yudnapinna	Umberatana
Redbank	Karinya	Delringa	Yankanana
Mt. Bruis	R. Kersley	Panlatinga	Mt. Serle
Woodleigh	Tarrawatta	Hawick	Wertaloona
Cortina	Glen Devon	Bunn Springs	Mulga View
Bull Island	Hillsley	Kangarinaga	Wirrealpa
Delrae		Balagorang	Martins Well
1978:		Moonmera	Wilpena
Heatherdale	Glenroy Estate	Glengyle	Anama
Boundry Ridge	Wirra Downs	Mungala	Brinkley

Senior Park	Wellington Lodge
Kooroon	Yakluri
Takkarendi	Naranga
Tolcairn	Mount Barless
Waterloo Downs	Bonahra Downs
Dunallan	Galbyn
Manunda	Moonie Hills
Lilydale	Avon Downs
Florina	Tolmer Rocks
Tepeco	Oriental Park
Wiawera	Kamillaroi
Eringa Park	Dayspring
Devonborough Downs	Northey Bros
Panaramittee	Mt. Penny
Netherford	Emu Springs
Ivanhoe	Carilla
Karina	Yaccaville
Arcoona	Mt. Boothby
Andamooka	Ingle Downs
Purple Downs	Woonalee
Roxby Downs	Boothby Downs
Parakylia	Artimore
Oakden Hills	Mulboona
Yalymbo	Helston
Mahanewo	Para Downs
Bungaree	Sunwood
North Bungaree	Koonga
Beltana	The Gap
Warraweena	West Collinsville
Puttapa	North Bungaree Stud
Mundowdna	Munduney
Witchelena	Belcunda
Muloorina	Princess Royal
Mt. Lyndhurst	Aberton Park
Myrtle Springs	Martindale
Depot Springs	Kadlunga
North Moolooloo	North Bungaree
Leigh Creek	Bungaree
Rocky Glen	Old Brimbago
Galbyn	Kongal
Moonie Hills	Kongal Park
Belacre	North Cape
Braeside	Brigalow
Hindmarsh Park	Wisanger Park
Barooka	Calana
Conmurra	Woodlana
Newry	Yerda
Gwingana	Kiala
Jacorah	Berlou
Dankarina	Stunsail Boom
Comung Park	Roo Lagoon
Ross Plains	Lyndhurst
Mt. Freeling	Kent Park
Kil Lel	Witelta
Nalang	Wangara
West Nalang	

Failure to provide:

- (a) Toilet accommodation.
- (b) Floor covering in the kitchen and dining room.
- (c) Cupboards in the kitchen for storage of cooking and eating utensils.
- (d) Flyscreens on doors and windows of sleeping rooms.
- (e) Floor coverings or floor mats in sleeping rooms.
- (f) Coat hooks and towel rails in sleeping rooms.
- (g) Prescribed shower room conditions.
- (h) Prescribed washing facilities:
 - (i) in shearers living quarters
 - (ii) at the shearing shed for the personal ablutions of the shearers.
- (i) A water supply to the meat house.
- (j) Sufficient refrigeration.
- (k) Separate bathing and toilet facilities for female cook.
- (l) Prescribed toilet facilities at the shearing shed.
- (m) Drinking water at the shearing shed.
- (n) A concrete drain from the slaughtering site.
- (o) Hot water in the laundry.

4. One—Mr. K. G. Heinrich, Department of Labour and Industry, Adelaide.

5. Generally the understanding and co-operation between the inspector and owners, managers or agents is very good. Only very occasionally does the inspector encounter discourtesy or lack of co-operation from owners. No record has been kept of these occasions.

6. No.

Mrs. CHATTERTON

709. Mr. CHAPMAN (on notice): Will the Premier correct his Ministerial Statement regarding Mrs. Chatterton in line with Mr. Corigliano's written statement of what he said to that employee per telephone and, if not, did Mr. Corigliano tell an untruth, and is the Premier no longer concerned with the inconsistency between his own statement and that recorded by Mr. Corigliano?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am not aware of a written statement from Mr. Corigliano. However, I do have a telex message from Mr. Michael Thomas, President of the Australian Fishing Industry Council which states, in part:

"A.F.I.C. would like to make it quite clear that we dissociate this Council from personal attacks on members of your staff or members of the Minister's staff."

"CUMMINS"

710. Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. What is the present estimated cost of annual maintenance of the grounds and buildings of "Cummins", Cummins Park?

2. What repairs and renovations to the property have been carried out since acquisition and what is the cost to date?

3. Are any further renovations to be carried out and, if so, to what extent and at what estimated cost?

4. What recommendations has the advisory committee put forward for use of the property?

5. Is a caretaker looking after the property and does he live on the premises?

6. What is the annual cost of the caretaker including wages, etc?

7. What functions have been held at the property since its acquisition?

2. All—where practicable notification has been forwarded in advance by post. Where a notice card has not been sent, notification of intention to carry out an inspection has been given orally on arrival at the property.

3. Two—Outalpa Station (September 1977) and Koonamore Station (July 1978). In each case the owner or manager refused to answer questions when put to them by the Inspector. One was found guilty.

The nature of the breaches were as follows:

Outalpa

Failure to provide a supply of drinking water at the shearing shed for the shearers.

Koonamore (17 Breaches)

8. Would the Government consider an application from voluntary associations directed to specific health problems?

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

1. Estimate of caretaker's wages for 1978-79 is \$8 700. No other estimates are available as only breakdown maintenance is being carried out.

2. 1976-77: general maintenance—\$1 230

1977-78: general maintenance—\$7 942
improvements and additions

1978-79: general maintenance to date—\$1 306.

3. Refer to answer above.

4. The proposals in a report completed by a Government working party are being considered.

5. Yes, a caretaker is looking after the property and lives on the premises.

6. Refer to answer above.

7. A "fete" type of activity for autistic children. Marquees, etc., were erected in the grounds. The building was opened for inspection.

8. Yes, depending on the type of use required.

SEX SHOPS

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

1. How many sex shops are there in the metropolitan area and in the country, respectively?

2. How many complaints have been made against the proprietors of these shops in the past 12 months and what were the outcomes of such complaints?

3. How many book exchanges carry pornography?

4. How many complaints have been made against book exchanges and what were the outcomes of such complaints?

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

1. There are 16 sex shops in the metropolitan area. The Police Department is not aware of any in the country.

2. Eleven complaints have been received by the Vice Squad in the past 12 months. These mainly related to the improper displaying of publications. In respect to seven of the complaints, eight persons have been reported under either the Classification of Publications Act or the Police Offences Act. With regard to the remaining four complaints, the police investigations failed to reveal evidence to support prosecution.

3. Not known. Whenever offences occur which would be subject to prosecution, appropriate action will be taken.

4. Twenty-one complaints have been received in respect to book exchanges and the display of pornographic material. As a result of the 21 complaints, seven persons have been reported for offences detected in these shops. In the remaining cases, police found no evidence that offences were being committed.

MERCURY SCALE COMPANY

715. **Mr. BECKER** (on notice): Has the Minister received a letter dated 17 August 1978 from Mercury Scale Company Proprietary Limited referring to preference and protection for South Australian manufacturers and, if so, when was a reply forwarded to the company or why has no reply been forwarded?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I have received a letter dated 17 August 1978 from the Mercury Scale Company Proprietary Limited and replied to it on 29 September 1978.

THE ROUNDHOUSE

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

1. Have the proprietors of the Roundhouse at Glenelg approached the Government for financial assistance and, if so what kind of assistance and when?

2. Is it the policy of the Government to support such a development proposal?

3. Do the building and proposed plans conform with present Building Act requirements?

4. Are there sufficient motels in Glenelg at present?

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

1. The proprietors of the Roundhouse have approached the Government seeking a Government guarantee to assist in the completion and operation of the structure. Initial contact was made in February 1978.

2. The South Australian Development Corporation is currently evaluating whether in its opinion the assistance sought qualifies for Government Assistance under the Industries Development Act.

3. The building and proposed plans are being scrutinized by the South Australian Development Corporation as part of their evaluation procedure.

4. Motel development in the Glenelg area has occurred at a steadily high rate in recent years without any deterioration in average occupancy characteristics. It is anticipated that the demand for additional motel accommodation in Glenelg will continue to increase in the future.

GUARD DOGS

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

1. Has the Public and Consumer Affairs Department received any complaints in the past 12 months against guard dog training organisations and, if so:

(a) how many;

(b) which organisations are involved;

(c) what was the nature of each complaint; and

(d) what action has been or will be taken to protect consumers?

2. What scale of fees was charged by each organisation against which a complaint was made?

3. Have any refunds been obtained for consumers and, if so, who many and what was the amount of refunds?

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

1. Yes.

(a) Four.

(b) One. Adelaide Obedience Training Centre.

(c) Alleged ill treatment of animal and excess charges for services—(2); alleged ineffective training methods—(1); and alleged breach of contract—(1).

(d) In the complaints involving ill treatment, the consumers were advised to report the incidents to the R.S.P.C.A. The services are not subject to price control; the complaints were discussed with the trader, who did not offer to reduce fees. In view of this refusal consumers were advised that appropriate avenue to pursue further claims is the Small Claims Court. The trader refuted the allegations of ineffective trading methods. In the breach of contract complaint the trader agreed to refund \$250 to the consumer.

2. The firm is understood to have no set scale of fees, but \$350 appears to be the usual fee.

3. Yes, two refunds each of \$250 have been obtained for consumers.

EGG BOARD

718. **Mr. RODDA** (on notice): Is it the intention of the South Australian Egg Board to take over from the Red Comb Association all egg pulping and processing in South Australia on 1 July 1979 and, if so, what are the reasons for such decision and why has the Minister not conducted a poll of producers on this matter?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: It is the intention of the South Australian Egg Board to upgrade its existing facilities and consolidate all functions associated with the pulping, pasteurisation and packaging of processed egg at its Keswick premises as from 1 July 1979. It is not taking over from the Red Comb Co-operative Society all egg pulping and processing, as the board has been responsible for some considerable time for the pasteurisation, packaging and distribution of all egg pulp at its Keswick headquarters. In addition, the McNamee egg pulping machinery used by Red Comb is the property of the South Australian Egg Board. Under the proposal the board will be purchasing more versatile improved equipment to permit the manufacture of a wider range of egg products for sale on the local and export markets.

A poll of producers is not required under the Act, nor has the Minister received any request to conduct a survey of grower opinion. The members of the board have assessed the situation and have supported the proposal on the basis of the long-term financial benefits to the industry and the scope offered by this move in the form of modifying existing procedures to reduce handling costs on eggs to be processed. It was evident from the information available to it that it was financially advantageous to producers to utilise the board's existing facilities, rather than rent additional facilities.

FOOTBALL POOLS

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

1. Has further consideration been given to establishing football pools in South Australia and, if not, why not?

2. Could the proceeds of such pools, if established, be made available to amateur sporting organisations?

3. What is the current estimated amount of money sent out of this State to other football pools?

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

1. The Government has followed carefully the progress of football pools in the eastern States. The broad pattern has been that, after a brief initial period of interest, turnover has declined markedly and then levelled off at a rate somewhat below the peak. The revenue generated by football pools has not been such as to suggest that there is a large untapped demand for this form of gambling and the Government has, therefore, given no further consideration to the establishment of football pools in South Australia.

2. The proceeds of pools, if established, could be used for any purpose, but the practice in South Australia has been for revenue generated by lotteries of this nature to be credited to the Hospitals Fund.

3. The Government knows of no method of deriving a reliable estimate of this figure and sees little value in speculation.

MUSIC BOARD

720. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): Is it proposed that the Education Department assume responsibility for the Australian Music Examination Board in South Australia

and, if so, why, when and what changes, if any, in:

(a) the structure; and

(b) the functions,

of the board are contemplated and why?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: In the past the Australian Music Examination Board in South Australia has been administered by the University of Adelaide. Following a submission from the university, in which it was stated that it was not able to continue with the present arrangements, the matter has been the subject of discussion with people involved in many different areas of music education. This is a very complex matter, and it may be some time before decisions are possible.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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

1. What Public Service positions will be created in the proposed Community Development Department and what is the salary range for each such position?

2. Have any such positions yet been advertised and, if so, which positions have been advertised, when and by what means?

3. Are the manpower budget arrangements previously announced by the Government being observed in the establishment of the department and, if so, what positions in other departments are being left unfilled to make up for the positions in this department?

4. What are the estimated receipts and payments for the department in the financial year 1978-79?

5. What is now estimated as the extra annual cost to the State of the thirteenth Minister?

The Hon. J. C. BANNON: The replies are as follows:

1. Work is still proceeding on administrative arrangements for the establishment of the Community Development Department. A number of public service positions will be created. Details of these positions will be determined subsequently.

2. The position of Director, Community Development Department, was advertised on Saturday 14 October 1978, in the *Advertiser* and the *Australian*.

3. The Community Development Department will be established within the staff ceiling arrangements previously announced. That is, an equivalent number of positions will be left vacant in other departments to enable the creation of new positions in the Community Development Department. However, these arrangements are not on the basis of leaving specific vacancies to make way for specific positions in the new Department.

4. The estimated receipts and payments for the department will not be established until work on the establishment of the department has proceeded further.

5. The cost of establishing the additional Ministry has not been determined at this stage.

LAND AND BUSINESS AGENTS BOARD

724. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): Who are the members of the Land and Business Agents Board, when was each appointed and for what term?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN:

Chairman: D. H. Wilson, B.A., LL.B. (12-1-78), 3 years

Members: Mrs. W. H. Eyre, LL.B (12-1-78), 3 years

Ms. M. Perna (12-1-78), 3 years

T. Bruce (12-1-78), 3 years

RAILWAY CROSSING

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

1. What work has been done, so far on the construction of a new crossing over the railway line at Morphett Road, Oaklands Park, and what has been the cost to date?
2. Of the total money spent to date, how much has been contributed by the Federal Government?
3. What is the estimated total cost and what proportion of this is expected to be contributed by the Federal Government?
4. When is it expected that the work will be finished?

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

1. Service alterations, the deviation and closure of side streets, and some 70 per cent of the Diagonal Road deviation. Cost to 9 October 1978, \$132 000.
2. Individual projects are not specifically funded from State or Federal sources.
3. \$355 000. See 2.
4. Roadworks in January 1979 and traffic signals in February 1979.

MOTOR VEHICLES

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

1. How many public servants are entitled to use Government motor vehicles for private purposes, in which departments are they, and what is the reason in the case of each for this entitlement?
2. How many public servants are entitled, as a rule, to take Government motor vehicles to their homes, in which departments are they and what is the reason in the case of each for this entitlement?

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

1. It is Government policy that public servants are not entitled to use Government motor vehicles for journeys which are entirely of a private nature.
2. Home to office travel by public servants taking motor vehicles home and the reasons therefore would require a degree of research, the extent of which seems disproportionate to the value of the information obtained.

PRAWNS

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

1. Why has there been a delay in prosecution against fishermen who have been apprehended for alleged illegal prawn fishing in Australian waters off Ceduna?
2. Is it still the intention of the department to prosecute and have any documents or papers relating to this matter been lost or misplaced?

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

1. An alleged offence relating to the taking of prawns took place on 3 August 1978 in waters near Ceduna, and the report was forwarded to the Minister on 25 October 1978.
2. The department has recommended prosecution, and no documents or papers relating to this matter have been lost or misplaced.

ELECTRICITY TRUST

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

1. Has the Electricity Trust any plans to complete a ring route on Eyre Peninsula to avoid the problems caused by lightning strikes and other breakdowns which at times put

large sections of Eyre Peninsula off the power?

2. Does the trust intend to keep recently closed power stations in certain parts of South Australia on a standby basis for emergency use?

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

1. No, because over an extended period relatively few breakdowns should occur and the considerable cost of building a "ring route" could not be justified.
2. No.

SOCIAL STUDIES

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

1. What percentage of schools is using the new primary social studies course?
2. What texts, if any, are used in connection with the course?
3. What in-service training courses, if any, are provided for teachers of the course?
4. What provision, if any, is made to ensure that students who do not take either social studies or history at secondary level, receive instruction in the subject of government and politics?

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

1. Currently eight per cent of primary schools are using the new alternative course. In first and second term 1979 this will increase to 12 per cent.
2. There are no prescribed texts. Detailed reference materials are listed for each topic. These materials include books, magazines, brochures, study pictures, slides, filmstrips, video-film and cassettes.
3. (a) The teachers in the first phase of the implementation programme (i.e. in fifty schools) receive an induction programme running for ten consecutive weeks. One day each week the whole staff meets with an advisory teacher to discuss aspects of the course. In addition, teachers at each year level meet with an advisory teacher for three quarters of an hour each week.
(b) During the term following the above programme, advisory teachers provide on-going support, visiting schools once a fortnight. There-after the schools are very much by themselves. (Video-film inservice material is being produced).
4. At the present time, secondary students not doing either history or social studies have no instruction in the subject of government and politics.

PORT KENNY SCHOOL

733. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Will the Minister investigate and carry out the resurfacing of paving at the Port Kenny school as a matter of urgency?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The paving of Port Kenny School is included in the 1978-79 Civil Works Programme. It is expected that tenders will be called for the work in approximately one month.

MOTOR VEHICLES

734. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): What is the policy of the Government with regard to public servants:

- (a) using Government motor vehicles for private purposes; and
- (b) taking Government motor vehicles to their homes?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The replies are as follows: Self-drive motor vehicles are allocated to permanent heads and officers classified at the executive officer 5 level and

above for official use and home to office travel. Circumstances under which other officers may take vehicles home are:

- (i) when official business will be performed out of hours on the evening concerned.
- (ii) when the last "port of call" at the end of the day requires the use of a Government motor vehicle and it is more economical to drive directly home from that "port of call".
- (iii) when the first "port of call" at the beginning of the day requires the use of a Government motor vehicle and it is more economical to drive directly from home to that "port of call".
- (iv) where, in exceptionally special circumstances, the permanent head personally authorises the use of a Government motor vehicle.

It is Government policy that public servants are not entitled to use Government motor vehicles for journeys which are entirely of a private nature.

TREES

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

1. What is the programme for replacing existing cypress trees on the median strip on Anzac Highway?
2. Are the replacement trees already planted, proving successful and, if so:
 - (a) when will the next trees be planted;
 - (b) at what locations; and
 - (c) what types of trees?
3. What types of replacement trees have already been planted?

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

1. Dead or significantly deteriorated trees are replaced as is necessary.
2. Yes.
 - (a) Autumn 1979 subject to completion of a current review of the overall landscaping of the median.
 - (b) As required.
 - (c) See (a).
3. Eucalypts.

TOURISM

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

1. What are the components of tourist advertising and promotion worth \$450 000 in the Estimates of the Tourism, Recreation and Sport Department?
2. Which tourist resorts have received subsidies towards development in the past financial year?
3. What developments have taken place as a result of these subsidies?
4. What increase, if any, in tourists has resulted from these developments?

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

1. Components of the proposed expenditure in 1978-79 of \$450 000 by the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Sport, for tourist advertising and promotion are:

	\$
Media advertising (television, press, radio and magazines)	201 000
Tourist literature	195 000
Window and other displays	52 000
Miscellaneous	2 000

2. and 3. Subsidies were paid during 1977-78 to relevant local government councils for tourist development projects, as follows:

Location	Project
Edithburgh	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Clare	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Mannum	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Crystal Brook	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Port Noarlunga	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Victor Harbor	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Berri	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Kadina	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Coffin Bay	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Tumby Bay	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Wallaroo	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Port Neill	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Peterborough	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Millicent	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Renmark	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Morgan	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Streaky Bay	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Christies Beach	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Melrose	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Kingston S.E.	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Port Broughton	Construction or redevelopment of caravan park
Victor Harbor	Development of picnic area
McLaren Vale	Tourist signposting; information bay
Kadina	Renovation of band rotunda
Loxton	Development of boat ramp
Moonta	Construction of museum exhibit building
Mount Gambier ...	Floodlighting of Blue Lake

4. The provision of Government subsidy assistance under the Tourism Development grants scheme is contingent, *inter alia*, on the recognition that a particular project will contribute towards increased tourist activity in the local area, either in the short or longer term. It is not practicable, however, to estimate the net increase in visitor numbers resulting from each of the above developments.

BUS SERVICE

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

1. Has the State Transport Authority investigated the possibility of providing a cross town bus service for residents of Lockleys to the south and north and to the Target shopping centre at Fulham Gardens and, if not, why not?
2. Will such an investigation be made and a report made available to me and, if not, why not?

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

1. Yes.
2. See 1.

TAXI DRIVERS

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

1. Has the Minister or the Metropolitan Taxi Control Board received complaints from taxi drivers that retractable seat belts are hazardous when having to deal suddenly with unruly passengers in the back seat?
2. What method or systems are being considered to protect taxi drivers from assaults and robberies?
3. How many assaults and robberies of taxi drivers have been reported to the board in each of the past three years?

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

1. No.
2. None.
3. None.

BETHESDA

742. **Mr. ALLISON** (on notice): Will the Minister make available immediate emergency funding to enable the Bethesda Committee to purchase alternative accommodation for homeless non-rehabilitable alcoholics in Mount Gambier?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: No. It is understood that the Bethesda Committee is negotiating with the Commonwealth Government to make alternative arrangements for the people concerned.

SHARK

743. **Mr. ALLISON** (on notice):

1. Is the Minister intending to increase the acceptable mercury content in edible shark sold for human consumption in South Australia and, if so, what will be the new limit?
2. What is the likelihood of negotiations being entered into, and mutual agreement being reached, between South Australia and Victoria to standardise the mercury content in edible shark at a higher level than presently applies in Victoria?

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

1. No. In South Australia the acceptable mercury level in fish is already 1 milligram per kilogram compared to 0.5 milligram per kilogram in other States.
2. Victoria is waiting on a report from the National Health and Medical Research Council following the inquiry of a working group into mercury in fish which was established by the Australian Fisheries Council.

MENTAL HEALTH

744. **Mr. ALLISON** (on notice): What is the authorised procedure—

- (a) for certifying a person to be in need of psychiatric treatment as an involuntary residential patient at a mental health hospital; and
- (b) for authorising the release of such a patient?

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

- (a) Admission to a mental hospital under section 25 of the Mental Health Act requires an order signed by a justice of the peace as well as:

A third schedule (section 25, Mental Health Act)

signed by the J.P. where circumstances are either that the patient:

- is without sufficient means of support
- or was wandering at large
- or was found under circumstances denoting a purpose of committing some offence against the law.

or

A seventh schedule (section 28, Mental Health Act) signed by two justices where circumstances are either that the patient is:

- not under proper care and control
- or is cruelly treated or neglected by the person having or assuming the care or charge of him.

Together with a fourth schedule (Statement of Particulars) also signed by the justice or justices of the peace.

A second schedule (medical certificate) by a medical practitioner who is not a member of the staff of the hospital to which the patient is to be admitted, and who has personally examined the patient within the period of seven clear days immediately preceding admission.

An alternative method of admission is under section 31 (Mental Health Act). This requires a ninth schedule (request for admission) signed by some person. However, the patient, the medical practitioners who sign the certificate or a member of the staff of the hospital to which the patient is to be admitted, are not permitted to sign the request.

A fourth schedule (Statement of Particulars) signed by the person who signed the request. Two second schedules (Medical Certificates), by medical practitioners who are not in partnership, etc., and who are not members of the staff of the hospital to which the patient is to be admitted, and who have personally examined the patient within the period of seven clear days immediately preceding the admission.

In both methods of admission the following are applicable:

Section 31 (b), Mental Health Act, in effect says that no two medical practitioners in partnership, or related to each other, may sign the two second schedules to certify a patient for admission to a mental hospital.

Section 40 (2), Mental Health Act, states that no person shall be received into any institution under any certificate which purports to be founded only upon facts communicated by others.

Section 42 (1), Mental Health Act, says that a medical practitioner cannot sign both the medical certificate and the request for admission.

Section 42 (2) Mental Health Act, states that an official (medical or otherwise) shall not sign an order, request or medical certificate for the admission of a certified patient to the institution to which he/she is appointed.

(b) The release of a patient can be ordered by the Director of Mental Health Services on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the hospital or the written request of the person signing the request for admission.

LOANS

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

1. Has the Treasury investigated the possibility of establishing one authority for raising loans for all semi and local government and statutory authorities instead of each

authority competing on the open market for its requirements?

2. If no investigations have been carried out, will the Treasury examine such a proposal and, if not, why not?

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

At present Treasury arranges borrowings for all statutory authorities, except the Electricity Trust of South Australia. The Trust attends to its own borrowing requirements in close liaison with the Treasury. Thus, whilst a number of individual authorities are borrowers, there is a single liaison point.

Except for a few Local Government Authorities, amounts borrowed by Councils are relatively small. Councils use various banks for their day to day business and many find it possible and convenient to arrange their borrowings with their own bankers.

ADVERTISING COMPLAINTS

747. **Mr. BECKER** (on notice): Has the Public and Consumer Affairs Department received any complaints concerning advertisements in the press by Franklin Mint Proprietary Limited of 492 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, in particular concerning offers of coins and postage stamp first day covers and, if so:

- (a) how many;
- (b) what was the nature of the complaints; and
- (c) what action was taken by the department?

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

(a) 7 (only one of which related to offers of coins and postage stamp first day covers).

(b) and (c)

Nature of complaint	Result of investigation
Non-delivery commemorative stamp covers within specified time.	Advertisement stated delivery as 10 to 14 weeks and not 10-14 days as misread by consumer. No further contact from consumer.
Error in account sent by company.	Matter clarified following contact with the company.
Consumer claimed pendants supplied which she had not ordered.	Company provided proof of order, but agreed to credit the account following return of goods.
Non-delivery of silver teaspoons ordered and paid for.	Delay due to shipping hold-up. Consumer prepared to wait until goods available.
Non-delivery of flower plates ordered and paid for.	Subsequent advice received from consumer that the goods received.
Non-delivery of portion of order of flower plates ordered and paid for.	Following discussion with the company, advice received that goods delivered.
Error in account sent by company.	Following discussion with company, account was credited by \$20.00.

CYCLE TRACK

748. **Mr. BECKER** (on notice): Has consideration been given to establishing a cycle track on Anzac Highway by marking the road and creating a reserved lane one metre wide, either from the curb or median strip, and, if not, will the Government consider the suggestion?

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

Yes. However, the provision of cycle tracks on major arterial roads is, in the view of the Highways Department, undesirable from a safety point of view.

EDUCATION PROJECTS

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

1. Have all projects outlined in the Loan Estimates for 1977-78 been commenced and completed and, if not, why not?

2. Will all projects be commenced or completed this financial year?

3. Were any projects cancelled or deferred and, if so, which ones and what was the estimated cost of these proposals?

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

1. All projects listed in the Loan Estimates for 1977-78 have been commenced or completed. Partly because of the length of time required to carry out documentation and to undertake the actual building work, and partly because of the need to programme the work in accordance with the cash flow, obviously many of the projects were not scheduled for completion in 1977-78.

2. All of the above projects will be completed in the 1978-79 financial year, except for Christies Beach Special School which will be available in the latter part of 1979.

3. None of the projects listed has been cancelled or deferred.

HOSPITALS

750. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice): What are the results of the negotiations between the Hospitals Department and medical staff concerning the rights of private practice particularly in regard to the review of conditions, the establishment of controls and the charging for the use of hospital facilities?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Negotiations have been taken over by the South Australian Health Commission and are still continuing.

HEALTH INDUSTRIAL SERVICES

753. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice): What corrective action has been taken by the Committee of Management of the Health Industrial Services Division concerning the deficiencies disclosed by audit referred to the committee on 13 July 1978?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Answers to the questions raised by the Auditor-General in his letter of 13 July 1978, have been prepared and discussed with representatives of his department and the situation and the action necessary is:

- (1) Where agreement has been reached on the action required, the amended procedures are being implemented as quickly as possible.
- (2) In other cases the proposed changes involve the agreement of other Government departments, e.g. the Treasury, and discussions with these other departments will be commenced shortly.
- (3) The Management of the Frozen Food Services has commenced a complete review on those questions relating to stock and financial controls and as soon as amended procedures have been determined they will be implemented.

HEALTH COMMISSION

754. Mr. WILSON (on notice):

1. What individual salary and expenses were paid to the three permanent members of the South Australian Health Commission for the year ended 30 June 1978?

2. What payments and expenses were paid to each of the five part-time members of the South Australian Health Commission for the year ended 30 June 1978?

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

	Salary \$	Expenses \$
Dr. B. J. Shea—		
Chairman	35 359.03	836.30*
	+ \$2 000 allowance	
Mr. J. M. Blandford—		
Commissioner	25 327.85	311.40*
Dr. K. J. Wilson—		
Commissioner	30 686.94	344.45*
Mr. R. D. Barnes—		
Part-time Commissioner .	Nil	Nil
Mr. H. J. Beauchamp—		
Part-time Commissioner .	3 750.00	1 265.47**
Rev. V. H. Harrison—		
Part-time Commissioner .	3 750.00	Nil
Ms. P. J. Spry		
Part-time Commissioner .	3 750.00	Nil
Dr. A. J. Watson—		
Part-time Commissioner .	3 750.00	92.93**

*Reimbursement of travelling expenses, claims and telephone rental.

**Reimbursement for motor mileage claims.

HOSPITAL FUND

755. Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. When are statutory contributions paid into the Hospital Fund?

2. Why is no interest paid on funds in the account?

3. Who is employed to administer the fund and how much time is involved on an annual basis?

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

1. Statutory contributions are paid into the Hospitals Fund progressively throughout the year.

2. It is not the Government's policy to pay interest on accounts which are funded by moneys due to the Government. Interest earned on the general balances (of which the balance in the Hospitals Fund forms part) is included in the Annual Budget papers as a Revenue Receipt and is used to fund various programmes as disclosed in the Estimates of Expenditure.

3. The fund is administered on my behalf by the Treasury Department. Various officers contribute to its

operation as part of their normal duties and the additional effort required would amount to no more than a few hours each year.

ALCOHOL SALES

756. Mr. BECKER (on notice):

1. How many licensed persons or proprietors or managers have been apprehended for selling alcohol after hours in each of the past three years?

2. How many persons were convicted?

3. What is the reason for the difference, if any?

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

1. Year	No. Apprehended/ Prosecuted
1974-75	9
1975-76	6
1976-77	13
(1977-78 figures are not currently available)	
2. Year	No. Convicted
1974-75	9
1975-76	4
1976-77	11

3. The reason for the difference between the number of persons apprehended and the number of persons convicted cannot be determined as specific prosecution reports cannot be isolated without first knowing the identity of the individual concerned. For the same reason it is not possible to identify whether the persons prosecuted were proprietors or managers.

LOTTERIES

758. Mr. BECKER (on notice): Will the Government consider amending the Lottery and Gaming Act to make it mandatory for syndicate names of major prize winners of lotteries to be published so that syndicate members are protected?

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: No.

JUDICIARY

759. Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): Has the Attorney-General seen the advertisement on page 53 of the *Sunday Mail* of 15 October headed "Wake up Australia" and reading in part, "Do you realise that your judges and magistrates no longer care about justice and the protection of individual rights", and what action, if any, does the Government propose to take arising out of this advertisement?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: The replies are as follows: I have seen the advertisement headed "Wake up Australia" that appeared in the *Sunday Mail* on 15 October last. The contents of the advertisement were in my view so ridiculous as to make any comment or action quite unnecessary.

PHILIPS BUILDING

761. Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Has the Education Department gone into occupation of two floors in the Philips Building in Flinders Street and, if so:

- (a) when;
- (b) why; and

(c) had not the walls, quite soon before occupation, been painted green and were they not immediately repainted white?

2. If the walls were repainted, why, at what cost and at whose expense?

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

1. (a) August/September school holidays of this year.

(b) To locate under the one roof the activities of the Educational Technology Centre then situated in three separate locations over Adelaide.

(c) Some of the walls were painted green prior to occupation but this was done by the building's owner before a lease contract had been signed.

2. (a) The walls were repainted as it was considered not suitable:

(i) for the interior design adopted and

(ii) for darkroom purposes where the walls had to be white.

(b) \$2 420.

(c) The State Government.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS

762. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): Does the Commissioner of Highways occupy accommodation in the Highways Department building at Walkerville and, if so, how many rooms, on what floor and has this area recently been refurnished and when, why and at what total cost?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The Commissioner of Highways occupies one office in the South-east wing of the 8th Floor, Walkerville Building, which also accommodates all executive officers of the Department. The office layout and furnishings were essentially as provided when the building was constructed some 14 years ago.

Organisational changes over the years required a rearrangement of office space in the south-east wing and the opportunity was taken to update office furniture and fittings. The work was carried out in mid 1978 and is estimated to cost \$90 000.

RAILWAY YARDS

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

1. When will action be taken to clean up the railway yards near the Keswick Bridge?

2. Can a method be used to permanently remove weeds and rubbish from this area?

3. Is there a general programme of tidying up the areas surrounding railway lines in the city?

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

1. and 2. The railway yards near the Keswick Bridge are owned and controlled by the Australian National Railways Commission.

3. The railway lines of the State Transport Authority are poisoned annually to minimise weed growth. Negotiations are in hand with several councils to cooperate on the establishment of landscaped areas on railway land.

WEST BEACH ROAD

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

1. Has the deviation road between Military Road and Tapley Hill Road, West Beach, adjacent to Patawalonga been declared a permanent road and, if so, what is the name given to the road?

2. If the road has not been declared and named when will appropriate action be taken?

3. What has been the delay in naming the road?

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

1. No.

2. and 3. If the land were vested as public road it would become the responsibility of the West Torrens Council which is not in favour of this action. Accordingly, arrangements are in hand to dedicate the land as a reserve under the care and control of the Commissioner of Highways. The road name is not required as no property has access from the land.

ABORIGINAL BAIL FUND

765. **Mr. BECKER** (on notice): Is there an Aboriginal bail fund and, if so:

(a) what is the amount in the fund;

(b) how many persons have been assisted;

(c) how often is the fund replenished;

(d) what happens if beneficiaries abscond; and

(e) how much has been paid out because of absconders in the past 12 months and, if there is no fund, why not?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Yes. The Aboriginal Bail Fund was established in 1972 by the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement and is controlled by that body.

It is suggested that the honourable member contact the organisation for further information.

COAST PROTECTION BOARD

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

1. Has the Coast Protection Board taken over control and management of the sand dunes at West Beach and, if so—

(a) what improvements have been undertaken during the past two years;

(b) are any bitumen roads to the Sea Rescue Squadron and Holdfast Sailing Club proposed and, if not, why not and, if so, when and what is the estimated total cost?

2. Are any toilet facilities proposed?

3. Is the kiosk leased and, if not, why not?

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

1. Partly. The West Beach Trust continues to have control and management under the West Beach Trust Recreation Reserve Act, 1954-1974. By agreement with the trust, the Coast Protection Board has partial control, for dune stabilisation purposes, for a three-year period, until November 1979.

(a) Sand stabilisation by planting salt tolerance vegetation assisted by an effluent water reticulation system recently installed, sand drift fencing and pedestrian control.

(b) A financial grant of 50 per cent of the cost of up to \$7 500 was approved earlier this year to the West Beach Trust for the purpose of investigating and designing a better form of access to the public facilities in the vicinity of the Sea Rescue Squadron and the Holdfast Bay Sailing Club.

2. Toilet facilities are not under the control of the Coast Protection Board.

3. Kiosk facilities are not under the control of the Coast Protection Board.

LOBETHAL PRIMARY SCHOOL

768. **Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice): What are the details of the rebuilding programme at Lobethal Primary School, including the cost and the time-table for completion of the work?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The rebuilding programme at Lobethal Primary School, at an estimated cost of \$430 000, provides for—

1. Upgrading of the existing facilities including the provision of administration areas, bookroom library resource and withdrawal room.

2. Construction of a new building to accommodate four teaching areas with associated teachers' preparation and wet areas and two outdoor teaching areas.

A contract for the project was let on 18.8.78 and work is presently proceeding to programme with estimated completion in June, 1979.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

769. **Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice): Which buildings listed in the Loans Estimates, 1978-79 are being constructed, or will be constructed, by the Public Buildings Department's own labour force?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: A combination of Public Buildings Department day labour and trade contracts will be used in the construction of the attached list of buildings from the Loan Estimates 1978-79.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT**LOAN ESTIMATES 1978-79****PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN OR TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY P.B.D. CONSTRUCTION DIVISION HOSPITAL BUILDINGS**

Royal Adelaide Hospital—Conversion of Kitchen and Pantries
 Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science—
 Gilles Plains Station—Laboratory
 Port Augusta—Laboratory Facilities
 Glenside Hospital—Administration Building—Upgrading
 Hillcrest Hospital—Frozen Food Facilities
 Wallaroo Hospital—Geriatric Rehabilitation Centre
 Windana Geriatric Centre

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

New Primary and Junior Primary Schools
 Blair Park South
 Kidman Park Junior
 Morphett Vale South
 Morphett Vale West
 Munno Para (Smithfield North)
 The Heights (Pedare)
 Major Additions and Upgrading—Primary and Junior Primary Schools
 Banksia Park
 Banksia Park Junior
 Camden
 Croydon Junior
 East Marden
 Flagstaff Hill
 Highbury
 Kapunda
 Minlaton
 Mitchell Park
 Moorook

Nailsworth
 Parkside
 Solomontown
 Two Wells
 Victor Harbor
 Area Schools—New
 Ceduna
 Area Schools—Major Additions and Upgrading
 Karoonda
 Kingscote
 Meningie
 High Schools—Major Additions and Upgrading
 Enfield
 Elizabeth West
 Renmark
 Riverton
 Salisbury North
 Strathalbyn

OTHER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries—
 Churchill Road Depot
 Northfield Research Centre
 Department for Community Welfare—
 Magill Home
 Marion Welfare Centre
 Department of Correctional Services—Upgrading Mt. Gambier Gaol
 Law Department—
 Adelaide Magistrates Court
 Sturt Street Court
 Parliament House—Upgrading
 S.A. Health Commission—1978/79 Dental Health Programme
 Police Department—Clare Police Station

LEIGH CREEK

771. **Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice): What are the details of the expenditure of \$10 600 000 for mining machinery at Leigh Creek coalfield, outlined in the Loan Estimates, 1978-79?

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

	\$
Six 50 tonne coal haulage trucks	1 790 000
One 300 hp rubber tyred dozer	170 000
Four front end loaders for overburden removal with approximately 11.5 cu. metre buckets	2 200 000
Seven 155 tonne overburden haulage trucks	4 900 000
Ancillary equipment including a scraper, grader, two dozers, water truck and drilling rig	1 540 000
	\$10 600 000

ONKAPARINGA RIVER

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

1. What are the reasons for the extremely high levels of lead (50-160 ppm) found in the sediments of the Onkaparinga River?

2. What is the concentration of lead and mercury, respectively, in the waters of the Onkaparinga estuary?

3. Why does the Minister consider that it is unlikely that fish feeding in the Onkaparinga estuary would contain

high levels of lead or mercury?

4. Have the lead and mercury levels in fish caught in the Onkaparinga estuary been assessed and, if not, why not?

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

1. The lead levels quoted (50-160 ppm) by the honourable member apply to sediments of the Onkaparinga estuary and not other sections of the river. The levels are higher than normal background concentration but are not regarded as "extremely high". The elevated levels are largely attributed to contamination arising from the combustion of lead additives in petrol. Run-off from treated agricultural land may be a minor contributing factor.

2. The Department for the Environment has not conducted any studies on lead or mercury in the waters of the Onkaparinga estuary. However, as stated in the answer to Question on Notice No. 114, studies have been conducted on the sediments in the estuary of the river.

3. The 18 species of fish known to feed in the Onkaparinga estuary are small fish, short lived, are not predators and are therefore unlikely to accumulate heavy metals in their flesh.

4. No. Refer to 3 above.

The fish species of greatest concern from the point of view of human consumption are those long-lived fish high in the food chain, such as shark and tuna.

ABORIGINAL RELICS

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

1. Have any requests been made by the Aboriginal and Historic Relics Advisory Board to have the Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation Act amended to allow representation on the board of Aborigines?

2. Have any actions been taken by the Government to implement such a request and, if so, what are they and, if not, why not?

3. Have any submissions been made by the board to have the Act amended to offer more realistic safeguards for the preservation of Aboriginal sites and, if so, what steps have the Government taken to carry this out?

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

1. Yes.

2. No. This request was included as part of the general recommendations to amend the Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation Act. The recommendations are at present being studied by officers of the Department for the Environment.

3. Yes. These submissions were also included as part of the general recommendations to amend the Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation Act.

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

1. How many permanent staff are employed with the Aboriginal and Historic Relics Unit of the Environment Department?

2. How is this unit funded?

3. Have any applications for providing funds been received by the department from that unit and, if so, what progress has been made to date?

4. Has any delay been experienced in the processing of these applications and, if so, why?

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

1. Five.

2. From allocations by the State and Federal Governments.

3. The relics unit is a part of the Department for the Environment and it is proposed to detail matters of internal departmental administration.

4. Vide 3.

COMMUNITY MEDIA ASSOCIATION

776. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): From what sources is the Community Media Association Incorporated funded, and how much financial assistance was provided by the Government during 1977-78?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The Community Media Association Incorporated was funded as follows during the year 1977-78:

State Government—	\$	\$
Premier's Department	19 500	
Department for Community Welfare	38 663	
State Unemployment Relief Scheme	3 484	61 647
Commonwealth Government		8 583
Income derived from services to clients		26 604
Total		\$96 834

FIREARMS ACT

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

1. When is it anticipated that the new Firearms Act will be proclaimed?

2. When will the new regulations dealing with firearms be completed and from when will they operate?

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

1. October-November 1979.

2. Drafting of the regulations should be completed in December, although some of the schedules will be dependent on proposals put forward by the consultants currently handling the implementation of the system on a computer. They will be proclaimed when the Firearms Act, 1977, comes into force. (See 1).

ARKAROOOLA

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

1. Is it the intention of the Government to acquire the Arkaroola area for a national or conservation park and, if so, what surrounding pastoral properties would be included?

2. Have discussions taken place with any of the pastoral lessees and what reasons have been given for acquiring any such areas?

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

1. No.

2. Yes. Discussions have taken place over a number of years but there is no intention of purchasing any leases at this stage.

ENERGY

779. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Is the Government concerned that a member of the State Energy Advisory Committee, Mr. R. C. Sprigg, has expressed concern that South Australia is not taking advantage of becoming the atomic State of Australia and, if so, what action is the Government taking to make sure that South Australia does not lag behind in this important field?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The honourable member is well aware of Government policy on this matter.

However, even if uranium were exported in the future, it is highly doubtful whether a nuclear power plant would be required in South Australia, or for that matter, Australia.

SEAFORTH COMPLEX

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

1. When is it expected that work will commence on the modification of the shower area at the Seaforth/Brighton Community complex to provide physiotherapy, occupational therapy, chiropody and hairdressing services as outlined in the reply to my question of 15 March 1978?

2. Is the Public Buildings Department to carry out this work as originally planned and, if not, is it to be undertaken by private contractors?

3. What will be the anticipated completion date?

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

1. Tenders for the work close on 3 November 1978. Work is expected to commence in December 1978.

2. The work is to be undertaken by private contractors.

3. March 1979.

SPEECH THERAPISTS

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

1. On what terms are speech therapists being made available to various regions?

2. What investigations have been carried out to determine the need for their appointment to such regions?

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

1. There is a planned programme for the regionalisation of speech therapy services. The four metropolitan regions will have two or more therapists by mid-1979. It is also intended to appoint two therapists to the northern region which has the greatest number of students outside the metropolitan area and one to the South East region which has the next largest in terms of student numbers. It may also be possible to appoint one therapist to the Riverland, depending on the number available for appointment.

In the short term the Yorke and lower north regions can be served from the central northern and central eastern regions, respectively. All country regions will, however, have at least one therapist by mid-1980 or by mid-1981 at the latest. Factors beyond the control of the Education Department such as resignations and the extent to which scholarship holders take up offers of appointment make absolutely accurate predictions difficult.

2. Referrals have been received from schools in all regions and visits by speech therapists have been made to all country regions. Not all referrals have been seen by a speech therapist nor does each referral represent equal need for service. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to expect a distribution of speech and language problems throughout the community. Furthermore, each region covers a range of social circumstances. As a result, the best basis for the distribution of staff would appear to be student population and it is this criterion which has been utilised, with some weight being given to distance to be travelled (e.g. northern country region).

WEST BEACH CLUB

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

1. What was the outcome of investigations carried out by the Coast Protection Board as to the condition of the West Beach Surf Life Saving Club premises?

2. When were the western corners of the building

underpinned, and is it now necessary to underpin the centre of the building on the western side and, if so, why?

3. What degree of sag is evident at the centre of the western end of the building?

4. What is the estimated cost of current repairs to the building?

5. What approaches have been made to the board concerning repairs to the building and:

(a) by whom;

(b) when; and

(c) what has been the outcome of these representations?

6. What action is the Coast Protection Board recommending concerning the safety and protection of the building?

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

1. No official investigation has been carried out by the Department for the Environment into the condition of the West Beach Surf Lifesaving Club premises.

2., 3., 4., 5. and 6. Vide 1.

TYPEWRITERS

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

1. How many additional positions of:

(a) typist;

(b) clerical typist; or

(c) similar classification requiring the use of a typewriter, were created and filled in the Public Service in each of the financial years 1975-76 to 1977-78, respectively?

2. Were each of the employees in these positions allocated a typewriter?

3. What is the cost of service contracts on typewriters for the current financial year and each of the preceding financial years to 1975-76?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The titles "typist" and "clerical typist" are no longer current within the Public Service. At base grade levels, the designations "office assistant" and "clerk" have been adopted but, since both categories are used on a variety of office related tasks, sometimes involving the use of a typewriter but not always so, it is unfortunately no simple task to provide the information sought in parts 1 and 2 of the question. To do so would necessitate a survey of numerous positions in each of the Government departments.

In respect of part 3, since there is no single service contract covering Government typewriters, each department is responsible for making its own arrangements. Accordingly, to answer the question would necessitate surveying each department not only in relation to their head office but to each and every out-station where typewriters exist. Such a survey would require considerable expenditure of time and resources.

JUVENILE OFFENCES

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

1. What is the definition of offences that fall into the categories of serious, most serious and other than most serious, traffic offences as reported in the seventh annual report on the Administration of the Juvenile Courts Act?

2. What are the statistics of the traffic offences by juveniles in each of those categories, respectively?

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

1. In the Seventh Annual Report on the Administration of the Juvenile Courts Act, Judge Newman has used the terms "most serious" and "serious" in referring to the

same group of driving and traffic offences. Likewise, the terms "other than most serious" and "minor" have been used synonymously.

Serious traffic offences comprise:

- Cause bodily harm by dangerous driving.
- Fail to stop after an accident in which a person is killed or injured.
- Drive in a manner dangerous.
- Drive whilst disqualified from holding a licence.
- Less serious offences committed in association with a more serious offence, traffic or otherwise.
- Serious offences not included under this heading include illegal use of vehicles (classified as vehicle theft), cause death by negligent driving (classified as homicide) and offences against section 47 of the Road Traffic Act (classified as liquor offences).

Minor traffic offences:

- Includes all other offences under the Road Traffic Act and the Motor Vehicles Act; also parking offences.
- 2. Serious traffic offences 1977-78 873
- Minor traffic offences 1977-78 7 232

The division of offences between serious and minor is in accordance with a direction given by Judge Marshall when he was Senior Judge in the Adelaide Juvenile Court.

PORT WAKEFIELD ROAD

795. **Mr. RUSSACK** (on notice):

1. When will work commence on the Virginia-Two Wells by-pass on the Port Wakefield Road?
2. When is it anticipated the work on the by-pass will be completed?

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

1. 1979-80, subject to the availability of resources.
2. 1981-82.

DAILY PAID EMPLOYEES

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

1. What, if any, arrangements exist for the transfer of daily paid employees within the various Government departments and what are the details?
2. Has any consideration been given to a wide circulation of transfer opportunities by a notice similar to the Public Service Board Weekly Notice which advises of staff appointments and, if not, will consideration be given to such a document and the results of that consideration be advised to the House?

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

1. None.
2. Yes.

RECREATION

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

1. What areas of land in the hundreds of Munno Para and Mudla Wirra are owned by the Government for recreation or national parks and what is the identity of these areas by section numbers?
2. What stage of development has been reached in each identifiable project and what are the short-, medium-, and long-term plans for development?
3. Is any area in any of these developments likely to be available for lease or other mutually acceptable arrangements for individual sports or recreational groups and, if so, what are the details?
4. Have facilities been made available anywhere in the State for equestrian groups to have access to a parcel of land on a frequent or permanent basis and, if so, what are the details?

5. Which officer within the department should be approached by an interested organisation to discuss the likelihood of a mutually satisfactory tenancy arrangement?

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

1. The Environment Department does not hold any areas of land in the hundreds of Munno Para and Mudla Wirra.
2. and 3. Vide 1.
4. The Hahndorf Pony Club has a lease over a portion of Shepherd's Hill recreation park. Horse riding is also permitted in Belair, Para Wirra and Sturt Gorge recreation parks.
5. Contact should be made with the director of the National Parks and Wildlife Division of the Department for the Environment when seeking access to land dedicated under the National Parks and Wildlife Act, on a lease arrangement.

SPORTS COMPLEXES

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

1. What commitment has the Government made to the Clare District Council or other associated organisation for the purpose of constructing a sports and recreation complex at Clare and what are the details?
2. What are the constraints, if any, on this project and similar projects elsewhere in South Australia?
3. What are the Government's current commitments for sports and recreation complexes and where are they and what provisional commitments have been made for the next three years?

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

1. The Government will commit a maximum of \$250 000 towards the cost of an indoor recreation centre to be developed at the Clare Oval Reserve during the 1979-80 financial year.
2. Major projects developed with financial assistance from the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Sport are expected to satisfy the following conditions:
 - (a) Plans of the project must be approved by the Minister.
 - (b) The management structure must be acceptable to the Minister.
 - (c) The grant does not exceed 50 per cent of the total estimated cost of the project as at the time of approval.
 - (d) All major developments must conform to the environmental standards set down by the Environment Department.
 - (e) The need for the centre should be established by survey or other means agreed to by the department.
 - (f) The site selected for a major indoor recreation centre must fit in with an overall plan for placement of such centres as established by the department.
3. (a) Government's current commitments for sports and recreation complexes:

	Total Est. cost.	State 1977-78	Govt. contribution 1978-79	1979-80
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ingle Farm Community Recreation Centre (opening November 1978)	900 000	100 000	500 000	—
Marion Community Recreation Centre (opening November 1978)	430 000	130 000	—	—

	Total State Govt. contribution			
	Est. cost. 1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mount Barker Community Recreation Centre (tenders being called)	450 000	—	200 000	—
(b) Future, provisional commitments:				
Clare Community Recreation Centre (planning stage) . .	500 000	—	—	250 000

At this time, there are no commitments for expenditure in 1980-81.

MUSIC BRANCH

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

1. What is the policy of the Music Branch of the Education Department with regard to instruction in the playing of musical instruments of students at schools who are also having private tuition?

2. What are the reasons for such policy?

3. Is that policy to be altered and, if not, why not?

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

1. It is the stated policy of the Music Branch not to provide instrumental tuition to a student at school where that student receives private tuition. This policy refers to the teaching of instrumental technique in a weekly, scheduled lesson given by a Music Branch instrumental teacher and does not exclude instrumental students who learn privately from participating in school ensembles and other instrumental groups which operate under the aegis of the Music Branch.

2. This policy has been adopted for two reasons. First, it is considered highly undesirable for a student to be learning the same instrument from two teachers concurrently. It is fair to say that every instrumental teacher has developed an individual approach to the teaching of his instrument. In some cases, view points are diametrically opposed, even on matters of basic technique. To expose a student to two different views at the same time can result only in confusion and is detrimental to the musical development of the student. Moreover, such a situation must undermine the authority of one or both of the teachers concerned.

Secondly, because of the increasing demand from schools for instrumental instruction, the Music Branch is unable to meet all requests at this stage. Every effort is made to accommodate the greatest number of students within the instrumental teaching programme, without jeopardising the quality of instruction, given the limitation of staff resources. The inclusion of students who are receiving private tuition can, in general, only be done by excluding others who are receiving no tuition at all.

3. This policy is based on educational and economic reasoning. It has been carefully considered, and I see no good reason for it to be altered.

COROMANDEL VALLEY DAM

800. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): Will the Government now reverse its decision to have filled in the dam originally constructed by Mr. Frank Smith and on the land of the Coromandel Valley Primary School and, if not, why not?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: No, for the reasons outlined in my letter of 25 October 1978 to the honourable member.

HEALTH COMMISSION

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

1. How many senior administrative positions have been created in the South Australian Health Commission and:

(a) what are they;

(b) in which department of the commission is each; and

(c) what is the salary applicable to each?

2. Is it proposed to create any more senior administrative positions in the commission and, if so, what are they and what is the salary proposed for each?

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

1. 40. Of this 40, 18 have been filled by officers from the Hospitals Department and former Public Health Department, three from other Government departments, and four from external sources. Six positions are currently being advertised and nine positions have been frozen in light of the current financial and manpower constraints.

	Salary
	\$
Commission Support Staff—	
Director of Special Projects	28 942
Planning Department—	
Assistant Commissioner	28 942
Policy Analyst	24 591
Divisional Director—Projects	24 784-31 601
Senior Administrative Officer	15 771-17 136
A.D.P. Controller	20 365-20 984
Architect	23 461
Projects Officer	18 813
Projects Officer	20 365-20 984
Senior Medical Officer	23 735-26 881
Divisional Director—Policy and Evaluation	33 174 (if medically qualified) 26 766 (non-medical)
Divisional Director—Information Services	33 174 (if medically qualified) 26 766 (non-medical)
Senior Statistical Officer	20 365-20 984
Statistician	17 447-18 068
Epidemiologist	33 174
Health Economist	20 365-20 984
Labour Economist	20 365-20 984
Project Officer	23 735-26 881 (if medically qualified) 20 365-20 984 (non-medical)
Policy Analyst (two positions)	17 447-18 068
Senior Evaluation Officer	18 502-19 806
Administration and Finance Department—	
Assistant Commissioner	28 942
Publicity and Promotions Officer	15 344-15 888
Administrative Secretary	17 447-18 068
Senior Administrative Officer—Policy Monitoring	18 502-19 806
Divisional Director—Finance	26 766
Divisional Director—Administrative and Personnel Services	24 591
Divisional Director—Management and Technical Advisory Services	24 591
Senior Administrative Officer—Management Services	18 502-19 806

	Salary
	\$
Senior Administrative Officer—Equipment and Technical Advisory	18 502-19 806
Senior Administrative Officer—Personnel	18 502-19 806
Senior Finance Officer—Budgets	18 502-19 806
Senior Finance Officer—Accounting	17 447-18 068
Manager—A.D.P. Services	18 068-19 123
Health Services Department—	
Assistant Commissioner	36 272
Health Services Co-ordinator—Environment and Occupational Health	35 272
Health Services Co-ordinator	35 272
Health Services Co-ordinator	35 272
Senior Administrative Officer	24 591
Health Services Co-ordinator—Mental Health	35 272
2. No.	

MULTI-MEDIA CENTRES

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

1. How many community colleges and colleges of further education have a multi-media centre and which are they?
2. What are the purposes and functions of a multi-media centre in such colleges?
3. What was the cost of setting up each?
4. To what extent is each such multi-media centre being used?

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

1. The department has only one educational multi-media centre. It is used as a central production facility and is located at the Kilkenny Branch of Regency Park Community College (formerly the Kilkenny College of Further Education).
2. The principal aims of the multi-media centre are:
 - (a) to produce and distribute video, and audio tapes and slide/tape sets for use in teaching/learning programmes in colleges of further education. These materials are also used by other educational institutions, including the Education Department. The video tapes are marketed through the South Australian Film Corporation.
 - (b) to provide advice to colleges of further education and others on production techniques and non-print software acquisition and utilisation.
 - (c) to initiate, develop and teach courses, workshops, and seminars on media production and utilisation.
3. The multi-media centre was established in 1972. The resources from broadcaster technician training, which had been acquired over a number of years, were transferred to the multi-media centre. From 1972 to 1978, the resources of the multi-media centre have gradually increased in response to user needs. Given the above evolution, it is not possible within the time available to calculate an accurate cost of establishment. However, it is estimated that the equipment establishment cost could be in the order of \$600 000 to \$800 000.
4. The facilities of the educational multi-media centre are fully utilised for production and teaching purposes. During 1977, it produced about 160 programmes, used for educational and training purposes.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

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

1. What prospects, if any, are there now of an international hotel being built in Victoria Square?
2. What action, if any, is the Government taking at present to have such a hotel built?

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

1. The prospects are encouraging.
2. A feasibility study prepared for the Government by a consortium headed by the firm Llewelyn, Davies, Kinhill is being examined by an independent expert in the field of hotel financing from the accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse and Company.

ABORIGINAL YOUTH

807. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice): Is there to be a national conference concerning Aboriginal youth crime and the setting up of rehabilitative and preventive organisations such as youth support units and, if so, when, where is it to be held and who is to attend?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: At a meeting of welfare administrators from the various States and Territories to be held in Canberra on 16 November 1978 various proposals relating to the problem of Aboriginal youth crime will be discussed. As far as it is known, no other national conference concerning this matter is planned. The Director-General of Community Welfare, Mr. I. S. Cox, will be attending.

ELECTRICITY TRUST

In reply to **Mr. WOTTON** (11 October, Appropriation Bill).

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Budget line "Contribution to the Electricity Trust of South Australia for subsidies in country areas" relates to subsidies paid under the Electricity (Country Areas) Subsidy Act 1962-65 to country electricity undertakings such as those operating by councils on the West Coast to enable them to charge their consumers tariffs within about 10 per cent of Electricity Trust rates.

The decrease in this line for 1978-79 is mainly due to the fact that with the extension of the Electricity Trust transmission system to Ceduna with the aid of a \$3 000 000 grant from the Government, district councils at Streaky Bay and Ceduna now take supply for the electricity undertakings in bulk from the Trust and no longer operate their own local diesel power stations. This has enabled some significant savings in operating costs, particularly in fuel to be achieved and consequently a reduction in the amounts of subsidy required for these undertakings.

Although it was originally estimated that the total amount of subsidy required for 1978-79 would be reduced because of the effect of the West Coast undertakings, it now seems likely that it will in fact, be higher than last year because of the effect of Coober Pedy.

Producers along the Murray River would be consumers of the Electricity Trust and pay normal Electricity Trust tariffs which are still among the lowest in Australia. The trust has no proposals for subsidising these tariffs beyond the extent to which they would already be subsidised at present by virtue of the fact that they are the same as those applying in the metropolitan area.

ECOLOGY

In reply to **Mr. BLACKER** (10 October, Appropriation Bill)

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The project will establish a research base to allow proper training for graduates and under-graduates in the management and environmental protection of South Australia's arid range lands. The project will focus on pastoral land and will not be involved in the agricultural field.

COMPUTER SYSTEMS

In reply to **Dr. EASTICK** (11 October, Appropriation Bill).

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The South Australian Government has established a Committee of Inquiry into the Flinders Medical Centre, Computer System. Under its terms of reference, the committee is "to inquire into arrangements for the selection, development and implementation of computer systems in other Government departments and report to the Premier on any inadequacies identified". This committee has not yet reported. The working party established by the South Australian Government in September 1977 to consider the future computing requirements of the Public Service and the best means of providing suitable data processing capacity to match these requirements has submitted its report to the Chairman, Public Service Board, who has arranged for confidential comments before submitting the material to the committee of inquiry.

SUPERANNUATION FUND

In reply to **Mr. BECKER** (11 October, Appropriation Bill).

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: On 18 July 1978 the honourable member asked a five-part question. The information requested in parts 2, 3 and 5 was not available at that time but is now given as follows:

2. 21 603

3.

Age nearest birthday at 30 June 1978	Number of contributors
57.....	407
58.....	405
59.....	320
60.....	276
61.....	157
62.....	131
63.....	96
64.....	96
65 and over.....	50

5. The table below is based on retirements in the two years ending 30 June 1978:

Age nearest birthday at the start of the financial year of exit	Percentage of total retirements
55.....	0.8
56.....	0.6
57.....	1.7
58.....	3.0
59.....	9.9
60.....	26.2
61.....	10.9
62.....	7.9

63.....	9.4
64.....	15.3
65.....	14.3
Total.....	100.0

No significant increase in retirements from the Public Service is expected. Therefore, it is not anticipated that an increase in the staff of the superannuation office will be necessary. In relation to the sufficiency of the fund, I refer the honourable member to the report by the Public Actuary on the actuarial investigation of the Superannuation Fund as at 30 June 1977 which was tabled recently in the House.

SUPERANNUATION FUND

In reply to **Mr. TONKIN** (11 October, Appropriation Bill).

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I refer the honourable member to the reports by the Public Actuary on the actuarial investigations of the Superannuation Fund as at 30 June 1974 and 1977, which were tabled recently in the House.

INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

In reply to **Mr. BECKER** (11 October, Appropriation Bill).

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The amount of \$35 000 provided for under Industries Development Committee, fees and expenses, covers not only the fees of committee members, but the costs of employing consultants in cases where their particular expertise is required to assist the committee in the course of its investigations. Prior to 1977-78, investigations of Government guarantees were carried out in the main by public servants and costs were absorbed by the relevant departments. It is now the practice of the committee to employ consultants in relation to the more complex guarantees sought and hence the additional amount has been provided. In instances where an applicant for a guarantee is successful, the costs of consulting fees incurred are recovered from the applicant.

AGRICULTURAL SPRAYS

In reply to **Mr. HEMMINGS** (20 September).

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Most pesticides may be hazardous to human health if excessive amounts are absorbed into the body, but, like many other chemicals used in industry, they can be used with safety if the chemicals are mixed in the right concentrations and the appropriate precautions are taken. Pesticides are necessary in agriculture to maintain production, and their use will therefore continue for the foreseeable future.

Pesticide containers are labelled with the information necessary for safe handling of the chemicals. These labels are the result of a great deal of thought and discussion between manufacturers and experts, and users should read and heed this information.

The Agriculture and Fisheries Department has a continuing programme of operator education which is carried out in conjunction with the Environmental and Occupational Health Division of the South Australian Health Commission. This programme includes personal visits to farmers and operators, lectures to groups of pesticide users, and the preparation of advisory pamphlets.

Pest control regulations under the Health Act require that persons doing such work for fee or reward be

appropriately qualified for work with toxic chemicals. The attainment of these qualifications involves the accumulation of knowledge about the range of pesticides which are available, their correct usage and their toxic effects . . . Proposed regulations under the Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act are intended to control the use of pesticide by other workers.

Concern has also been expressed that pesticide residues in foods may present a hazard to consumers. Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act prescribe standards for many chemicals in foods and surveillance of levels of contamination with pesticides is undertaken through the market basket survey co-ordinated by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

FALSE TEETH

In reply to **Mr. WHITTEN** (20 September).

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Inquiries have been made through members of the Australian Dental Association, Australasian Dental Technicians Society, and the Dental Laboratories Association of South Australia. There appears to be no evidence of advertising in this State by South-East Asian dental laboratories, and no evidence that such services are being utilised by South Australian dentists. The evidence available suggests that dentists prefer to have personal communication with the dental laboratory to which their prescriptions are sent, and therefore, that they support the commercial dental laboratories in South Australia.

DARTMOUTH DAM

In reply to **Dr. EASTICK** (11 October).

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Commonwealth Government has made five loans totalling \$8 800 000 to South Australia towards the construction of the Dartmouth dam. Principal repayments in respect of the first loan commence in July 1983, and the first principal repayment on the most recent loan is due in July 1987. At present interest payments amounting to \$842 725 are made to the Commonwealth each year.

South Australia's estimated contribution towards the construction of the dam in 1978-79 is \$2 353 000. The River Murray Commission expects the dam to be completed within this financial year. However, if all claims submitted by the contractor are not supplied by 30 June next, there will be a carry-over of expenditure to 1979-80.

The estimated operation and maintenance costs of the dam for this and the next three years are as follows:—

	\$
1978-79.....	17 000
1979-80.....	31 000
1980-81.....	51 000
1981-82.....	51 000

These amounts represent this State's share of the total costs which are met in equal shares by South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. Dartmouth dam is now holding 20 per cent of its active storage of 4 000 000 Ml. South Australia will receive its increased entitlement when the storage is declared effective by the River Murray Commission. The present holding is insufficient to enable the commission to provide an increased allotment of water to the three States without the possibility of some restriction in any year.

BIRTH DEFORMITIES

In reply to **Mrs. ADAMSON** (11 October).

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: There is no register of congenital birth deformities in South Australia or in any other State of Australia. Numerous attempts to establish such a register have been made at the Federal level through the National Health and Medical Research Council, but to date no mechanism which would apply nationally has been adopted. Professor Lloyd Cox is the Chairman of the National Health and Medical Research Council subcommittee. This committee has recommended the establishment of a genetic register, but its final report is not yet completed. In South Australia the Director-General of Medical Services established a Human Genetics Advisory Committee which is under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. C. Pollard, Director of Chemical Pathology, Adelaide Children's Hospital. This committee has also sought the establishment of a register, but has not been successful to date.

There is a vital statistics committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council which is considering a duplicate form of birth notification which would contain the information necessary for the establishment of a register. This matter is still being considered. South Australia is represented on it principally through Dr. Aileen Connon, Reader in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University of Adelaide and recently appointed as a Health Services Co-ordinator to the South Australian Health Commission.

A medical geneticist has recently been appointed to the staff of the Adelaide Children's Hospital, and it could be anticipated that a major activity of his would be the establishment of a register in South Australia.

Mr. MUIRHEAD

In reply to **Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (12 October).

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Mr. Muirhead has not submitted any accounts to date for a reading fee. He has indicated that there will not be any account for work done to date with respect to the reading fee. He is not awaiting the completion of the Royal Commission before submitting a detailed claim. However, it does remain a term of agreement with Mr. Muirhead.

TYRE BURNING

In reply to **Mr. EVANS** (17 October).

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Burning of cleared timber at the Heathfield sewage treatment works site was carried out on two days in the week commencing 9 October and three days in the week commencing 16 October. As the fires were lit each morning and completely extinguished each night, it was necessary to generate heat quickly in order to burn the green material and some old tyres were used for this purpose. Although this was an effective means of speeding up the burning process it is not my wish to create a nuisance to neighbouring property holders and, accordingly, instructions have been given that this method is not to be used again.

BORES

In reply to **Mr. WHITTEN** (19 October).

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: There is no restriction on the issue of permits for drilling wells in the western region of metropolitan Adelaide nor is there a restriction on the amount of water which may be abstracted from wells in this area.

TOURISM

In reply to **Mr. ARNOLD** (19 October).

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: The funds which are used by the South Australian Division of Tourism for advertising and promotion are directed to the overall promotion of South Australia as a tourist destination area. These funds are not allocated in the overall marketing plan to specific regions and it is not possible to provide a breakdown of these funds regionally.

It is true that Victoria, in particular, allocates money to regional tourist associations for advertising and promotion but there is no evidence to suggest that this policy is more successful than that adopted in South Australia. Indeed, it could be argued that, without access to experienced marketing staff, the policy is not particularly effective. By contrast, Tasmania has a successful tourism industry and follows the same policy as South Australia. In these circumstances, it is not possible to make a comparison of allocated funds on a per capital basis.

In referring to package tours organised and operated by private commercial undertakings, the South Australian Division of Tourism acts as a point of distribution of brochures through its various offices, which also handle bookings for all such products. However, the viability of such package tour operations is determined by the product itself and its acceptance in the market place by the consumer in competition with competing products. Successful package tours meet the criteria imposed by the market place and it would not be practical or desirable for the South Australian Division of Tourism to interfere with the normal workings of a free market. Presumably, it is not suggested that Government support should be given to any product which is unsuccessful because it does not meet these criteria.

MENINGIE AREA SCHOOL

In reply to **Mr. NANKIVELL** (19 October).

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: A two-stage construction programme has been planned. To enable the programme to commence, two timber buildings, equivalent to seven classrooms, will be relocated on-site immediately after the close of the school year in December.

The Demac construction programme is—

Stage 1:

Secondary Section and Resource Centre
Work will commence in January 1979 and be completed in May 1979.

Stage 2:

Primary Section and Administration.
Work will commence in May 1979 and be completed in September 1979.

Assembly Hall:

The tender call was delayed pending decisions on the type of floor but a tender has now been recommended and it is anticipated that construction will commence in November. As the construction period is 18 weeks, the hall will not be available until April 1979.

This delay is no longer significant as the additional accommodation needed during stage 1 will be provided by the timber buildings being relocated on site.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCES

In reply to **Mr. MATHWIN** (19 October).

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Following the case of *Geyer v. Downs*, which was decided in the High Court late in

1977, the Education Department, together with other education authorities, has given extensive consideration to the implications of the decision for teachers. Accordingly, on 13 September 1978, the Director-General of Education issued a memorandum to principals of schools.

The key point that emerges from the case is that teachers have a duty of care towards students once the special relationship between teacher and pupil has been established. When the relationship exists, if it is found that a teacher has not taken reasonable care for the safety of the student and thereby caused or contributed to the student's injury, the teacher and the Minister of Education, as the employer, would be liable.

It is worth stressing that where teachers are acting within their normal duties, and in the absence of serious and wilful misconduct, or gross or criminal negligence, the Minister of Education is obliged to offer full support in meeting any legal or financial repercussions.

The Director-General of Education has required principals to discuss this matter with teachers, school councils, parents and other concerned members of the community, with a view to developing arrangements for the supervision of students, which best satisfy local circumstances. The Director-General has said that "arrangements to be adopted in schools about supervision should take account of the interests of students and local circumstances rather than seeking solely to fortify the department's legal position".

Turning to the specific circumstance cited by the honourable member, that is where an accident involving schoolchildren occurs in the school yard while teachers happen to be working on the premises, liability depends on the establishment of the student/teacher relationship. It is, of course, impossible to give an all embracing answer, as each case will need to be considered on its individual circumstances. However, it is considered unlikely that the mere fact that a teacher is on the premises, will of itself, be sufficient to establish that student/teacher relationship.

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

In reply to **Mr. MAX BROWN** (25 October).

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: It is the Government's objective that free dental treatment be available to all schoolchildren up to the age of 15 years. It is expected that this will be achieved by 1985.

PROBATION AND PAROLE BRANCH

In reply to **Mr. WILSON** (10 October, Appropriation Bill).

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: The following information is provided in reply to the honourable member's question regarding the purchase of vehicles for the Probation and Parole Branch:

	\$
Replacement of Adelaide district office vehicle	4 600
Replacement of Elizabeth district office vehicle	3 800
Replacement of Port Lincoln district office vehicle	4 600
Replacement of Whyalla district office vehicle	4 600
Replacement of Port Augusta district office vehicle	4 600

Replacement of Gladstone district office vehicle	4 600
Replacement of Mount Gambier district office vehicle	4 600
Additional three motor vehicles to cater for district based, community service orders (new legislation)	15 000
	<u>\$46 400</u>

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The allocation for transport concessions for incapacitated persons has not been cut by half but is now payable from two separate lines, viz.

- (1) 1098—Australian National Railways Commission.
- (2) 1099—Incapacitated Persons.

This has been done because the Australian National Railways Commission is now responsible for country rail services in South Australia.

The allocation of \$100 000 in 1978-79 for payment of transport concessions to the Australian National Railways Commission includes a provision for incapacitated persons.

TRANSPORT RESEARCH PROJECTS

In reply to **Mr. EVANS** (18 October, Appropriation Bill).

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The payment of \$99 102 in 1977-78 was the amount transferred to the revenue line for projects which were not considered to be an appropriate charge against loan funds and was made up as follows:

	\$
Public transport maps	23 507·86
Scholarships and fellowships	28 377·42
Statewide Transport Policy Study	5 926·30
Transport Research Forum	1 165·50
DOT Organisational Development	9 629·35
Marketing	22 627·23
Post-Secondary Education Inquiry	6 450·00
State Disaster Committee	1 418·30
	<u>\$99 101·96</u>

INCAPACITATED PERSONS

In reply to **Mr. WOTTON** (18 October, Appropriation Bill).

BICYCLE TRACKS

In reply to **Mr. EVANS** (18 October, Appropriation Bill).

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: In 1977-78 funds were allocated to:

	\$
(1) Corporation of the City of Woodville	13 000
(2) Corporation of the City of Adelaide ..	71 000
	<u>\$84 000</u>

In 1978-79 an amount of \$37 459 has already been allocated to the Corporation of the City of Adelaide.

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT STAFF

In reply to **Mr. TONKIN** (27 September, Appropriation Bill).

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: In answer to the question asked in relation to the Budget, the undermentioned tables set out the staff in the Ministerial, Administration, Policy and Publicity and Design Services Divisions. Cost benefit details are not available.

Name	Designation	Duties
Ministerial—		
Chatterton, L.	—	Advice and assistance on rural policy matters.
Economou, T.	Greek Inquiry Officer	Inquiry Unit, Upper Murray area.
Eldridge, A.	Secretary to the Private Secretary	Correspondence, appointments and travel arrangements.
Hansford, F.	General Inquiry Officer	Officer in charge of the Inquiry Unit.
Hodgson, A.	Media Secretary	Liaison with media, particularly television.
Hughes, B.	Economics Adviser	Advice on economics and finance.
Keys, C.	Secretary to the Media Secretary	Radio and television summaries.
Koussidis, E.	Greek Inquiry Officer	Inquiry Unit.
Plane, T.	Assistant to Media Secretary	Radio and television summaries.
Rann, M.	Press Secretary	Liaison with media, speech writing.
Stokland, M.	Receptionist	Receptionist and switchboard operator.
Abbott, H.	Clerk	Clerical and correspondence duties.
Batty, M.	Secretary to the Press Secretary	Secretarial functions.
Guerin, B.	Executive Assistant; Director, Policy Division	Adviser and Executive Assistant to the Premier. Supervision of Policy Division.
Maguire, G.	Research Assistant	Research for Premier.
Pfennig, R.	Receptionist	Receptionist for Inquiry Unit.
Steer, B.	Secretary to Economic Adviser	Secretarial functions.

Name	Designation	Duties
Symons, W. A.	Secretary to Executive Assistant	Secretarial functions.
Wright, S. R.	Private Secretary to the Premier	Responsible for arrangement of Premier's programme, administrative responsibility for Ministerial Office and Inquiry Unit.
Inns, G. J.	Director-General (EO-6) ...	Permanent Head of the Premier's Department.
Bachmann, H. R.	Deputy Director-General (EO-4)	Deputises for the Permanent Head in his absence; responsible for the administration and co-ordination of a number of Divisions and Units of the Premier's Department. Chairman, Arts Finance Advisory Committee. Member, State Disaster Committee.
Administration Division		
Ahwan, C.	Steno-Sec. I (MN-2)	Stenographic and reception duties for the Director, Administration. Assists in protocol work.
Barbary, P. J.	Office Assistant	Ledger machine operation, typing for Accountant and other Finance officers; responsible for all computation for the Central Processing System.
Beeching, S. K.	Steno-Sec. III (MN-4)	Stenographic and reception duties for the Director-General.
Blair, P. W.	Acting Assistant Management Services Officer (CO-3)	Assists the Management Services Officer in staff development, personnel and related matters.
Bradshaw, C. J.	Office Assistant	Typing and shorthand duties, telex operation.
Campaign, P. J.	Clerk (CO-2)	Secretary of various Committees; general clerical duties. Registrar, Classification of Publications Board.
Chambers, J.	Shorthand Typist-in-Charge Grade I (MN-2)	Shorthand and typing duties, telex operation. Supervision and training of office assistants.
Curran, G. B.	Chief Clerk (CO-4)	Supervision of General Office Staff, preparation of correspondence and reports, attendance to general inquiries. Passports and Visas for Government officers.
Foy, M. J.	Management Services Officer (CO-5)	Responsible for the formation, development and maintenance of management services function, including staff development, personnel, organisation and methods.
Harris, H. J.	Office Assistant	Shorthand and typing duties. Telex operation.
Holland, J. N.	Director, Administration (EO-1)	Supervision of Administration Division, Cabinet and Executive Council Secretariat. Member, Finance Advisory Committee, Classification of Publications Board and various standing and <i>ad hoc</i> committees.
Kageler, E. E.	Accountant (AO-1)	Responsible for accounting function for all Divisions of the Department plus Department of Economic Development and Art Gallery.
Kenny, C. L.	Clerk (CO-4)	Responsible for preparation of papers for Cabinet and Executive Council meetings and Parliamentary documents of various kinds.
Kent, T. W.	Clerk (CO-2)	Control routine day-to-day function of the Accounting Branch, including pay-roll and workmen's compensation matters; supervise data preparation for A.D.P. Central Processing.
Keough, M. A. R.	Clerk (CO-1)	Mail duties, distribution of circulars, etc., assistance with filing, photocopying, messages, sealing and recording of Bills, Commissions, Proclamations and Regulations.
MacMahon, A.	Steno-Secretary III (MN-4) .	Confidential stenographic work for the Premier. Preparation of confidential Government correspondence and filing for the Premier. Recording deputations to the Premier.

Name	Designation	Duties
Mason, S. J.	Clerk (CO-1)	Accounts Clerk—processing of creditors accounts.
Morris, B. A.	Clerk (CO-1)	Maintain and record files, filing, indexing, ordering of stationery and printing, issue of travel warrants.
Neville, P. W.	Clerk (CO-1)	Recording file and docket movements and Departmental, Cabinet and Executive Council matters, follow up correspondence, filing.
Nunn, D. A.	(Acting) Clerk (CO-2)	Responsible for the operation of the correspondence system; classifying, indexing and registration of inwards mail; supervision of four clerical officers; assistance with Parliamentary work as directed.
Obst, K. E.	Senior Administrative Officer (AO-2)	Attendance upon Minister assisting the Premier; Committee work; special investigations; Executive Council, Government House and protocol matters; correspondence, interviews.
Rodenrys, H.	Clerk (CO-1)	Distribution, cutting, follow-up of Parliamentary Questions on Notice; annotating Acts and other Cabinet and Executive Council work; general office assistance when Parliament not in session.
Rundell, B. W.	Clerk (CO-5)	Cabinet Officer—responsible for submission of papers to Cabinet. Supervision and preparation of material for Executive Council meetings and laying before Parliament etc., assist in protocol and other matters.
Tsolomitis, C.	Office Assistant	Shorthand and typing duties, telex operation.
Tucker, P. G.	Finance Officer (CO-6)	General assistance to the Accountant, responsible for budget reviews for Premier's Department and Arts Finance Advisory Council.
Parkin, G. R.	Motor Car Driver (Daily paid)	Miscellaneous and messenger duties; driver for Director-General.
Policy Division		
Anthonisz, B. V. A.	Project Officer	Policy analysis and advice.
Archer, P. A.	Assistant Project Officer ...	Policy analysis and advice.
Bennett, J. E.	Steno-Secretary, Grade I ...	Typing and secretarial services.
Bishop, A. B.	Co-ordination Officer	Inter-governmental relations.
Black, S. L.	Assistant Project Officer ...	Research for Environment Protection Council.
Carr, C. A.	Office Assistant	Shorthand typing duties.
Castelvetere, T.	Clerk	Correspondence and clerical services.
Foreman, G.	Senior Project Officer	Policy analysis and advice. Supervision.
Hemmerling, M.	Chief Project Officer (seconded from Public Service Board Department)	Policy analysis and advice.
Hill, B. H.	Secretary of Committees ...	Secretarial and research servicing of committees.
Johnson, P. A.	Office Assistant	Shorthand, typing and reception duties.
Kay, P. W.	Administrative Officer	Co-ordination of legislative and information matters.
Kuchel, D. E.	Clerical Assistant	Clerical services.
Lewkowicz, G. S.	Project Officer	Policy analysis and advice.
Reynolds, C.	Research Officer (seconded to Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs)	Research.
Ryan, D.	Project Officer	Policy analysis and advice.
Smith, R. F. I.	Senior Project Officer	Policy analysis and advice. Supervision.
Sullivan, M. U.	Co-ordination Officer	Project and co-ordination work.
Weir, S. J.	Clerk	Clerical and information services.

There is also a number of offices which have become vacant and are being filled.

Name	Designation	Duties
Publicity & Design Services Branch		
Barnes, R.	Office Assistant	Receptionist duties and stenographic service to the manager.
Bosnakis, L.	Art Assistant (TA-1)	General art assistant duties including paste-up and minor design.
Boucher, R. W.	Clerk (CO-1)	Recording of correspondence and accounts and general clerical duties.
Carbins, M. A.	Technical Officer (TO-1) ...	Illustration and design work.
Coleman, A. M.	Art Assistant (TA-1)	General art assistant duties, including paste-up and minor design.
Correll, J. A.	Assistant Manager (AO-2) ..	Review the functions of several sections of the Branch and provide assistance where necessary.
Cranwell, J. D.	Clerk (CO-1)	Research and record information for Government publications.
Dixon, D. A.	Office Assistant	Typing and shorthand duties.
Gardner, B. C.	Clerk (CO-3)	Senior Clerk and responsible for the operation of the clerical section.
Hope, K. A.	Liaison Officer (CO-4)	Liaising between the Branch, its clients and private printing agencies.
Laukirbe, O.	Senior Technical Officer Illustrating (TO-3)	Responsible for the operation and scheduling of work in the art studio.
Mitchell, J. M.	Publicity and Promotions Officer (PP-4)	Preparation of copy for Government publications and review functions of media and research sections.
Moore, G.	Assistant Project Officer (CR-2)	Research and record information for government publications.
Murphy, E.	Darkroom Assistant (Daily Paid)	Darkroom duties.
Paddick, R. K.	Office Assistant	Typeset information leaflets on Selectric Composer.
Parkes, J.	Manager (EO-1)	Responsible for the control of Publicity and Design Services Branch.
Randell, E. M.	Clerk (CO-1)	Maintain a photographic library on South Australia.
Rodgers, D. S.	Technical Officer Illustrator (TO-2)	Illustration and design work.
St Clair Johnson, W.	Senior Photographer (PV-6)	Carry out photographic assignments as required and review photographic section functions.
Silverstein, S.	Visual Aids Officer (PV-3) ..	Prepare audio visual presentations for client departments.
Smerasuta, P.	Technical Officer (TO-1) ...	Illustration and design work.
Sollis, M.	Office Assistant	Temporary switchboard operator.
Trowbridge, R.	Journalist (PP-2)	Prepare copy for Government publications and arrange publicity for clients.
Warner, J.	Photographer (PV-4)	Carry out photographic assignments as required.
Wills, O. K.	Technical Officer Illustrator (TO-1)	Illustration and design work.
Winter, N.	Darkroom Assistant (Daily Paid)	Darkroom duties.

PETITION: SUCCESSION AND GIFT DUTIES

A petition signed by 50 residents of South Australia praying that the House would urge the Government to adopt a programme for the phasing out of succession and gift duties in South Australia as soon as possible was presented by Mr. Nankivell.

Petition received.

PETITION: OPEN GOVERNMENT

A petition signed by 28 residents of South Australia praying that the House would urge the Government to

disclose full details of financial management of taxpayers' moneys and support the principle of open government was presented by Mr. Becker.

Petition received.

PETITION: SUCCESSION DUTIES

A petition signed by 42 residents of South Australia praying that the House would urge the Government to amend the Succession Duties Act so that the position of blood relations sharing a family property enjoys at least the same benefits as those available to other recognised relationships was presented by Mr. Harrison.

Petition received.

PETITIONS: PORNOGRAPHY

Petitions signed by 462 electors of South Australia praying that the House would pass legislation to provide for Ministerial responsibility to adequately control pornographic material were presented by Messrs. Simmons, Evans, Becker, Harrison, Chapman, and Eastick.

Petitions received.

PETITION: CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

A petition signed by 47 citizens of South Australia praying that the House would take all necessary steps as a matter of extreme urgency to prohibit the sale of pornographic material in South Australia in the interests and protection of the children of this State was presented by Mr. Chapman.

Petition received.

PETITIONS: VIOLENT OFFENCES

Petitions signed by 515 residents of South Australia praying that the House would support proposed amendments to the Criminal Law Consolidation Act to increase maximum penalties for violent offences were presented by Messrs. Simmons, Keneally, Slater, Gunn, Olson, and Becker.

Petitions received.

PETITION: MARIJUANA

A petition signed by 101 residents of South Australia praying that the House would not pass legislation seeking to legalise marijuana was presented by Mr. Nankivell.

Petition received.

ASSENT TO BILLS

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

Appropriation (No. 2),
Public Purposes Loan.

OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR: Hon. J. R. CORNWALL

The **SPEAKER** laid on the table report on overseas study tour of Dr. John Cornwall, M.L.C.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: PETROL SITUATION

The **Hon. J. D. WRIGHT (Minister of Labour and Industry)**: I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The **Hon. J. D. WRIGHT**: Since 1972, the Australian maritime unions have been endeavouring to have some Australian flag tankers used for bringing imported crude oil to Australia. The South Australian Government has full sympathy with, and supports, the attitude of those unions that overseas tankers should not be used exclusively for importing crude oil into Australia.

Over the past few years many discussions have been held between representatives of the oil industry and maritime unions on this issue, which is a national one and

is not confined to South Australia. Although at times the unions have imposed bans on various operations in support of their claim, such as a refusal of tug crews to berth overseas tankers at Port Stanvac, there have never been any bans on Australian-crewed vessels carrying either crude oil or petroleum products.

Last year the Premier met senior officials of Mobil Oil Australia and the Seamen's Union to see whether there was any action that the South Australian Government could take to overcome the impasse that has been reached because neither the Commonwealth Government nor the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission appeared to be willing to take any action to resolve the matter. I later asked the oil companies if they were willing to consider a certain line of action. The Chairman of the Oil Industry Supply and Shipping Committee subsequently discussed this matter with me, and I understand that representatives of the oil companies discussed it with Hon. P. J. Nixon, the Federal Minister for Transport.

In May of this year, following a breakdown in discussions between the maritime unions and the oil industry, the Hon. P. D. Hills, New South Wales Minister for Industrial Relations, asked the parties to confer under his chairmanship. Lengthy and useful discussions took place over the next few months, during which time all bans were removed by the seagoing unions.

At the conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers of Labour on 8 September 1978, Mr. Hills outlined the results of the discussions. It was agreed that some Ministers would meet with appropriate Federal Ministers and representatives of the oil companies and maritime unions to consider the report of the conferences that had been chaired by Mr. Hills.

That was two months ago, but so far Mr. Nixon has not indicated whether or not he will attend a conference to discuss the report.

The oil companies, in particular Mobil Oil Australia (which is the company concerned with importing crude oil into South Australia), have many times indicated their attitude, which can be summarised as:

1. Australian flag preference is a matter for Federal Government policy determination.
2. Any policy determination should be preceded by full consultation with all interested parties.
3. Any policy determination must apply fairly and equitably to all parties.
4. There must be full recovery of all costs associated with Australian flag preference.

The Managing Director of Mobil Oil Australia has assured the Premier and me that it is its objective to restore normal operation at the earliest possible moment in the interests of the Australian consumer and economy.

The refinery at Port Stanvac exhausted its stock of crude oil last Saturday. The oil refining process requires the catalyst to be regenerated from time to time. This was due to be undertaken next February. However, as there are no crude oil stocks in hand, regeneration commenced last night instead of next February. This process will be completed by Tuesday of next week. Providing crude oil is available, the refinery can then recommence production. Standard grade petrol will be produced within one day, but premium grade takes up to 10 days to produce after start-up.

I assure honourable members and the public that there is no need for any concern. As I stated earlier, there has never been any ban on Australian-crewed vessels and a normally scheduled tanker is today discharging petroleum products at Birkenhead. Including those supplies currently being discharged, about two weeks normal supply of petroleum products for South Australia is held in stock in

oil companies' terminals. This is in addition to stocks currently held by service stations and in industry.

The oil companies, Mr. Hills, and I have been endeavouring to get the Federal Minister for Transport to agree to meet in conference, so far without success. Had Mr. Nixon agreed before now to confer with other appropriate Federal Ministers, some of the State Ministers of Labour, representatives of the oil companies, and maritime unions, I am sure that the present situation would not have arisen. As I stated earlier, all bans were removed while the conferences under Mr. Hills' chairmanship took place.

QUESTION TIME

The SPEAKER: I inform the House that the honourable Minister of Transport will be taking questions relating to the portfolio of the honourable Minister of Mines and Energy.

REDCLIFF PROJECT

Mr. TONKIN: Can the Premier say whether the time needed for Dow Chemical's feasibility study is likely to jeopardise the Redcliff petro-chemical project, and whether the Government has considered entering into tentative negotiations with any other companies against the possibility that Dow Chemical might decide not to proceed? Yesterday's Loan Council decision has cleared the way for infrastructure borrowing for Redcliff, and has been generally welcomed in South Australia. The advantages of the Redcliff site and the potential benefits to South Australia are very well known by all members, as are the investigations being made by other companies into alternative sites for a petro-chemical plant in other States. There is room for only one such plant in Australia, and concern has been expressed that an early decision to proceed elsewhere could cause the Redcliff project to be lost to South Australia. What action is therefore being taken to ensure that Dow Chemical can complete its study in the shortest possible time, and to keep open South Australia's options if it decides not to proceed?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I welcome the enthusiasm of the Leader for the Redcliff project; it is not an enthusiasm which he has always expressed. Although he says that members of his Party are apprised of the advantages of the proposal and the site, other members of his Party (as a matter of fact, the member for Davenport), have condemned the project as being the wrong site. Apart from the kind of politics that have been played on this issue over a long period by members of the Opposition, I welcome their accession to the band wagon, and I am very pleased to have them aboard.

In relation to the possibilities of alternative proposals, it is true that ICI has been pushing the idea publicly that it will proceed with a very much smaller plant in another State, but, while statements have been made that it is far on with its proposals, in fact those proposals have not yet effectively been defined. The investigation by Dow Chemical in relation to our plant is already very much further on than any other alternative proposal. The Government is establishing a full-time three-man working group on this project. It will be subject to a steering committee of senior Government officers who have been involved in the project from the outset. Undertakings will be made jointly with Dow to complete the studies at the earliest possible time, and the Minister of Mines and Energy is currently interstate discussing with some of the

proponents of the Redcliff project the way in which we will proceed to complete all the studies in relation to it.

Mr. Tonkin: How long is it likely to take?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It will take some months. We are dependent on Dow Chemical for the precise amount of time, but, nevertheless, there will be no delay on the South Australian Government's part in relation to this matter. As to any jeopardy through the lateness of our being able to obtain this approval from Loan Council, we have expressed concern previously at the delay in Loan Council's dealing with this particular project. Representations have been made at the highest level. At the previous Loan Council meeting in June, the Deputy Prime Minister urged that Loan Council should give approval to the project then because of the time and constraints with which we were faced. However, the Prime Minister was not willing to accede to that view of the Deputy Prime Minister, nor to that of the South Australian Government at that time.

I am glad that now we have final proposals. Full information on this proposal was given to the Commonwealth many months ago. The Commonwealth has had more detailed information over a long period in relation to this project than in relation to any other that was before Loan Council. There has been no delay in any way on the South Australian Government's part, and we are pressing on with this project with every urgency.

FOOD AND CATERING SCHOOL

Mr. ABBOTT: Is the Minister of Education able to say whether there has been any theft of food, liquor, or other materials at the School of Food and Catering at the Regency Park Community College? If there has been, can he say what action the Government is taking?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Without unduly delaying the House, I think that I should give a brief history of this matter. About a week ago, the police were called to the School of Food and Catering at Regency Park, because an audit of liquor supplies had indicated that there was less there than there should have been, and that the school had its suspicions about an individual at the school. The arrival of the police, and the questioning of that individual, led to some industrial action on the part of members of the Australian Government Workers Association and, in turn, brought the Government into the whole picture. Exactly why the association's members took that action is difficult for me to say now, but it may well have been that they were aware that already investigations were in train on the part of the Director-General of Further Education in relation to certain individuals at the college who, it was alleged, had misused their position in a particular way. It is my interpretation of the situation that the association members were saying, "Well, we want a wider examination of the situation than simply the police questioning one of our members. There could be other people at the college involved in what could be called misconduct, and we want an investigation into this particular matter."

The Government readily agreed to this proposition and, as a result, the Public Service Board is now involved, along with the police, in an examination of certain matters at the college, which fall roughly into three heads. First, the police investigation of course continues, and I take it now that the association is happy with that procedure. The association's members are back at work. Where the Police Force is able to establish guilt on the part of any individual, appropriate action will follow.

Secondly, the Public Service Board itself is looking

more broadly at any allegations of misuse of position or Government equipment in relation to the school. The Director-General of Further Education has spoken to me about the earlier investigation involving several individuals, and it is our judgment that we should not proceed further on that (although a report is available) until the board has looked at the overall position. However, the facts of the earlier matter have been handed to the Chairman of the board to take into account in the general investigation. Thirdly, the board is looking generally at accounting and stocktaking procedures at the college to determine what improvements, if any are necessary, are needed in this particular area.

It is important to understand that these difficulties (if I can call them that) at Regency Park last week arose not because the system had failed, but because it had worked: the department itself, through its accounting procedures, was able to demonstrate a *prima facie* case, anyhow, for some pilfering having taken place. The department is well placed in that regard.

In addition, the earlier investigation undertaken by the Director-General would indicate the department's willingness to proceed to disciplinary action of an appropriate kind against people at the college, or anywhere else, if in fact discrepancies, anomalies and allegations of misconduct arise. I think that the department has certainly acted quite properly in this matter. It is as a result of the success of the present accounting procedures we have at the college that this matter arose in the first place. At the same time, we welcome the opportunity for a general review of our procedures at the college because, of course, much material is handled at the college which is of a perishable nature and which is therefore difficult to account for as adequately as we would sometimes like. Whatever recommendations come out of the present Public Service Board investigation we will be acting on.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SPEECH

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Does the Premier agree with the assertions of the Attorney-General in a speech at the Australian Labor Party dinner in Brisbane on Friday night when he said, in effect, that multi-nationals were bleeding the Australian taxpayer white, and that we should not allow multi-national companies, such as Dow, to establish themselves in Australia? In his speech, the Attorney-General made this view quite clear. He said:

In this country we have the scandalous situation of Utah and B.H.P. paying, in relative terms, minimal tax. He went on to be critical of the coalition's economic programme in Australia since 1975, and accused the Federal Government of trying to attract foreign capital by lifting restrictions on multi-nationals. Dow Chemical is obviously one of these multi-nationals. The Attorney said that the A.L.P. must have alternative political options whereby the Government should not make the mistake of nationalising uneconomic industries but should nationalise the economic ones. The Attorney also said:

There has been an overall redistribution of wealth away from the working people to the upper middle classes, the big corporations, and the multi-nationals. These sentiments expressed by the Attorney-General are hardly consistent with State Government attempts to attract companies such as Dow to Redcliff.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have not seen the text of what the Attorney-General had to say, but I am used to the Deputy Leader's misquotations. I am quite certain that the Attorney-General did not refer to Dow Chemical Company at all. The Deputy Leader's attempt to put that

into the speech is just a piece of the kind of propaganda that the Deputy Leader tries to go on with.

Mr. Mathwin interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Glenelg is out of order.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The policy of the Labor Party is quite clear.

Mr. Goldsworthy: This is a multi-national.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member has asked his question.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: We do not believe that it is desirable that the basic resources of Australia be steadily transferred into foreign hands, and that this country become either an American or Japanese owned mine where it was once a British farm. In fact, we believe that when multi-national companies come into Australia they should come in bringing technology and job creation with them, but they should not simply come in and buy the existing farm. That has been the clear policy of the A.L.P. over a considerable period and there can be no doubt about that. In fact, it is the same policy that was espoused by certain people in the Liberal Party at the time of Mr. Gorton.

Mr. Tonkin: After they—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Leader is out of order.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is the same sort of policy as was vociferously supported by Mr. Steele Hall when he was the Leader of the Party opposite. There is no difference. We do not believe, those of us who believe in Australia, that we should simply be transferring Australian assets to overseas companies, but when overseas companies are bringing to us effective back-up and new technology and create jobs then that, of course, is useful to the Australian economy. That is in accordance with the proposals that we have put forward in relation to Redcliff. The honourable member can go on with the kind of glosses he tries to put on other people's language by adding in things they have not said but we all know the way in which he goes.

COURT HEARINGS

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Has the Attorney-General considered the recent suggestions made to deal with the waiting list in court hearings? My question follows a recent report that Mr. Justice Sangster has suggested that to cope with the court waiting list court sitting times could be rearranged to hasten a reduction in that list.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I find myself in some degree of agreement with Mr. Justice Sangster's suggestion on this occasion. It is a suggestion I have made privately in the past to members of the Judiciary. It has always seemed to me to be wasteful that we have courts, which are expensive, well furnished and fitted out buildings, that are used, I suppose, on average about three or four hours a day. It seems to me that we could get much better use from our courts, and I refer not only to the Supreme Court buildings but also to the Local and District Court and Magistrates Court buildings.

In Whyalla we have had for some time an experiment under way with night court sittings. That experiment has been proceeding for some time, and it is due to be completed as a pilot project soon. I will have more to say about that then. I think the honourable member has raised a matter of some importance and I think it is a suggestion that is well worth considering. Amongst other suggestions, I will take up with the new Chief Justice at the first available opportunity the matter of the more efficient use of the courts.

REDCLIFF PROJECT

Mr. ALLISON: Can the Premier say how many offers wishing to provide funds for the Redcliff project have been received by the South Australian Government and from which overseas banking interests they have been received? According to the *Advertiser* this morning the Premier is reported to have said in Melbourne yesterday that his Government had already been besieged with offers from overseas banking interests.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Three bankers sought to see me last week. While I was in the United States three major banking groups approached me. We have also had approaches from a number of banking groups in London. I do not have a full list of them with me. Unless we enter into negotiations with a particular banking group, I do not think it is proper for me to list the inquirers.

Mr. WHITTEN: My question to the Premier relates to some of the replies given by him to the Leader of the Opposition. Is the Premier able to provide an estimate of the time necessary to conduct a feasibility study for the Redcliff petro-chemical project, and does he envisage any prolonged delay before an agreement is reached with Santos and Dow Chemical on feed stock prices? What responsibility does the Government have in negotiations with Dow Chemical and Santos? My question is engendered by reports in today's *Advertiser* and the cold water sprinkled by the Leader of the Opposition. In the *Advertiser* today, the Leader of the Opposition is reported as saying:

It doesn't mean we have got Redcliff, but it does clear the way for the State Government to enter into an agreement with Dow Chemical and to make sure Dow and the Cooper Basin producers get together so Redcliff can get off the ground.

The member for Mitcham is also sprinkling cold water by saying:

Dow Chemical has told me in a letter that now this favourable decision has been made they will press on with feasibility studies. We cannot assume the answer will necessarily be favourable. It is still open for Dow to decide not to go on with Redcliff.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is expected that the feasibility study will be completed during the next calendar year, and this would enable work to start in the next financial year if there were a favourable decision on the feasibility study. During the period of the feasibility study, final negotiations concerning feed stock prices will proceed. While the Government is not the final arbiter in those negotiations, it will seek to use its influence to get a satisfactory conclusion of those matters. We would anticipate that an indenture would be prepared so that we are in a position during the session of Parliament next year to pass an indenture following any favourable decision that may be made by Dow Chemical.

Dow Chemical required an undertaking from us that we would be able to meet the proposals for the provision of infrastructure before it did its final feasibility study. It has already spent many millions of dollars and it was necessary for it to know that it was not spending further millions of dollars unnecessarily. It needed to have it clear that we would be able to meet our obligations in relation to the infrastructure financing; we have been able to tell it that, so that is a very considerable step forward.

Mr. RUSSACK: Can the Premier say what information the Government has on the proposed ICI petro-chemical plant at Altona, and what effect this will have on Redcliff? If the proposal for a petro-chemical plant at Altona goes ahead soon as proposed by ICI, what will be the future for Redcliff?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The companies involved in petro-chemicals have made clear that there can be only one major petro-chemical plant in Australia supplying caustic soda and ethylene dichloride to the Australian market. There is not room for more than one large plant. ICI has been saying that it wants to put a plant of smaller dimensions than that proposed for Redcliff at a site. It is not certain by any means that that will be at—

Mr. Tonkin: At Botany Bay, or—

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It could be Botany Bay, Altona or another site close to Altona in Victoria, for which the company has had tentative planning approval. At this stage, as I explained to the Leader of the Opposition, the precise nature of the proposed ICI plant has not been defined. Any petro-chemical plant has to have a whole series of components so that you know what the mix is and how you are going to treat the feed stock. At any plant put up by ICI it will have either to use crudes in Australia and substitute imported crudes for some other of its work or take imported crudes. In consequence, the benefits to Australia from such a plant are much fewer than those from the Redcliff proposal. In the Redcliff proposal we will be using liquids which otherwise would be wasted or flared, and they amount to 6 per cent of Australia's crude and condensate. It is noticeable that the Federal Government has adopted the statements as to the benefits to Australia of Redcliff in the release it made from Loan Council.

PORT AUGUSTA HOSPITAL

Mr. KENEALLY: Will the Minister of Community Welfare obtain for me from the Minister of Health a progress report on the stage reached in the planning of extensions to the Port Augusta Hospital? The Minister would be aware that the services provided by the hospital are stretched to breaking point. This position will become critical early in the new year when the construction forces for the new power station will arrive in the area. Yesterday's announcement about the Redcliff project adds even greater pressure to the need for extensions to the hospital.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I shall take up the matter with my colleague and endeavour to obtain the information requested.

BELAIR CONCERT

Mr. EVANS: Will the Minister for the Environment obtain for me a full report on the concert organised in the Belair Recreation Park on 29 October by a radio station? I have had reports from a group of young people to the effect that a radio station conducted this concert in the recreation park, and that advertisements for the concert told people to bring along their "tinnies". The "Life. Be in it" organisation was to have joined in, but pulled out when it became known that people who were to attend were being encouraged to bring alcoholic liquor. Fights occurred, it has been reported to me, in which rangers had to intercede. The police were brought in and broken glass was spread around the area. Other park users, there for their own recreation, were abused. It has been reported to me that some vehicles were damaged and that, generally, it was unfair to other park users that the concert was allowed to continue, with resultant disruption to the recreation of other people. The young people who reported the matter to me were absolutely disgusted by the

abusive and drunken behaviour of a minority of those attending the concert, and they were frightened of what might have happened had it not been for the rangers and the police. Will the Minister obtain a report and say what action his department can take to prevent such incidents in the future? If this sort of thing were to happen in future, the park could be called the Belair "Wreckreation" Park.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member is full of good ideas today! I shall get the report that he has requested and let him know.

STAGE COMPANY

Mr. KLUNDER: Will the Minister of Community Development indicate on what basis grants are made to local theatre companies and, in particular, does he intend to review the grant suggested for the Stage Company? I refer to a report in this morning's *Advertiser* entitled "A slap in the face", in which the Director of the Stage Company gave notice that the company intended to fight for an increase in the \$4 000 recommended for it by the Arts Grants Advisory Committee.

The Hon. J. C. BANNON: The Government has established the Arts Grants Advisory Committee as an expert body to go through the considerable number of applications for Government grants made by groups in the community in a number of areas of artistic endeavour. This is a big task, as many applications are received and many areas are covered. The committee is an expert committee and, as a matter of policy, it has a rotating membership to ensure that no particular group or artistic form of expression has any kind of continuity or entrenched attention. As a matter of policy, the Minister of Community Development and the Government should not be involved in the individual allocations made by the committee to the various groups applying to it. Of course, the committee operates within broad policy guidelines laid down by the Government in terms of its general arts development policy. That policy is aimed very strongly in the direction of community arts and community involvement.

In relation to the issue raised by the Theatrical Grants Section, I point out that the Arts Grants Advisory Committee had a very difficult job this year. It received 185 applications which, if they had been granted in full, would have meant an expenditure of \$1 200 000. In fact, the funds at the committee's disposal amounted to \$300 000. That meant a very careful culling of priorities and assessing of the applications. I think that the committee has done a pretty good job in that area. There are nine categories of application, including crafts, visual arts, film, radio, television, literature, music and theatre, so theatre is only a part of that total allocation of \$300 000. The total amount available for theatre, which includes the area of the dance, was \$54 840, which shows that a reasonably significant proportion of the total arts grants was made available to the theatre section.

Contrary to what was stated in the *Advertiser* today, \$34 900, or 63 per cent of the total allocation to theatre, went to community or alternative theatre groups. The *Advertiser* referred to a figure of \$21 000; in fact, it was nearly \$35 000. A number of groups was involved, and the merits of the grants within those groups are not matters that should be canvassed by me as Minister. The grants were made in accordance with our broad policy. This particular group is eligible to apply again. The Arts Development Division has told me that it is currently re-examining funding methods for alternative theatre groups. I have indicated that it is our strong belief and

Government policy that we should be looking at community and alternative groups getting some sort of priority within the broad policy guidelines. Regarding the company that has complained, the grants have been made for this year. They will not be changed, but the company will have an opportunity to apply later.

NET WEALTH TAX

Mr. GUNN: Will the Premier say whether the South Australian Government or Treasury officers have investigated the net wealth tax, advocated by the Attorney-General, of 4½ per cent on all personal property in excess of \$7 000? Has this proposal been examined? If it has, will the Premier give an undertaking that the South Australian Government will not proceed with this form of tax? I believe it is important that the Premier make a clear statement to reassure people in this State that their finances will be protected from this type of ravaging that the Attorney had in mind—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is commenting.

Mr. GUNN: I am concerned that people may start to shift money to other States from savings banks and building societies and the like to get away from the clutches of the Attorney-General.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is out of order.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not think that the honourable member is rushing to sell up in Venus Bay! I cannot see the likelihood of that. The Attorney-General made a speech in which he talked about various options for various areas of Labor Party policy. The particular matter to which the honourable member has referred and which the Attorney raised during that speech has not been examined by Treasury officers in South Australia. It is not the Australian Labor Party Government's policy in this State. The policy statements are made officially when they are made, and in the present circumstances no tax of this kind—

Mr. Chapman: You—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Alexandra is out of order.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: —is policy, nor is it in contemplation.

RAILWAY TICKETS

Mr. OLSON: Will the Minister of Transport consider issuing a set of railway tickets for those persons at Semaphore who wish to continue their journey from the city? Since the closure of the Semaphore-Glanville railway line, passengers are being queried for making a third trip on the same ticket when boarding buses in the city to reach their destination. My constituents have suggested that a solution to this problem would be for bus operators to be provided with a set of railway tickets on this section of the journey.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I will certainly ask my officers to examine this matter in depth. The rail service is not now operating between Semaphore and Glanville. A bus service is replacing the rail service, and is still part of the one trip. The fact that a person is on two vehicles does not constitute two trips and does not cancel out the transfer ticket. I hope we will soon have common ticketing applicable throughout the State Transport Authority. No

longer should we talk about a train ticket, a tram ticket, or a bus ticket: we should be talking about an S.T.A. ticket. I hope that the new ticketing system will come into operation early in the new year, when the new system of fares becomes operational. At this stage, we will examine the specific problem the honourable member has raised and ensure that steps are taken to eliminate any doubts in that regard.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Premier say whether it is the Government's policy in relation to the business community that nationalisation is no longer a prerequisite of distributing the wealth, but that what does matter is that it is not so much the ownership of industry but rather its effective control by fiscal or other means? At the recent Commonwealth Constitutional Convention meetings in Perth, Senator Gareth Evans, in relating detail of the Australian Labor Party's policy on these matters to the convention, said:

Very few A.L.P. members, and very few socialists of any shade, would nowadays take the view that the nationalisation of anything is a necessary condition of establishing a more just and equal distribution of wealth and income, or a more effective sharing-out of decision-making. What matters is not so much the ownership of industry, but rather its effective control, by fiscal or other means. There are many different ways, short of nationalisation, of achieving egalitarian and redistributive ends.

The point behind that statement and my question follows closely the statement made by the Attorney-General in Brisbane only last week.

Mr. Goldsworthy interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Deputy Leader is out of order. The honourable Premier.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am sometimes amazed that Opposition members proceed to pontificate on political theory about which they are apparently both ignorant and illiterate. The position that Mr. Gareth Evans put is simply a summary of the attitudes expressed widely in social democratic manuscripts and publications throughout the world, that is, that in a democratic society today the ownership of the indicia of title has little relevance to the question of whether industry is responsive to the social needs of the community and is operating in a democratic mode.

Dr. Eastick: So far, the answer doesn't tell me anything.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member has asked his question.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am trying to inform and enlighten the honourable member. If he keeps on talking, he may not appreciate the pearls of wisdom now being cast before him. The Labor Party believes that today, following what was called by James Vernon the managerial revolution, industry is largely controlled by technocrats. If the honourable member reads what has been said by J. K. Galbraith on this topic, he will find the whole thing set out fully.

The question for social democrats is that those people who are the manipulators of money and who are effectively in control of the means of production, distribution and exchange should be responsive to the social needs of the community. That, I am sure, is what Mr. Gareth Evans was talking about; namely, the requirement of responsibility upon the part of the technocratic leaders in the community, and that is perfectly in accordance with any democratic belief whatever.

LIBERAL POLICY

Mr. DRURY: Is the Minister of Education aware that the President of the Liberal Party in South Australia, Mr. John Olsen, supports the idea of his Party using the schools as a forum for disseminating the conservative philosophies of the Liberal Party among young people? What action does the Minister intend to take in the light of the report in the *Sunday Mail* of 29 October last, in which Mr. Olsen stated that among the tasks needed to be performed by the Liberal Party is "Communicating effectively with schools and schoolchildren"?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: I certainly hope that Mr. Olsen has been misquoted by the *Sunday Mail*, because it is difficult to put any other construction on that report than that Mr. Olsen is suggesting that his Party should proselytise its philosophy through the schools. That is something which would bring much opposition not only from me but I am sure also from principals of schools, schoolteachers and parents.

The House would be aware that from time to time, at the invitation typically of social studies or social science teachers in schools, Parliamentarians go to schools so that they may be questioned by students about certain aspects of policy, the mechanics of the democratic process, or something of that nature. For some period the member for Mitcham, when he was a member of another Party, and I used to be invited to debate some of these matters in a controlled atmosphere with the teacher sitting in. I see nothing inappropriate about that sort of thing happening.

To suggest that, in order to refurbish the image of the Liberal Party amongst young people generally, that Party should be doing a job on schools is mischievous in the extreme and I am sure will only bring much opposition from teachers, parents and educationists generally. I hope that Mr. Olsen was misquoted by the *Sunday Mail* and will now come out and say as much.

CORBETT REPORT

Mr. WILSON: Will the Minister of Community Development say whether the Government has yet made a final decision on the recommendations of the Corbett Report on community councils, and in particular will he say what arrangements are to be made concerning local government and community representation on these councils and how they are to be funded?

The Hon. J. C. BANNON: The Government has looked at the recommendations of the Corbett Committee in some detail, and Cabinet has in fact come to certain decisions on the Corbett Report. At present, formal communications are being prepared which will emanate from the Premier, the Minister of Community Welfare (who has had carriage of the community councils) and me, and which will formally advise all those groups interested in this matter what sort of decisions and direction the Government wishes to take.

In broad terms, the Government has accepted the main thrust of the Corbett Report, which is that community councils and the general field of community development should come much closer into connection and co-ordination with local government. However, we have differed in specific terms from the Corbett Report in suggesting that this process should be negotiated and arrived at by the parties at the local level. Communications to the councils will be stressing that we hope that over the next 12 months or so both community councils and local government will actively work to ensure that their activities in community development will be much

more related and co-ordinated. That, in broad essence, is the approach adopted by the Government. The detailed response will be made public soon.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. HEMMINGS: Can the Minister of Labour and Industry say whether it is true that, if employers were to heed his call to them to employ at least one extra school leaver, this could be jeopardised because the junior rates of pay are much too close to the adult rate? Does the Minister consider this to be a major factor that could prevent employers assisting in a real effort to reduce unemployment in this State?

In a segment dealing with the request by the Minister to employers in *This Day Tonight* last evening, one gentleman said that, although his organisation would like to assist, it would be unable to do so because junior rates were so close to the adult rate.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: First, I thank the Leader of the Opposition for his public support for my circular letter. I also extend my thanks to the member for Mitcham, who is not here, for his support.

Mr. Dean Brown: I sent him one of the letters.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Davenport will have another chance to ask a question.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: The honourable member for Davenport would want to sabotage the project, but the House will not take much notice of him on this question. At least his Leader acts a lot more responsibly than he does. Thank the Lord that he does.

The SPEAKER: Order! The Minister will answer the question.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: Well, tell him not to interject, Mr. Speaker. The idea for this came from a report I heard of a Rotary dinner in Geelong. At the conclusion of the dinner the Master of Ceremonies asked the employers present whether or not they would reconsider their position about employees and see whether or not they could find room for another employee at their establishment. I understand that 100 people attended that dinner and that 100 jobs were found. I am not in a position to know whether each employer found one job or whether some employers found two or more jobs. I thought that, if that could be done on a small scale, obviously it could be done on a larger scale, as we have attempted to do. My letter to the manager or general executive of companies is as follows:

I am sure you are aware of the fact that there are many young persons who, presently, are unable to obtain employment. Also, a large number of young people now completing their last year of secondary schooling are likely to be similarly placed at the end of the year. High unemployment deprives many people of a satisfying life and can create real social problems that affect us all.

I am concerned that every attempt should be made to find jobs for young people. There are many occupations in which school leavers could be given the chance to acquire skills and experience to become useful members of the workforce—all they need is the opportunity to be employed.

Another matter of concern to me is that the intake of apprentices over the last few years has not kept pace with the numbers of tradesmen who have left the workforce. Unless this trend is reversed it will cause serious problems for our economy as it commences to recover and a shortage of skilled workers may indeed retard recovery.

I am writing to you to ask you to consider the possibility of employing an extra young person who has recently left school or who will leave school in the next few weeks. I would point

out that there are financial incentives available to employers who employ apprentices (for example, the CRAFT Scheme) and to employers who employ eligible young unemployed (through the SYETP Scheme).

If every employer in South Australia would employ an extra young person then it would have a significant effect in reducing the social misery that presently exists. I urge you to consider this matter.

If you require any further information about the subsidies available to employers for employing young people I invite you to contact any office of the Commonwealth Employment Service as listed on page 24 of the telephone directory. In respect of subsidies for apprentices you could also contact the office of the Apprenticeship Commission, or any district office of my department: these are shown on page 29 of the telephone directory.

Almost 29 000 copies of that letter have been distributed, and already telephones are ringing, not only in my department but also elsewhere.

On the *T.D.T.* programme last evening four employers were interviewed, two of whom reacted favourably to the suggestion. The other two made the usual unfounded complaint that the apprentice or junior rates were too high, and they also complained about workmen's compensation. They did not seem to have deliberated on, or analysed, the situation as have people in this House from time to time.

I was not aware of the actual percentages of junior rates compared with adult rates of pay, so I had details taken out this morning. The adult weekly rate of pay in a bank is \$154.50 and at 16 the rate is \$74.90 and at 17 it is \$91.50. The adult rate for a clerk and typist is \$156.40; for a 16-year-old it is \$75.50 and for a 17-year-old it is \$90.60. The adult rate for a shop assistant is \$147.30; for a 16-year-old it is \$73.70 and for a 17-year-old it is \$88.40. The adult rate for a storeman and packer is \$139.10; for a 16-year-old it is \$89.70 and for a 17-year-old it is \$108.30. In the vehicle industry an adult assembler receives \$138.10; a 16-year-old receives \$69.10 as does a 17-year-old. An adult truck driver receives \$150.20 and juniors under 19 receive \$105.10. An adult builder's labourer receives \$180.40 and there is no junior rate. That is the only case where the remarks of the employers about percentages could have had any application. The first-year apprentice rate as a percentage of adult rate in the metal industry is 42 per cent, as a painter it is 39 per cent, as a bricklayer it is 40 per cent, and as a hairdresser it is 43 per cent.

Mr. Becker: Not all—

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I know, but we are talking about first-year, second-year, and third-year apprentices. I have given the rates of pay for 16 and 17 years of age. If anyone wishes, this document can be tabled. I am not frightened of the whole document. There is a difference between the rates of pay for juniors and adults. The Government does not establish rates of pay: they are determined by the Industrial Commission. I think employers are taking notice of this appeal, and I believe the honest, conscientious employer will take into consideration his position and judge whether or not he is able to find a job for another employee. I am quite confident we will gain something out of the appeal. I am convinced that employers will be responsible and that certainly some good will come from this proposition.

Mr. TONKIN: Might I ask that the Minister seek leave to have that document inserted in *Hansard*?

The SPEAKER: Does the Minister wish to do that?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I am prepared to put it in. I seek leave to have the document inserted in *Hansard*: it is purely statistical.

Leave granted.

Comparison of Junior and Adult Weekly Rates in Various Awards

Age—	Banks \$	Clerk and Typist \$	Shop Assistant \$	Storeman and Packer \$	Vehicle Industry \$	Truck Driver \$	Builders Labourer \$
16	74.90	75.50	73.70	89.70	69.10	} 105.10	No
17	91.50	90.60	88.40	108.30	69.10		Junior
18	107.10	105.70	103.10	128.30	86.30		rates
19	123.00	120.80	117.80	138.00	103.60		120.20
20	138.70	135.90	132.60	138.00	120.80	150.20	
Adult	154.50 (Age 21)	156.40 (1st year of adult service)	147.30	139.10	138.10 (Assembler)	150.20 (3 ton truck)	180.40
17 year rate as percentage of adult rate	59%	58%	60%	78%	50%	70%	

Apprentices

	Metal Industry \$	Painter \$	Bricklayer \$	Hairdresser \$
First Year	61.50	76.00	78.00	63.60
Second Year	80.60	90.90	92.90	81.40
Third Year	109.90	120.60	122.60	100.60
Fourth Year	128.90	142.90	144.90	127.30
Tradesman (Fitter)	146.50	193.20	195.20	148.00
1st Year Apprentices rate as percentage of adult rate	42%	39%	40%	43%

NET WEALTH TAX

Mrs. ADAMSON: How does the Premier reconcile his claim that it is not A.L.P. policy in South Australia to impose a wealth tax with his Government's continued imposition of land tax and succession duties, both of which in effect are capital or wealth taxes? In answer to a question earlier this afternoon asked by the Member for Eyre, the Premier stated the Attorney-General's proposal as outlined in his address at an A.L.P. dinner in Brisbane last Friday evening for a wealth tax did not represent his Government's policy.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The honourable member apparently has not read what the Attorney-General had to say, because in no way did he refer to the taxes about which she has now questioned me. The Attorney-General had a specific proposal which he advanced as something to be studied by an A.L.P. group. That can be studied by an A.L.P. group, but that does not become Government policy; the nature of that was outlined by the Deputy Leader. He was not talking about succession duties and land tax, and neither was I.

NEAPTR

Mr. CHAPMAN: Can the Minister of Transport say whether the Government intends to submit a case to the Federal Government seeking financial assistance to implement a light rapid transit system in South Australia, and, if it does, when? Does the Government intend to base that submission on its existing traffic and population data, which is understood to have been produced in the days of the MATS plan and is currently claimed to be grossly out of date?

The Clarke-Casey Report, recently released by the Adelaide City Council, expresses concern about the outdated nature of the Government's data basis for its

findings and generally seeks to have the NEAPTR scheme delayed until this and other options are pursued further and publicly reported.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Certainly the Government will be applying to the Commonwealth Government for financial support for the l.r.t. proposal after the Government takes its decision to proceed. If the Government decides not to proceed, obviously a case will not be presented. In the event of our proceeding with it (and I sincerely hope we will for the sake of the city of Adelaide and the people of the north-east area), we will certainly submit a case to Canberra. If the honourable member had taken the trouble to read the environmental impact statement with which he was provided he would have seen reference to the statistics that we used and to the fact that presently there was a very extensive data-base study proceeding.

Those new figures will be used in the presentation of the case to Canberra, if such a case is presented. From what the honourable member was saying, I expect that he supports the view of Clarke and Casey that we should wait and see. We have been waiting for far too long; now is the time to take decisions. I hope that we will be able to take a decision before long.

PENSION CHEQUES

Mr. MATHWIN: Can the Minister of Works say what is the Government policy in relation to the payment of water and sewerage rates by pension cheque? A constituent of mine recently went to the Engineering and Water Supply Department in Victoria Square and presented the cashier with his pension cheque in payment of his water rates. The cashier refused to take the cheque, saying he was not allowed to take the cheque as payment of water rates. Obviously, some people in the community, particularly

pensioners, find it difficult to pay in any other way. It is one area in which they could pay by cheque, because this is a Government cheque. Many in private industries and people throughout the State are quite happy to change these cheques for pensioners.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: This is no doubt an administrative matter. I do not know whether the payment involved the department's giving change from the cheque or not.

Mr. Mathwin: It did.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: If it did, I think you will find that no business, including the Government, will do that.

Mr. Becker: It's a not negotiable cheque.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: That is quite right. I think that we will find that was the reason for the refusal of the officer to cash the cheque. If the honourable member gives me specific details, and he wants the matter checked further, I certainly will do that, but I think he will find that is the reason.

At 3.17 p.m., the bells having been rung:

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 26 October. Page 1748.)

Mr. BECKER (Hanson): The Opposition supports the Bill. The basis of the legislation is to streamline internal administrative machinery within the department to renew the licences applying to boilers and pressure vessels. It will enable staff to inspect the vessels on the expiry date rather than have all the expiry dates on one given day. It also tidies up the legislation and increases penalties in certain areas, although I understand there has been only one prosecution in over 10 years. It appears to me to be quite sensible legislation that will result in reduced expenditure within the department. Anything that brings about efficiency and does not contribute to increased costs should be totally supported by the Opposition.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clause 1 passed.

New clause 1a—"Commencement."

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT (Minister of Labour and Industry): I move to insert the following new clause:

1a. That this Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

This additional amendment provides that the amending Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. It will be necessary for certain consequential amendments to be made to the regulations under this Act before the amending Act can come into operation.

New clause inserted.

Remaining clauses (2 to 17) and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

POLICE REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from October 12. Page 1417.)

Mr. WILSON (Torrens): This Bill seeks to bring into effect the recommendations of the Salisbury Royal Commission concerning the dismissal of the Police Commissioner. The Opposition will support the second reading of the Bill, in order to move amendments in Committee. The Royal Commissioner, Her Honour Justice Mitchell, has recommended that the method of dismissal of the Police Commissioner should be incorporated in Statute. Her report, on page 45, paragraph 182, states:

I envisage that by an amendment to the Police Regulation Act the Commissioner of Police would become subject to removal from office by the Governor for stated reasons as are the Solicitor-General, the members of the State Planning Authority, the members of the Credit Tribunal and the members of the South Australian Land Commission.

With the greatest of respect, Sir, the Opposition disagrees with the Royal Commissioner on this point. The Opposition believes that the Police Commissioner is a very highly placed public servant, and needs protection far greater than that afforded to members of the Credit Tribunal, the South Australian Land Commission, and the State Planning Authority. If he were dismissed under this amendment, there would be no formal public inquiry into that action of dismissal.

Certainly, the Royal Commissioner goes on to say that the dismissed officer would be able to sue in the courts for wrongful dismissal, and could claim damages thereby, but that is putting the onus on to the dismissed Police Commissioner himself. By taking action for wrongful dismissal, he would have to show cause why he should not have been removed. Instead of the Government having to prove its case, the onus is on the Police Commissioner to prove that he should not have been dismissed.

The people of this State have shown in no uncertain manner that, in any such dismissal of an important figure, a public debate of some sort must ensue. This was made apparent during the Government's ruthless exercise in dismissing Harold Salisbury. The abuse of power shown by the Government on that occasion has no parallel in contemporary South Australian history. Even the Royal Commissioner made the following statement at page 40, paragraph 157, of her report:

Dismissal of Mr. Salisbury was not the only course open to the Government but I am constrained by the evidence before me to find that it was justifiable.

Her Honour was "constrained by the evidence". How much better it would have been for the Government to suspend Mr. Salisbury, and then present an address to this House or to both Houses of Parliament for debate. The Government at that time did not even know that it had the power to suspend the Police Commissioner. The Premier admitted in this House that he was unaware of the power to suspend the Police Commissioner under the present legislation. Of course, this legislation goes no further in altering the present situation. What legal advice could the Premier or the Cabinet have had that misled them as to whether there was power to suspend or otherwise? One suspects that it was the advice of the Attorney-General.

Paragraph 177 of the report, where Her Honour is giving an argument as to why the Parliament itself should not be involved in the removal from office of the Commissioner of Police, states:

A further reason is that I am not satisfied that Parliament is the proper tribunal for the fact finding which would, of necessity, precede an address from both Houses of Parliament or from either House of Parliament. As to the latter reason I concede that the objection applies with equal force in the case of those persons who now cannot be

dismissed without an address from one House or both Houses or Parliament.

Earlier in the report, when discussing Mr. Murray Hill's private member's Bill, which is at present before this House, the Royal Commissioner states:

Mr. Murray Hill's draft Bill, which follows the legislation in *pari materia* to which I have referred in paragraph 168 of this report, contains two methods of removal. The first is upon an address by both Houses of Parliament. If that course were to be followed the proceedings would be initiated by a petition to either House of Parliament, praying for an address to the Crown, or by articles of charge presented to the House of Assembly by a member. In either case the charges must be specific and must be such as would, if proved, warrant an address to the Governor for dismissal. If the Commissioner of Police were first suspended—

and this is very important—

the allegations against him would appear in the reasons for suspension and there would be no necessity for a formulation of charges.

The next paragraph in the report states:

In either case each House of Parliament would be obliged to inform itself as to the matter in issue either through a Select Committee or a Committee of both Houses or otherwise. In any event the person charged should have the opportunity of being heard in his defence whether before a committee or at the Bar of the House.

It seems to me that, in some respects, that statement contradicts the Royal Commissioner's previous statement that in fact the Parliament would be unable to inform itself of the facts of the dismissal. A House or both Houses of Parliament would certainly be able to inform themselves of the facts. I shall seek to introduce amendments in Committee to give the Police Commissioner the same protection as that now applying to the Auditor-General, the Valuer-General, and the Public Service Commissioners. The Royal Commissioner says in her report that the Police Commissioner is part of the executive arm of government, and for that reason she says that in fact he should not be given the protection of an address of dismissal by both Houses of Parliament.

There is no doubt that the Police Commissioner must have a degree of independence. He is no more part of the executive arm of government than are the Valuer-General and the Public Service Commissioners, and it could be argued that he needs more independence than they do, yet they have the protection already that we seek by this Bill to provide to the Police Commissioner. I shall deal with this in more detail when I move the amendments I have prepared.

Finally, the Opposition does not believe that the Deputy Commissioner needs to be included in this measure. The Royal Commissioner has made no recommendations concerning him, but the Bill seeks to afford the Deputy Commissioner the same protection as it seeks to give to the Police Commissioner. We believe that the Deputy Commissioner, although a very senior public servant, does not require the special provisions of this Bill. He is afforded the protection applying to all senior public servants, in that he is able to appeal against his dismissal. He has the protection of Public Service regulations, a protection which did not apply, of course, in the case of Harold Salisbury. I support the second reading.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY (Kavel): I support the second reading, for one reason only: to allow further discussion of the matter in Committee with a view to improving the Bill. The Bill, as it stands, is not in the least satisfactory to me or to the Opposition. It has come about because of the summary sacking of the Police Commissioner and because

of the vast public outcry attendant upon that undemocratic action.

I do not have to remind the House of the furore that broke around the Government when it summarily sacked the Police Commissioner and recalled the Governor from holidays at Victor Harbor, I understand, in the mid-afternoon, the whole thing being signed, sealed and delivered in a matter of an hour or two. The public was rightly outraged.

Mr. Tonkin: Star chamber tactics.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Yes. I had always been under the impression, which I had received from members of Government, including a former Premier of this State, Sir Thomas Playford, that certain people in top positions in South Australia were given security and independence so that the Government could not sack them without an address before either one or both Houses of Parliament. It was stated publicly that the Police Commissioner was one of those people. Whether that was a mistaken impression or not, I do not know. But it was certainly stated publicly on numerous occasions that certain people in the top echelon of Government service in South Australia, including the Auditor-General, members of the Judiciary, and the Police Commissioner, were given independence so that they were exempt from any possible charge of political pressure being put upon them. I wholeheartedly subscribe to that view. It was a considerable shock to me that the Police Commissioner had been summarily dismissed.

All this Bill seeks to do is lump the Police Commissioner in with all those board members and others that the Government sees fit to appoint from time to time. Clause 3, for instance, I could recite almost by heart because it has cropped up over the years in every bit of legislation where the Government has set up a board: there shall be a chairman, there shall be five board members, etc., and the chairman may be dismissed if he is incompetent or becomes insolvent, etc. That type of clause crops up whenever the Government sets up a board to control some facet of South Australians' lives, and, in effect, it is lumping the Police Commissioner in with all those other people who are reputed to serve the public of South Australia in some fashion.

We believe that the Police Commissioner should have a measure of independence, whichever Government is in power, and that his position in the community is one of the most important: it certainly ranks alongside the other important positions which require a measure of independence from the Government. He cannot, of course, have total independence. In the long term, he is answerable to the people through the Parliament. That is the Liberal Party view as being the proper way in which a Police Commissioner should be controlled, if he needs to be controlled, and that is the proper way in which he can be dismissed.

So that, far from being happy with this Bill, I am prepared to support the second reading for one reason only: so that it can be considerably improved by amendment along Liberal Party policy lines, and along the lines that I always thought existed. I could again canvass the shocking situation that obtained as a result of the sacking of the Police Commissioner, but it is not necessary at this stage. That was the beginning of the end of the Labor Party in South Australia. We are certainly not happy with the Bill as it stands but, for the reasons I have stated, we are prepared to support the second reading.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clause 1 passed.

Clause 2—"Interpretation."

Mr. WILSON: Some amendments I previously put on file concerning this clause have had to be redrawn. I understand from the draftsman that they are imminent, but they have not yet arrived. Is the Chief Secretary prepared to report progress to allow time for these amendments to reach us?

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS (Chief Secretary): Yes, I am happy to ask the Committee to report progress. I am interested to see the amendments and, until we get them, we cannot conveniently go on with this debate.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

PAY-ROLL TAX ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 25 October. Page 1691.)

Mr. TONKIN (Leader of the Opposition): This is a relatively minor Bill in presentation, but it is a particularly important Bill in today's context. I go further: pay-roll tax is a particularly inappropriate tax today inasmuch as it is a tax on jobs. Pay-roll tax was originally introduced in the 1940's as an alternative to a plan under which wages paid to employees by employers would be fixed according to the number of dependants that they had. That would have presented quite considerable problems. Instead of that, a programme of child endowment and pay-roll tax was substituted. That pay-roll tax power has now been taken over by the States.

The basic level of tax is 5 per cent and is subject to an agreement between the States. It presents to all States the highest single source of State taxation. Over the years, if one looks at a graph of the revenue returned from pay-roll tax in any State, it is seen that it rises far more quickly than does the rate of inflation. All States provide exemptions periodically and increase them periodically. The action planned in this Bill is no exception. South Australia is increasing exemptions by 10 per cent from 1 January 1979, lifting the base rate from \$60 000 to \$66 000. This is nothing special from the point of view of helping industry. It certainly will help industry, and obviously I support the Bill, but it will not do anything more than simply keep up with inflation and wage increases.

It will bring South Australia into line with pay-roll tax provisions in Victoria and other States. The whole question of pay-roll tax is contentious. It is often called the "anti-employment tax". It is seen as a definite disincentive to employment because it costs employers more to employ more people. Remissions of pay-roll tax have been used most successfully as incentives for decentralisation, particularly in Victoria, and not very successfully, I may say, in South Australia. A number of plans to help stimulate the private sector and create jobs therein have been put forward by political Parties almost everywhere, except in South Australia.

There has been little help to the private sector in South Australia in creating jobs. This is tragic, in light of the present circumstances whereby proportionately more people in South Australia are looking for jobs than in the rest of Australia: the percentage difference is nearly 2 per cent higher in this State. From time to time, one reads a report in the press on matters such as this headed "Pay-roll taxes eased". While, technically, that is correct, the headline is a misleading one. The legislation is simply keeping up with inflation and wage increases, but it will do nothing specific to help in creating more jobs.

About 12 months ago, the Opposition proposed a temporary freeze on pay-roll tax so that additional people

could be given jobs, without increasing an employer's pay-roll tax. Obviously, this would have provided an incentive for the employer to provide and create more jobs. We suggested that the basic exemption be increased to \$72 000, that is, by more than the allowance to cover inflation at that time. It is significant that, although the Government has increased the exemption to \$66 000, it is still not enough. Pay-roll tax remission for apprentices was also put forward by the Liberal Party 12 months ago.

There is no question in my mind but that pay-roll tax is a tax on jobs. Pay-roll tax receipts, as has stamp duty, have fallen below the estimates projected last year. Undoubtedly and inevitably the trend will continue, and the return from pay-roll tax will decline below expected estimates. Industry will also continue to decline if the State Government persists in giving it no real help. The Government is locked into an almost self-perpetuating situation, and it must face reality. According to the Auditor-General's Report, pay-roll tax receipts have decreased by about \$6 500 000. This is a particularly worrying situation. If we are going to lose that money because employment opportunities are falling off, we should instead be looking at what could be done with that money. Pay-roll tax concessions cost the Government money, and there are no two ways about that, but it is better for the community if the Government is to receive less revenue because it is helping to create jobs through pay-roll tax remissions than if it receives less revenue because businesses are being forced to scale down their activities or even to close, causing people to lose their jobs. The Government can continue on with its present policies, thus causing businesses to scale down, automate, or close, so that people will be put out of work, or it will, if it is wise, choose to spend that money on stimulating the private sector by helping industry create jobs by giving positive pay-roll tax incentives for it to do so.

The choice, to me, seems clear and a matter of common sense, and I hope that the Government also will see the good sense of it. If revenue is to be reduced, let us ensure that it is because of positive measures designed to create jobs, not because of negative attitudes that destroy jobs. Obviously, the Bill is regarded by the Government as a routine adjustment, simply to keep up with inflation, but once again I urge the Government in the strongest possible terms to adopt an additional programme of positive help to create more jobs in the private sector.

The Minister of Labour and Industry, as we all know, has recently announced his request to about 28 000 members of the industrial and commercial community to consider employing at least one additional worker this year and in the coming year. I support his appeal, although I believe that it is not the major solution by any means to the unemployment problem that faces us. However, it is at least a gesture, and I support it. It would have been far more sensible and significant if the Minister's recent appeal for the employment of more young people could have been made in conjunction with measures taken to offset any increase in pay-roll tax that might be incurred by employers as a result. I support the Bill.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

POLICE REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Adjourned debate in Committee (resumed on motion).
(Continued from page 1809.)

Clause 2 passed.

Clause 3—"Removal from office."

Mr. WILSON: Mr. Chairman, I have three amendments to this clause. The first deals with the question of the Deputy Commissioner, and the second and third amendments deal with the method of dismissal of the Commissioner. I should like to speak to both matters.

The CHAIRMAN: I will ask the Committee whether there are any objections to the honourable member's discussing each of the amendments in his initial address. There appears to be no objection.

Mr. WILSON: I move:

Page 1, lines 15 and 16—Leave out "or the Deputy Commissioner".

The Opposition believes that there is no necessity for the Deputy Commissioner to be brought under the provisions of this Act. In the Minister's second reading explanation, no reason at all was given why the Deputy Commissioner should be included. In her report, the Royal Commissioner said nothing about the Deputy Commissioner being included in a Bill such as this. The Opposition opposes his inclusion. The Opposition believes the Deputy Commissioner is afforded protection under the Public Service regulations, protection which was not available to Mr. Harold Salisbury.

My later amendments relate to the Commissioner of Police being dismissed from office only by presentation of an address to both Houses of Parliament. This is contrary to the recommendations of the Royal Commissioner. It is important to realise that the Commissioner of Police is a highly placed public servant indeed. The Opposition believes that at the very least he should be given the protection afforded already to such highly placed public servants as the Auditor-General, Valuer-General and Public Service Commissioners.

The Royal Commissioner in her report states that it is indisputable that the holders of these offices should be free of any possibility of Government interference. The Opposition concurs with that. The Commissioner then makes the point that the Police Commissioner is in a special position because he is part of the executive arm of Government. Nevertheless, the Opposition points out that the Police Commissioner is no less a part of the executive arm of Government than the Auditor-General, Valuer-General, and Public Service Commissioners.

It would be of value to members to realise that the Police Regulation Act in 1952 took the management of the Police Force out of the hands of the Minister and provided that, subject to this Act, the Commissioner shall have the control and management of the Police Force. If that is followed through to its logical conclusion, the Police Commissioner must have this independence. The Opposition agrees with the conclusions of the Royal Commissioner in saying that there must be some degree of Ministerial control as recommended by Mr. Justice Bright's Royal Commission into the September moratorium. For those reasons, and because the Opposition believes that the Police Commissioner is probably one of the most important public servants we have in this State, unless these amendments are agreed to the Opposition will oppose the third reading of this Bill.

Mr. TONKIN (Leader of the Opposition): I support the amendments. I believe he has adequately outlined the need for them. I add my support because I wish to see a complete resolution of the situation so that we will never again see in this State the appalling situation which we saw in January of last year when the savage and brutal dismissal of the Police Commissioner was presented to the public of South Australia in a full-page coverage of one journal, with no opportunity for anyone else to put a point of view and with no opportunity for the Commissioner to

put a point of view. It was presented to the people of this State as a *fait accompli*.

The people of this State were stunned by that activity. The reasons why that course of action was adopted are known only to the Premier; I suspect they are not even fully known to Cabinet. There was no suspension. There was no proper inquiry beforehand. Everyone in South Australia believed, basically, that the Police Commissioner of this State had not been given a fair go. The member for Torrens is entirely correct when he says that some officers serving the people and the community of this State should be responsible directly to the people through Parliament. The Police Commissioner is certainly one of the most important of those officers.

What we are doing if we take away the responsibility of the Police Commissioner to Parliament is lumping him in with every other public servant subject to Ministerial direction. I am not going into the pros and cons of that debate. I know that the Auditor-General, the Chief Justice, and the Police Commissioner are all officers who should be responsible directly to Parliament and removable from office by Parliament, and no-one else. It is entirely appropriate that the justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the Local and District Criminal Court, and other courts, should be removable from office only by an address to Parliament. If it is good enough for them, I believe it is good enough, indeed essential, for the chief law enforcement officer of this State.

I once again place on record my tremendous admiration for the Police Commissioner of the time, Mr. Harold Salisbury, for the way in which he conducted himself throughout the entire unhappy affair. I sincerely trust that we will take no action today that will ever again enable a Government to act so precipitately and so savagely as this Government acted last January. I strongly support the amendments. I believe that by supporting them we will be upholding the undoubted rights of Parliament and the responsibility Parliament has to the people.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS (Chief Secretary): I reject the amendments moved by the Opposition. The first relates to the inclusion of the Deputy Commissioner in this Bill. This matter was referred to the present Commissioner of Police and he supports the view that the Government holds that the Deputy should be treated in the same way as the Commissioner. It should be noted that under the present Act the Deputy Commissioner holds all the powers of the Commissioner during the absence of the latter, and in some cases this could be quite lengthy. It is possible, for example, that the Commissioner could be on prolonged sick leave or overseas on study leave, as was the previous Commissioner in his last year. In those circumstances the Deputy Commissioner, under this Act, holds all the powers of the Commissioner, so it was thought appropriate that he should be included in the same measure and given both the same treatment and protection as obtains in the case of the Commissioner of Police.

In many ways, the Deputy Commissioner is in the same position as the Commissioner. For example, the Deputy Commissioner retires at 65, unlike the Assistant Commissioners, the rank below the Deputy Commissioner. Because the Deputy Commissioner can exercise all the powers of the Commissioner and because he is in a group by himself as far as the whole Police Force is concerned, reference to the Deputy Commissioner should be contained in the Bill. Regarding the method by which the Commissioner can be dismissed, I am surprised that the Opposition is moving this amendment, because it provides the Commissioner with less protection than does

the presently proposed Government legislation.

Mr. Tonkin: This protects his good name though.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: If the Government, acting in accordance with the provisions of this Bill, unjustly dismissed the Commissioner, he would be able to exercise the rights provided under the law to clear his good name. This would not involve political people making an emotional speech similar to that of the Leader of the Opposition. Rather, an impartial court of law would objectively consider the facts and arrive at a dispassionate decision as to the merits of the case. If a Government is foolish enough to dismiss a Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner on the grounds provided in this legislation without having just cause, the good name of the Commissioner or Deputy would be more than vindicated by the decision of the court in that particular case. The Government would be condemned not by Parliament but by a court of law.

I cannot understand the Opposition's attitude, because by its amendment (as was the case in a Bill introduced by the Opposition in another place) the Government of the day may dismiss a Commissioner merely by a resolution of this House. Obviously, the Government has a majority in the House of Parliament and, if it wished to dismiss the Police Commissioner, it could pass a resolution in this House. The Commissioner would then have had the satisfaction of being suspended for a short time, but his dismissal would be just as final. The protection that the Opposition says the Commissioner of Police will be given under this amendment is not worth a cracker. If the Government is prepared to dismiss the Commissioner of Police it will certainly be prepared to move a resolution to do so. The protection referred to by the Opposition does not exist. The Commissioner will have the right to have the justice of his dismissal determined by a court of law and he will also have remedies available by way of damages in the case of unjust dismissal. The Commissioner is much better protected under the Government's measure than he would be under that of the Opposition.

Mr. WILSON: First, in answer to the Chief Secretary's point about the amendments and another Bill which was introduced into this House, the Bill provided that the Police Commissioner could be dismissed by no other means than an address to the Parliament. As the Chief Secretary said, under the Government's Bill, the Police Commissioner will have access to action at law for wrongful dismissal and damages. However, that action has to be initiated by the Police Commissioner himself; there is no public debate. As the Leader of the Opposition so correctly interjected, there is no protection of the Police Commissioner's good name, and that was the big issue in the dismissal of the Police Commissioner last January. The onus of proof of wrongful dismissal falls on the Police Commissioner himself rather than on the Government.

Amendment negated.

Mr. WILSON moved:

Page 1, lines 16 to 21—Leave out all words in subsection (1) after "office" in line 16 and insert "upon the presentation of an address by both Houses of Parliament praying for his removal".

The Committee divided on the amendment:

Ayes (18)—Mrs. Adamson, Messrs. Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Dean Brown, Chapman, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy, Mathwin, Millhouse, Nankivell, Rodda, Russack, Tonkin, Wilson (teller), and Wotton.

Noes (22)—Messrs. Abbott, Bannon, Broomhill, and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Corcoran, Drury, Duncan, Dunstan, Groom, Groth, Harrison, Hemmings, Hopgood, Klunder, Olson, Payne, Simmons (teller), Slater, Virgo, Whitten, and Wright.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Gunn and Venning, Noes—Messrs. Hudson and Wells.

Majority of 4 for the Noes.

Amendment thus negated.

Mr. WILSON moved:

Page 2, lines 1 to 11—Leave out subsections (2) and (3) and insert subsections as follows:

(2) The Governor may suspend the Commissioner from office on the ground of incompetence or misbehaviour and in that event—

(a) a full statement of the reason for the suspension shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within three sitting days of the suspension if Parliament is then in session or, if not, within three sitting days of the commencement of the next session of Parliament; and

(b) if within twelve sitting days of the statement being laid before Parliament, neither House of Parliament presents an address to the Governor praying for the removal of the Commissioner from office, he shall be restored to office, but if either House does present such an address, the Governor may remove him from office.

(3) Except as provided by this section, the Commissioner shall not be removed or suspended from office.

Amendment negated; clause passed.

Remaining clauses (4 and 5) and title passed.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS (Chief Secretary) moved:
That this Bill be now read a third time.

Mr. WILSON (Torrens): The Bill, as it comes out of Committee, does not really alter the present position at all. By passing this Bill, the Government has merely retained the *status quo*. In other words, next January it could repeat the exercise of last January and there need not be any public debate into the question.

Mr. Tonkin: And for as little reason.

Mr. WILSON: The Leader of the Opposition is quite right. The Opposition therefore opposes the third reading of this Bill because it believes that, by passing it, the status of the Police Commissioner will not be improved and will be less than the status of the Valuer-General, the Auditor-General and the Public Service Commissioners. The Opposition opposes that principle completely, for it believes that the Police Commissioner should be as important, if not more important, than those officers mentioned.

Mr. GUNN (Eyre): I support the remarks of the member for Torrens. I could not support this current legislation in any circumstances whatsoever. Last year we saw the disgraceful course of action by the Government when it dismissed the Police Commissioner.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Eyre should relate his remarks to the Bill as it came out of Committee.

Mr. GUNN: The Bill, as the member for Torrens rightly pointed out, has arrived at this stage of the proceedings in a form unacceptable to the Opposition. It does not give any protection to the Police Commissioner and it certainly will not prevent the Government from acting in a similar shabby fashion as it did in the case of the previous Police Commissioner and, therefore, the Opposition, if it wants to be consistent, as it always does, must oppose the Bill.

I am just amazed that the so-called democrats on the other side of the House are prepared to support legislation of this kind. They are supposed to stand up for the rights of employed persons, yet on this occasion, as in the case of Mr. Salisbury, they are not even prepared to give the

Police Commissioner the right to be heard. We would be failing in our duty if we did not bring this matter to the attention of this House and the public. I sincerely hope the Government, including the Chief Secretary, who was involved in the previous shabby action of the Government, even at this late stage will re-think the matter. I sincerely hope this legislation is not written into the Statute Books in its present form. I oppose the third reading.

The House divided on the third reading:

Ayes (23)—Messrs. Abbott, Bannon, Broomhill, and Max Brown, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Corcoran, Drury, Duncan, Dunstan, Groom, Groth, Harrison, Hemmings, Hoppood, Keneally, Klunder, Olson, Payne, Simmons (teller), Slater, Virgo, Whitten, and Wright.

Noes (17)—Mrs. Adamson, Messrs. Allison, Arnold, Becker, Blacker, Dean Brown, Chapman, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Mathwin, Rodda, Ruskack, Tonkin, Wilson (teller), and Wotton.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Hudson and Wells. Noes—Messrs. Nankivell and Venning.

Majority of 6 for the Ayes.

Third reading thus carried.

Bill passed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FILM CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 25 October. Page 1691.)

Mrs. ADAMSON (Coles): This is a non-contentious matter, and the Opposition supports the Bill, which is designed to abolish the South Australian Film Advisory Board. In the view of board members and the Film Corporation, the board has now outlived its usefulness. It performed a useful function from the time of its establishment in 1973 until 1976, when it ceased to meet regularly. Thanks are due to the members of the board, who at the time made a constructive contribution to the corporation's work.

I believe that this is an appropriate time to note that under its Act the corporation is obliged to make an annual report on or before 31 October in each year to the Minister (who in this case is the Premier), and the Minister shall cause each report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within three weeks of receiving the report.

However, I understand that he has not lodged such a report this year. Certainly, Parliament has not seen it, and that matter should be brought to the Premier's attention and appropriate action taken. The corporation has developed far beyond original expectations. It is now not in need of the services of an advisory board, and this Bill's purpose is to abolish the board. I support the Bill.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

SWINE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 22 August. Page 649.)

Dr. EASTICK (Light): Although I am not lead speaker for the Opposition on this Bill, I accept that I know a little about the subject. The member for Florey, when previously speaking on this matter, indicated that he was in a position to speak on the Swine Compensation Fund because he liked bacon for breakfast. I think I am in a slightly better position than that. This Bill reduces the sum

to be paid by a vendor when selling pigs through the market. Such moneys go into the Swine Compensation Fund against the need of the industry should there be any massive outbreak of a disease that appears in the listed grouping of pig diseases.

The fund has also been built up to safeguard the pig industry should there be an outbreak of exotic diseases from overseas. In conjunction with the arrangement existing with the Commonwealth, funds would be available to offset the losses associated with the slaughter and eradication programme that would inevitably be undertaken. The industry has promoted a view that the size of the fund built up does not necessitate levies at the current rate. The size of the fund has, as a result of amendments over the years, extended its use for research work, and it is intended that that work will be pursued and continued. So far, such work has been to the distinct advantage of the pig industry in this State.

Finally, I point out that South Australia has been well served by the leaders and, indeed, the whole membership of the industry. South Australian pig breeders have taken out the top prizes in every Royal Show in Australia consistently in recent years in practically every breed. I pay a tribute to the Bakers of Wild Horse Plains, with their Mallbrae Stud, who only last week won an Australia-wide competition based on the scanogram. Also, I refer to the Lienert brothers, who have been well to the fore, Colin in respect of Berkshires, Ron and John in respect of Large Whites and Edland with Landrace pigs. I refer to Lance Dawkins from Gawler River, one of the early people associated with the Large Whites and Landrace breeds. He has brought much honour to the industry, and he is one of the people who is associated with the research programme that is undertaken from the Swine Compensation Fund. I support the Bill.

Mr. RODDA (Victoria): I endorse what the member for Light has said about the Bill. The reason for this small amending Bill has been referred to by the member for Light. It is a tribute to the swine industry that there has not been a need for disbursements from the moneys put aside to compensate for losses resulting from the ravages of disease. The Government or the Minister in his wisdom has seen fit to introduce this amending legislation to provide, by regulation, a prescribed amount which will not exceed 21c and which will form the fund. At times, the fund contains as much as \$100 000. This illustrates the point made adequately by the member for Light. As a primary producer, I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Attorney-General) moved:

That Standing Orders be so far suspended as to enable the Legislative Council's messages on, and the remaining stages of, the Debts Repayment Bill, Enforcement of Judgments Bill, Local and District Criminal Courts Act Amendment Bill, and the Sheriff's Bill to be taken together.
Motion carried.

DEBTS REPAYMENT BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendments:

No. 1. Page 1, lines 18 and 19 (clause 4)—Leave out paragraph (a) and insert paragraphs as follows:

“(a) a liability—

- (i) incurred in the course of carrying on a trade or business; or
- (ii) arising under a guarantee or indemnity given in respect of a liability incurred in the course of carrying on a trade or business;

(ab) a liability (not being a liability that does constitute a debt by virtue of subsection (2) of this section) secured by mortgage over land.”

No. 2. Page 2 (clause 4)—After line 17, insert definition as follows:

“ ‘mortgage debt’ means a liability secured by mortgage over land that constitutes a debt by virtue of the provisions of subsection (2) of this section:”

No. 3. Page 2 (clause 4)—After line 29, insert subclause as follows:

“(2) Where—

- (a) a liability is secured by mortgage over land;
- (b) the land constitutes the usual place of residence of the mortgagor; and
- (c) the liability is not a liability—
 - (i) incurred in the course of carrying on a trade or business; or
 - (ii) arising under a guarantee or indemnity given in respect of a liability incurred in the course of carrying on a trade or business,

that liability constitutes a debt for the purposes of this Act.”

No. 4. Page 3—After line 2 insert new Division and clause 5a as follows:

“DIVISION A1—ADMINISTRATION OF ACT

5a. (1) *Administration of Act*—This Act shall be administered by the Minister of Consumer Affairs.

(2) The Minister of Consumer Affairs shall not be divested of the administration of this Act by proclamation or any other executive act.”

No. 5. Page 3 (clause 9)—After line 31, insert subclause as follows:

“(1a) A person is, subject to this Act, eligible for appointment as a debt counsellor if—

- (a) he is an officer or employee—
 - (i) of the Crown; or
 - (ii) of some reputable agency, and intends to practise as a debt counsellor in his capacity as such;
- (b) he is a member or officer of a benevolent or charitable organisation that provides, or proposes to provide, debt counselling as a community service, and he intends to practise as a debt counsellor on behalf of that organisation; or
- (c) he carries on a prescribed profession and intends to practise as a debt counsellor in the course of that profession.”

No. 6. Page 4, lines 1 to 4 (clause 10)—Leave out the heading and the clause.

No. 7. Page 4, lines 12 to 15 (clause 11)—Leave out subparagraphs (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) and insert subparagraph as follows:

“(i) the income, property, usual living expenses, debts and other liabilities of the debtor, his spouse (if he is cohabiting with his spouse), and his dependants;”

No. 8. Page 4, line 22 (clause 11)—Leave out “fifteen thousand” and insert “seven thousand five hundred”.

No. 9. Page 5, line 4 (clause 12)—After “must” insert “, subject to this section.”.

No. 10. Page 5, line 5 (clause 12)—Leave out “to be distributed”.

No. 11. Page 5, line 11 (clause 12)—Leave out “A” and insert “Subject to this section, a”.

No. 12. Page 5 (clause 12)—After line 13 insert paragraph as follows:

“(ab) prohibit or restrict the sale or disposal of specified property by the debtor or any other transaction affecting specified property of the debtor;”

No. 13. Page 5, lines 16 and 17 (clause 12)—Leave out paragraph (c) and insert new paragraph (c) as follows:

“(c) provide for the modification of contractual provisions relating to—

- (i) the interest to be paid by the debtor;
- (ii) the amount of instalments to be paid by the debtor;
- (iii) the time of payment of instalments by a debtor.”

No. 14. Page 5 (clause 12)—After line 17 insert subclauses as follow:

“(4) Where a scheme modifies contractual rights and liabilities, that modification is effective only during the subsistence of the scheme.

(5) Where a mortgage debt was incurred for the purpose of purchasing or improving the land on which it is secured, a scheme covering that debt—

- (a) may not—
 - (i) reduce the amount of any instalment payable under the mortgage;
 - (ii) postpone the payment of any instalment payable under the mortgage;
 - (iii) reduce the rate of interest payable under the mortgage; and
- (b) must provide for the payment of all arrears (if any) outstanding under the mortgage at the commencement of the scheme within twelve months of the commencement of the scheme.

(6) Where a mortgage debt is covered by a scheme—

- (a) any provision in the mortgage whereby, upon default by the mortgagor in complying with the terms of the mortgage, payment of the amount secured by the mortgage is to be made before it would otherwise be payable, is during the subsistence of the scheme, of no effect; and
- (b) where the provisions of the mortgage provide that a lower rate of interest is chargeable if instalments are paid within specified times, interest at the lower rate shall continue to be payable, during the subsistence of the scheme, notwithstanding that the mortgagor is in arrears in the payment of instalments.”

No. 15. Page 5, lines 30 to 39 (clause 13)—Leave out subclauses (2) and (3) and insert subclauses as follow:

“(2) The following persons may give evidence, or make representations, to the Tribunal in relation to a proposed scheme—

- (a) the debtor;
- (b) a debt counsellor;
- (c) any creditor affected by the proposed scheme; and
- (d) any other person who may, in the opinion of the Tribunal, be able to assist it to arrive at a just decision.

(3) Representations may be made to the Tribunal—

- (a) personally, or by counsel or other representative; or
- (b) in writing.”

No. 16. Page 6, line 3 (clause 13)—Leave out all words in this line and insert:

“Property—

- (a) that has, within the period of six months immediately preceding the date of the order, been seized by the creditor in pursuance of a security; and
- (b) that is still in the possession of the creditor, not being property that has, in pursuance of the

security, become property of the creditor.”

No. 17. Page 6 (clause 13)—After line 3 insert subclauses as follows:

“(5a) Where a scheme contains a provision prohibiting or restricting the sale or disposal of any interest in land by a debtor the Tribunal may direct the Registrar-General to register a memorandum of that provision on the relevant certificate of title to the land.

(5b) After the registration of a memorandum by the Registrar-General in pursuance of a direction of the Tribunal under subsection (5a) of this section, any transaction entered into by the debtor in contravention of the provision of the scheme to which the memorandum relates is void and of no effect.”

No. 18. Page 6, line 18 (clause 13)—After “scheme” insert—

- “—
 (a) by admitting further debts to the scheme; or
 (b) in any other manner.”

No. 19. Page 6 (clause 13)—After line 8 insert subclause as follows:

“(7a) Notice of an application for the variation of an approved scheme—

- (a) must, if the application is made by a creditor, be given—
 (i) to the debtor; and
 (ii) to all other creditors affected by the scheme or the proposed variation; and
 (b) must, if the application is made by the debtor, be given to all creditors affected by the scheme, or the proposed variation.”

No. 20. Page 6, line 12 (clause 14)—Leave out “During” and insert “Subject to subsection (3a) of this section, during”.

No. 21. Page 6, line 13 (clause 14)—After “proceedings” insert “under the law of the State.”

No. 22. Page 6, line 18 (clause 14)—Leave out “Any proceedings” and insert “Subject to subsection (3a) of this section, any proceedings under the law of the State”.

No. 23. Page 6 (clause 14)—After line 24 insert new subclause as follows:

“(3a) This section does not affect the enforcement of a security over personal property of the debtor unless the Tribunal is satisfied and certified upon approval of the scheme that the scheme provides for—

- (a) complete discharge of the secured debt during the subsistence of the scheme; or
 (b) a reduction of the secured debt during the subsistence of the scheme that bears to the amount of the secured debt at the commencement of the scheme a greater proportion than the amount of the expected depreciation of the property subject to the mortgage bears to the value of that property at the commencement of the scheme.”

No. 24. Page 6, line 26 (clause 14)—After “proceedings” insert “under the law of the State”.

No. 25. Page 6, line 27 (clause 14)—Leave out “of” where it occurs for the second time and insert “or”.

No. 26. Page 6, line 28 (clause 14)—After “allowed by” insert “this Act or”.

No. 27. Page 6—After clause 14 insert new clause 14a as follows:

14a *Notification of non-compliance with Scheme.*—If it comes to the knowledge of a debt counsellor that a debtor has contravened, or failed to comply with a provision of an approved scheme he shall give notice of that fact—

- (a) to the Tribunal; and
 (b) to all creditors to whom debts covered by the scheme are owed.”

No. 28. Page 6, lines 32 to 35 (clause 15)—Leave out paragraph (a) and insert paragraph as follows:

“(a) that a debtor has, in making an application under this Part—

- (i) withheld material information; or
 (ii) made a material mis-statement;.”

No. 29. Page 6, line 37 (clause 15)—Leave out “term or”.

No. 30. Page 6, lines 40 to 43 (clause 15)—Leave out subclause (2) and insert subclause as follows:

“(2) The Tribunal need not revoke a scheme—

- (a) on the ground that the debtor, in making an application under this Part, has withheld material information or made a material mis-statement if the Tribunal is satisfied that the debtor did not intend to deceive or defraud; or
 (b) on the ground that the debtor has contravened or failed to comply with a provision of the scheme if the Tribunal is satisfied that the contravention or default is trivial and should, in the circumstances of the case, be excused.”

No. 31. Page 7, line 7 (clause 16)—Leave out “or”.

No. 32. Page 7 (clause 16)—After line 9 insert paragraph as follows:

- “or
 (e) if the debtor applies to take the benefit of any law of the Commonwealth for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors.”

No. 33. Page 7—After clause 16 insert new clause 16a as follows:

16a *Register of approved schemes*—(1) There shall be a register of approved schemes:

(2) The Tribunal shall—

- (a) upon approving a scheme—cause a copy of the approved scheme to be filed in the register;
 (b) upon varying or revoking an approved scheme—cause a memorandum of the variation or revocation to be filed in the register.

(3) The Registrar of the Tribunal shall, upon application by any member of the public, permit him to inspect any part of the register.

No. 34. Page 8—After line 5 insert new clause 21a as follows:

21a. *Debtor must disclose existence of scheme*—A debtor in relation to whom a scheme is in force under this Act who seeks to obtain credit from any person without disclosing the existence of the scheme shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for three months, or both.

Amendment No. 1:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Attorney-General) moved:

That the Legislative Council’s amendment No. 1 be disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON: The Opposition supports this amendment, which resulted from the Legislative Council Select Committee’s deliberations. The Select Committee members disagreed regarding this amendment and, under the committee’s rules, it was not included in its report. However, the Legislative Council saw fit to pass the amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 2:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I move:

That the Legislative Council’s amendment No. 2 be disagreed to.

This amendment is related to the Legislative Council’s amendment No. 1.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 3:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 3 be disagreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 4:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 4 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 5:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 5 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 6:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 6 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 7:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 7 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 8:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 8 be disagreed to.

The intention of the Legislative Council in moving this amendment was to limit the provisions of this Bill to debts of not more than \$7 500. We believe that, if the schemes are to be effective, there must be reasonable limits on the operation of the Bill, and we consider that \$15 000 is a reasonable limit. That is a reasonably modest amount these days, when one considers the size of debts that people run up for mortgages and the like.

Mr. WILSON: The Opposition opposes the motion. This amendment was discussed in the Select Committee but there was disagreement so it was not included in the report. It is clear from the second reading explanation that the purpose of these schemes is to enable people in difficulty to repay their debts where the total indebtedness is comparatively small. It was not intended to cover the case where the total indebtedness was, say, \$100 000. In that situation bankruptcy is the answer. The Bill provides that schemes for repayment are for a period of three years, and there must be a maximum sum that the ordinary person in difficulty could repay within that time.

Evidence was given by Mr. Moore, from the university, who had seen such schemes operating in the United States and Canada. He did not think schemes such as this were successful where the total indebtedness was more than about \$7 000. He said that the typical case was about \$3 000 and that \$15 000 seemed to be too high a limit.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 9 to 15:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 9 to 15 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 16:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 16 be disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON: This is perhaps the most important of the amendments that were not agreed to in the Select Committee. The existing subclause (3) (c) enables the scheme to provide for a modification to the contractual rights and liabilities of debtors and creditors. There is no

limit on that power. Where there are rights between debtors and creditors, the scheme can provide for any modification, and that seems to be unjustified by the purpose of the Bill. It is far too wide.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 17:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 17 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 18:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 18 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 19 to 32:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 19 to 32 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 33:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 33 be disagreed to.

The Government cannot accept this amendment. We believe that it is quite unnecessary. It sets up a register of schemes that would be a public register, and we believe that is not necessary or desirable.

Mr. WILSON: The Opposition believes that this amendment is desirable, because the public should have access to such a register.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 34:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 34 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

The following reason for disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 to 3, 8, 16, and 33 was adopted:

Because the amendments are irrevocably opposed to the purposes, policies, principles and intent of the Bill.

ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendments:

No. 1. Page 1—In the Title—After "to amend" insert "the Companies Act, 1962-1974, the Debtors Act, 1936 and".

No. 2. Page 2 (clause 4)—After line 4 insert definition as follows: " 'banking account' includes an account maintained with a building society or credit union:".

No. 3. Page 2 (clause 4)—After line 8 insert "and the expression 'the court' in relation to a writ means the court to which an application for the issue of the writ has been made, or out of which the writ has been issued (as the case may require):"

No. 4. Page 2, line 26 (clause 4)—Leave out "fifteen thousand" and insert "seven thousand five hundred".

No. 5. Page 3, lines 1 and 2 (clause 5)—Leave out subclause (1) and insert subclause as follows:

"(1) Subject to this section—

(a) this Act applies in respect of any judgment whether given before or after the commencement of this Act; and

(b) no writ or warrant of execution shall be issued by a court except in pursuance of this Act."

No. 6. Page 3 (clause 5)—After line 9 insert subclause as follows:

“(4) This Act does not affect the enforcement of a judgment or order *in rem* given or made in the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in admiralty.”

No. 7. Page 3, line 31 (clause 9)—Leave out “Where” and insert “Subject to subsection (2a) of this section, where”.

No. 8. Page 3, lines 34 to 36 (clause 9)—Leave out all words in these lines and insert paragraphs as follows:

- (b) his furniture and household effects that are reasonably necessary for the accommodation of himself and his family;
- (c) his tools and implements of trade, his professional instruments, or reference books; or
- (d) any property exempted from execution by the court.”

No. 9. Page 3 (clause 9)—After line 36 insert subclauses as follows:

“(2a) Where the court is of the opinion that there are special reasons justifying the seizure and sale of property of the kind referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (2) of this section, the court may, by endorsement on the writ, authorize the seizure and sale of any such property described or referred to in the endorsement.

(2b) Where the court is of the opinion that the seizure and sale of certain property would cause extreme hardship to the judgment debtor, the court may exempt that property from execution.”

No. 10. Page 4, lines 10 to 16 (clause 9)—Leave out subclauses (5) and (6) and insert subclause as follows:

“(5) The sheriff shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after seizure of personal property in pursuance of a writ of sale—

- (a) cause it to be removed to some appropriate place for the purpose of sale; or
- (b) place it in the care of some appropriate person until the date of sale.”

No. 11. Page 4, line 28 (clause 10)—Leave out “he” and insert “the sheriff”.

No. 12. Page 4, line 33 (clause 10)—After “auction” insert “unless the court, by endorsement on the writ, authorises the sale of property in some other manner”.

No. 13. Page 4, line 39 (clause 10)—Leave out “the owner” and insert “the court”.

No. 14. Page 4, line 43 (clause 10)—Leave out “judgment debtor” and insert “court”.

No. 15. Page 5, lines 5 and 6 (clause 10)—Leave out “registered pursuant to statute” and insert—

- “—
- (a) that have been registered; or
- (b) of which public notice has been given, pursuant to statute.”

No. 16. Page 5 (clause 12)—After line 29, insert subclause as follows:

“(2) Where a person against whom a writ of possession has been enforced resumes possession of any land or other property—

- (a) a writ of attachment may, by leave of the court, be issued against that person; or
- (b) the writ of possession may, by leave of the court, be re-issued.”

No. 17. Page 5, lines 37 and 38 (clause 13)—Leave out subclause (3).

No. 18. Page 5, lines 40 and 41 (clause 14)—Leave out “at such time and place as are mentioned in the writ” and insert “as soon as reasonably practicable”.

No. 19. Page 6, lines 26 to 32 (clause 18)—Leave out the clause and insert new clause 18 as follows:

18. *Leave of court required for issue of writ of execution in certain cases.*—(1) Where an application for a writ of

execution is made more than six years after the date of judgment, the writ shall not be issued except by leave of the court.

(2) A writ of execution may be issued, by leave of the court, in the name of a person who was not a party to the proceedings in which the judgment was given, upon proof that that person is entitled to the benefit of the judgment.

No. 20. Pages 8 and 9 (clause 26)—Leave out the clause and insert new clauses 26, 26a, 26b and 26c as follows:

“26. (1) Where the court has given a judgment for the payment of a sum of money, the court may, upon the application of the judgment creditor—

- (a) Where the judgment debtor is a natural person—
 - (i) forthwith after pronouncing judgment, examine the judgment debtor as to his income, assets and liabilities; or
 - (ii) summons the judgment debtor to appear for the purpose of examination as to his income, assets and liabilities; or
- (b) where the judgment debtor is a body corporate—summons any director or officer of the body corporate to appear for the purpose of examination as to the income, assets and liabilities of the body corporate.

(2) The court may dispense with the examination under this section if—

- (a) the judgment debtor is out of the State;
- (b) the judgment debtor cannot be found; or
- (c) it is otherwise impracticable or inexpedient to conduct any examination under this section.

(3) Where—

- (a) a judgment debtor (not being a judgment debtor who has submitted to the court in pursuance of this Part a proposal, approved by the judgment creditor, for satisfaction of the judgment debt); or
- (b) a director or other officer of a body corporate, fails to appeal in obedience to a summons under this section, the court may, upon the application of the judgment creditor, or of its own motion, issue a writ of attachment against that person.

26a. *Order for payment of instalments, etc.*—(1) The court may, after conducting (or dispensing with) an examination under this Part, order the judgment debtor—

- (a) to pay the judgment debt forthwith, or within a period stipulated by the court; or
- (b) to pay such periodic or other instalments towards the satisfaction of the judgment debt as may be stipulated by the court.

(2) In making an order for the payment of instalments against a natural person, the court shall have due regard to—

- (a) the necessary living expenses of the judgment debtor and his dependants; and
- (b) any other liabilities of the judgment debtor, so far as they are ascertainable by the court.

(3) The court may, on the application of a judgment creditor or a judgement debtor, rescind, suspend or vary an order under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) Where a judgment debtor who is liable upon a prescribed judgment submits to the court, at least five days before the day appointed for an examination under this Part, a proposal for satisfaction of the judgment debt by periodic or other payments and the proposal—

- (a) is endorsed with a certificate of a debt counsellor to the effect that the proposal is, in his opinion, a fair and practicable proposal for the satisfaction of the judgment debt; and
- (b) is endorsed with the approval of the judgment creditor, the court may, without proceeding to

conduct the examination, make an order under subsection (1) of this section in terms of the proposal.

(5) where, in proceedings under this section in relation to a prescribed judgment, it appears to the court that the judgment debtor submitted to the judgment creditor a reasonable proposal for satisfaction of the judgment debt and that the judgment creditor, having been given a reasonable opportunity to consider the proposal, did not approve the proposal, the courts shall if satisfied that the judgment creditor's failure to approve the proposal was in the circumstances of the case unreasonable award the costs of the proceedings (including the reasonable costs incurred by the judgment debtor in appearing at the proceedings) against the judgment creditor.

26b. *Issue of writ of sale against person liable upon prescribed judgment.*—(1) The court may, after conducting (or dispensing with) an examination under this Part in relation to a judgment debtor (being a judgment debtor who is liable upon a prescribed judgment)—

- (a) issue an unconditional writ of sale in respect of the real and personal property of the judgment debtor;
- (b) issue a writ of sale subject to conditions—
 - (i) limiting execution to certain real or personal property of the judgment debtor specified in the writ; or
 - (ii) protecting from execution certain real or personal property of the judgment debtor specified in the writ; or
- (c) decline to issue a writ of sale in respect of property of the judgment debtor.

(2) In deciding whether, or in what manner to exercise its powers under subsection (1) of this section, the court shall have regard to the following matters—

- (a) the question of whether a writ of sale is the only effective means of obtaining satisfaction of the judgment; and
- (b) the hardship that would result—
 - (i) to the judgment debtor, and his dependants; or
 - (ii) to the judgment creditor, according to whether the writ were issued or not, or were issued unconditionally or subject to conditions.

26c. *Offence.*—(1) A person who, without proper excuse (proof of which shall lie upon him) fails to comply with an order for the payment of money under this Part is guilty of an offence and liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding forty days.

(2) Where a judgment debtor fails to comply with an order for the payment of money under this Part, the court may, upon the application of the judgment creditor, or of its own motion, issue a writ of attachment against the judgment debtor.

(3) Where a judgment debtor is brought before the court upon a writ of attachment under subsection (2) of this section and the court is satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that the judgment debtor is guilty of an offence against this section, the court may refer the matter to the Attorney-General with a recommendation that the judgment debtor be prosecuted accordingly.

(4) Proceedings for an offence against this section shall not be commenced without the authorisation of the Attorney-General.

(5) An apparently genuine document purporting to be under the hand of the Attorney-General and to authorise the commencement of proceedings for an offence against this section shall be accepted in any legal proceedings, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as proof of the

Attorney-General's authorisation of the proceedings referred to in the document."

No. 21. Page 10, lines 3 to 13 (clause 27)—Leave out subclauses (1), (2) and (3) and insert subclauses as follows:

"(1) The court may, upon the application of a judgment creditor (which may be made *ex parte*) order that—

- (a) any moneys owing or accruing to the judgment debtor from a third person ("the garnishee") not being any pension, allowance or benefit payable under the *Social Services Act 1947* of the Commonwealth, or workmen's compensation; or
- (b) any moneys of the judgment debtor in the hands of a third person (including moneys in a banking account) be attached to answer the judgment and paid to the judgment creditor.

(2) No order shall be made under subsection (1) of this section in relation to a judgment debtor who is liable upon a prescribed judgment in respect of salary or wages owing or accruing to the judgment debtor, unless the judgment debtor has failed to comply with an order for the payment of moneys under Part III of this Act.

(2a) In making an order for the garnishment of salary or wages, the court shall have due regard to—

- (a) the necessary living expenses of the judgment debtor and his dependants; and
- (b) any other liabilities of the judgment debtor, so far as they are ascertainable by the court."

(3) An order under this section shall bind the moneys in the hands of the garnishee upon notice of the order being given to him in such manner as the court directs but execution shall not issue against the garnishee—

- (a) until the expiration of one month from the date on which notice of the order is given under this subsection; or
- (b) where proceedings are instituted under subsection (4) of this section before the expiration of that period of one month—until the determination of those proceedings, whichever last occurs."

No. 22. Page 10, lines 16 and 17 (clause 27)—Leave out "before execution as issued against the garnishee" and insert "and may vary or rescind the order under subsection (1) of this section".

No. 23. Page 11—After clause 29, insert new clauses 29a., 29b., 29c., 29d., and 29e. as follow:

29a. *Judgments against bodies corporate*—Where a body corporate wilfully fails to obey a judgment—

- (a) a director of the body corporate, or any other officer of the body corporate who is responsible for the management or administration of the affairs of the body corporate, is liable to be attached; and
- (b) the judgment may be enforced, by leave of the court, against any director, or any such officer, of the body corporate.

29b. *Charging orders*—(1) The court may charge any property of a judgment debtor with a judgment debt or any part thereof.

(2) An order may be made under this section on such terms and conditions as the court considers just.

(3) Where the court has made an order under subsection (1) of this section, it may make consequential or ancillary orders—

- (a) requiring registration of the charge;
- (b) prohibiting or restricting dealings with the property subject to the charge;
- (c) providing for the sale, or conversion into money, of the property; or
- (d) relating to any other matters.

29c. *Appointment of receiver by way of equitable execution*—(1) The court may, for the purpose of enforcing a judgment, appoint a receiver by way of equitable execution.

(2) A receiver may be appointed under subsection (1) of this section notwithstanding that all remedies of execution at law have not been exhausted.

(3) Where a receiver is appointed under this section, the court may make consequential or ancillary orders—

(a) conferring on the receiver any powers that may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the receivership;

(b) providing for accounts to be rendered by the receiver; or

(c) relating to any other matter.

(4) A receiver appointed under this section has no powers in relation to any pension, allowance or benefit payable under the *Social Services Act 1947* of the Commonwealth, or in relation to workmen's compensation.

29d. *Power of court to preserve property intact pending determination of proceedings*.—

(1) Where a court is satisfied on the application of party to proceedings (which may be made *ex parte*)—

(a) that some other party to the proceedings has property situated in the State;

(b) that there is a substantial risk that the property may be—

(i) disposed of; or

(ii) removed from the State,

by, or at the direction of, that other party; and

(c) that the disposal or removal of that property would seriously prejudice the enforcement of the judgment that the applicant seeks to recover in the proceedings,

the court may, by order—

(d) prohibit the disposal of that property or its removal from the State; or

(e) otherwise restrict dealings with that property.

(2) The court may, for proper cause, vary or revoke an order under this section at any time.

29e. *Local Court may entertain proceedings under Part III or Part IV in respect of judgment of Supreme Court*.—Proceedings under Part III or Part IV of this Act in relation to a judgment of the Supreme Court may be instituted, heard and determined in a local court.

No. 24. Page 11, lines 16 to 19 (clause 31)—Leave out subclauses (1) and (2) and insert subclauses as follows:

“(1) *Amendment of certain Acts*.—The Companies Act, 1962-1974, is amended as shown in the schedule to this Act, and, as so amended, may be cited as the ‘Companies Act, 1962-1978’.

(2) The Debtors Act, 1936, is amended as shown in the schedule to this Act, and, as so amended, may be cited as the ‘Debtors Act, 1936-1978’.

(3) The Mercantile Law Act, 1936, is amended as shown in the schedule to this Act, and, as so amended may be cited as the ‘Mercantile Law Act, 1936-1978’.”

No. 25. Page 11—After clause 33 insert new clause 34 as follows:

“34. *Regulations*.—The Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by this Act, or as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act.”

No. 26. Page 11—Schedule—Insert the following schedule at the end of the Bill:

“THE SCHEDULE

Amendment of Certain Acts

(1) The Companies Act, 1962-1974, is amended by striking out section 390.

(2) The Debtors Act, 1936, is amended—

(a) by striking out paragraphs (c) and (d) of section 3; and

(b) by striking out paragraph (iii) of the proviso to section 3 and inserting the following paragraph:—

(iii) Nothing in this section affects the powers of arrest or imprisonment under the Enforcement of Judgments Act, 1978.

(3) The Mercantile Law Act, 1936, is amended by striking out section 18.”

Amendment No. 1:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Attorney-General) moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 1 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 2 and 3 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 4:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 4 be disagreed to.

I do this for the same reasons as I have given earlier in relation to the Debts Repayment Bill. As the Committee has rejected the amendment to the Debts Repayment Bill, this amendment must also be rejected, because it relates to the monetary limit for debts that are to come under the scheme. It deletes \$15 000, which amount the Government intended in relation to this matter, and inserts \$7 500.

Mr. ALLISON: The Select Committee viewed the amount of \$15 000 as one of such magnitude that it might encourage debtors to regard such a sum rather lightly, in the knowledge that it would be dealt with in the Small Claims Court. For that reason, the committee recommended the \$7 500 mainly in the debtor's interest. We seem to be at cross purposes here. We support the amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 5 to 19:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 5 to 19 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 20 and 21:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 20 and 21 be disagreed to.

These amendments have been inserted with the intention of applying the proposals that the Australian Law Reform Commission had recommended. The Government did not choose to follow those recommendations in relation to these matters, because we believed that it was desirable to have two hearings in the collection process: one to determine the matter of whether or not money was owing (in other words, the merits of the claim), and the other to determine the ability of the debtor to pay and to penalise the debtor if he failed to pay the moneys.

What is proposed here is that both of those functions would be undertaken at the same time. The Government believes that, although it is designed to cut back on the amount of bookwork and administration involved, it would in fact increase the amount of work. The reason is that in many instances where an ordinary summons is issued the debtor himself is never personally brought before the court. As soon as many people receive an ordinary summons, they immediately pay the bill. What is

proposed is that a summons received for an ordinary claim in debt would require the debtor to be brought personally before the court, and we do not believe that this is desirable in most instances. In many cases the debtor receives the summons and thinks, "I think I have forgotten to pay this. I had better pay it."

I am sure that the Leader, who no doubt has been involved in this matter in his practice, knows that in many instances when a summons is served the piece of official paper is sufficient to get the debtor to pay. We believe that that sort of procedure should continue. I appreciate the desire of the Law Reform Commission to try to simplify the procedures, but we believe that, because so many more people would come personally before the court under this procedure, the very reverse may occur. I am not rejecting these proposals outright. They are worth further consideration, but at this stage the Government believes they should not be incorporated in the legislation.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 22 to 26:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 22 to 26 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

The following reason for disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 4, 20 and 21 was adopted:

Because the amendments are irrevocably opposed to the purposes, policies, principles and intent of the Bill.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendments:

No. 1. Page 1, line 18 (clause 3)—Leave out "two thousand five hundred and insert "one thousand".

No. 2. Page 3, lines 36 and 37 (clause 16)—Leave out "two thousand five hundred" and insert "one thousand".

No. 3. Page 3, lines 38 to 42 (clause 17)—Leave out the clause.

No. 4. Page 4, lines 10 to 14 (clause 19)—Leave out the clause.

No. 5. Page 4, line 20 (clause 21)—After "action" insert "upon a contract, or for breach of contract,".

No. 6. Page 5—After line 6 insert new clause 21a as follows:

21a. *Repeal of ss. 115 to 118 of principal Act and enactment of section in their place*—Sections 115, 116, 117 and 118 of the principal Act are repealed and the following section is enacted and inserted in their place:

115. *Transfer of actions*—Where it appears to a local court that—

- (a) an action has been commenced in the wrong local court; or
- (b) an action could be more conveniently dealt with if it were transferred to some local court other than the local court in which it has been commenced,

the local court may, upon the application of any party to the action, or of its own motion, order that the action be transferred to a local court specified in the order.

No. 7. Page 5, lines 19 to 24 (clause 26)—Leave out all the words in these lines.

No. 8. Page 6, line 4 (clause 28)—Leave out "173 (inclusive)" and insert "174h (inclusive)".

No. 9. Page 6, line 4 (clause 28)—After "repealed" insert "and the following section is enacted and inserted in their place:

154. *Transfer of judgments*—(1) The Clerk of a local

court may, upon the application of a person entitled to the benefit of a judgment or order given by, or registered in, that local court transfer the judgment or order for registration in some other local court.

(2) The transfer shall be effected by memorandum in writing addressed to the clerk of the local court to which it is desired to transfer the judgment or order accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order and such other documents as may be relevant to the proceedings in which it was given.

(3) Upon receipt of a memorandum transferring a judgment or order under this section, the clerk of a local court shall register the judgment or order in the court and thereafter proceedings may be taken upon and in relation to the judgment or order as if it were a judgment or order of that local court.

No. 10. Page 6, line 5 (clause 29)—Leave out "196" and insert "195".

No. 11. Page 6, line 6 (clause 30)—After "repealed" insert "and the following section is enacted and inserted in their place:

197. *Relief by way of interpleader*—(1) Where a person is in possession of property, or proceeds of the sale of property, and he has been, or expects to be, sued in respect of that property, or those proceeds, by two or more persons making adverse claims thereto, he may, subject to this section and the rules of court, apply to a local court for relief by way of interpleader.

(2) An application may be made under this section—

(a) where the value of the property or the amount of the proceeds of sale of the property does not exceed thirty thousand dollars—to a local court of full jurisdiction; and

(b) where the value of the property, or the amount of the proceeds of sale of the property, does not exceed ten thousand dollars—to a local court of limited jurisdiction.

(3) A court may grant relief by way of interpleader upon such terms as may be just.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Attorney-General) moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 and 2 be disagreed to.

Mr. MATHWIN: I am disappointed that the Attorney-General did not explain why the amendments should be disagreed to. Both amendments relate to the Government's proposal to increase the limit of claims before the Small Claims Court from \$500 to \$2 500. The Attorney-General is saying that a debt of \$2 500 is a small debt. He possibly regards himself as a fat cat; and so the sum of \$2 500 would mean nothing to him.

An important factor is that in the Small Claims Court there is no legal representation. A person well versed in the court proceedings may be toeing the line with a person who has never been in court before and who may have no legal assistance. Therefore, it gives to the representatives of big business a colossal advantage over the ordinary man in the street. The Attorney-General is saying that the limit should now be advanced from \$500 to \$2 500. The amendment provides for an increase to \$1 000 which is an increase of 100 per cent. We have not had inflation at 100 per cent, although, if the Whitlam Government had continued in office—

The CHAIRMAN: Order! I bring the honourable member for Glenelg back to the amendments.

Mr. MATHWIN: I am sorry that I strayed, Mr. Chairman. The Law Society, which gave evidence on this matter, was adamant and unanimous in its opposition to the Government's proposal. It saw no reason for increasing the limit to \$2 500. I therefore ask the

Attorney-General to support the Legislative Council's amendments.

The second matter deals with appeals, where the limit has been raised to \$2 500. I suggest that the limit should be \$1 000, and I ask the Attorney to support that amendment.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I am not sure whether the Law Society, of its own volition, selected the honourable member to represent its interests in this Chamber this afternoon, presumably because of the absence of the member for Mitcham, who usually—

The CHAIRMAN: Order! I will have to call the Minister back to the amendment. I must be consistent.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: The Law Society has vehemently opposed the Government's intention to increase the amount of the small claims jurisdiction limit from \$500 to \$2 500, a five-fold increase. The proposal for the magistrates' jurisdiction is that the amount be increased from \$2 500 to \$10 000, a four-fold increase, but we have heard nothing on that matter, although we have heard much about increasing the small claims jurisdiction.

One must realise that we are dealing with a jurisdiction that does not operate in the same way as the traditional common law courts operate. The parties are not represented personally by legal practitioners, but the judicial officer is always a magistrate, a trained legal person. To a much greater extent than applies in the other courts, he enters the arena and endeavours to ascertain the facts by questioning, and by assisting the parties in presenting all the evidence so that he can make a decision on the matters which properly should be brought before the court. When he opposes this provision, I think the honourable member is forgetting that element. A sum of \$2 500 is not a large amount nowadays.

Many people in the business community have said that they would prefer to be seeking judgment in the small claims courts where the proceedings are much more relaxed, less formal, and where matters take perhaps an hour to be determined, rather than two or three days, as in the Local Court, where lawyers are involved, and where there is a full-blown court hearing. Many people have suggested to me that they would be happy if larger debts were dealt with in the small claims jurisdiction, with the informal procedure, with only about a month from the time the summons is issued to the appearance in the court, where judgment can be obtained much earlier, and where money therefore is repaid more quickly.

When we consider the cost of legal fees, one can well see why many people prefer the small claims jurisdiction, rather than the Local Court of limited jurisdiction, where it is difficult for anyone to succeed without a lawyer, whose services involve considerable expense. Many people in the community would prefer to have relatively small claims, amounts of up to \$2 500, heard in the small claims jurisdiction.

Mr. MATHWIN: I was interested to hear the Attorney's comments regarding the increased limit of \$10 000 in some courts. I raised the matter as it affects the ordinary person, the person he is supposed to represent in this place, the person who has had no experience in such a situation. He may be opposed to a person who is very familiar with the procedure and who, if he represents an organisation, spends much of his time in the court. The person appearing for the first time has to meet this professional person on equal terms. It is one thing to obtain legal advice before appearing in court, and quite another for an inexperienced person to put it into operation when he appears.

To nine people out of 10, I suggest that \$2 500 is not a small amount. It is ridiculous for the Attorney to say that I am representing the legal profession. My main concern is for the ordinary man who is up against it, and who is faced with all the turmoil of appearing in court against an experienced opponent. The Attorney-General seems to miss the whole point of the exercise. Without fear of contradiction, I could say that not one person in 10 would agree: most people would say that \$2 500 is a great deal of money.

Motion carried.

Amendments Nos. 3 to 11:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 3 to 11 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

The following reason for disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 and 2 was adopted:

Because the amendments are irrevocably opposed to the purposes, policies, principles, and intent of the Bill.

SHERIFF'S BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendments:

No. 1. Page 1, line 10 (clause 3)—After "sheriff" insert "or a deputy sheriff".

No. 2. Page 1, line 12 (clause 3)—After "sheriff" insert "or deputy sheriff".

No. 3. Page 2 (clause 5)—After line 3 insert paragraph as follows:

"(ab) one or more deputy sheriffs;"

No. 4. Page 2, line 33 (clause 8)—After "execute" insert "or cause to be executed".

No. 5. Page 3 (clause 10)—Leave out all words in the clause after "10" and insert—

"(1) Where the sheriff arrests any person, or causes any person to be arrested, in pursuance of any process, that person shall be brought as soon as reasonably practicable before the court out of which the process was issued.

(2) Where it is not reasonably practicable to bring a person arrested in pursuance of the process of a court before that court immediately, that person shall be kept in the meantime in safe custody."

No. 6. Page 3, line 14 (clause 11)—After "the sheriff" insert "a deputy sheriff".

No. 7. Page 3, line 15 (clause 11)—After "the sheriff" insert "a deputy sheriff".

No. 8. Page 3 (clause 11)—After line 17 insert subclauses as follow:

"(1a) The sheriff, a deputy sheriff or a sheriff's officer, may arrest any person who commits an offence under subsection (1) of this section.

(1b) A person arrested under subsection (1a) of this section shall be brought forthwith before a justice to be dealt with according to law."

No. 9. Page 3—After line 33 insert new clause as follows:

14a. "No licence required for the purpose of sheriff's sales—No licence or other authority is required under any Act by the sheriff, a deputy sheriff or a sheriff's officer for the purpose of selling real or personal property (by auction or otherwise) in pursuance of the process of a court.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 9:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Attorney-General) moved:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 to 9 be agreed to.

Motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Attorney-General) moved:
That the House do now adjourn.

Mr. GROOM (Morphett): In December 1975 the Liberal Party went to the Federal election on the slogan, "Turn on the Lights". It is a pity that the member for Davenport does not turn on the lights when preparing his speeches, because it is quite obvious from a speech he made on 17 October 1978 in this House that he must read his material in the dark. I refer to several passages from that speech, starting at page 1461 of *Hansard*:

I point out to the member for Morphett that the latest Bureau of Statistics figures show a reduction of 133 in the number of manufacturing enterprises in South Australia for the past 12 months, compared with a slight increase in the period before that.

In fact, the member for Davenport was totally inaccurate in his assessment of the situation. He made that speech on 17 October 1978, but the latest Bureau of Statistics figures were published on 6 October 1978, and they showed that for the period from the 1975-76 to 1976-77 years, the number of manufacturing establishments in South Australia fell, not by 133, as alleged by the member for Davenport, but by 36, and that was after rising by about 156 the previous year. In New South Wales for the year 1976-77, the fall was about 322 manufacturing establishments, which was after a rise of 195 for the previous year. In Victoria, for the same year, the number of manufacturing establishments fell by 127, and had fallen by 51 the previous year.

In Queensland (the State that the member for Coles suggests is causing a mass exodus from South Australia, and Mr. Coleman, the former Liberal Opposition Leader in New South Wales, also suggests is causing an exodus of people from New South Wales) the number of manufacturing establishments fell for the 1976-77 year by 112, after a rise of 114 for the previous year. It is clear from those figures that the situation in South Australia is not as described by the member for Davenport; in comparison with other States, South Australia is doing particularly well. The member for Davenport, in his assessment of the fall in the number of manufacturing enterprises in South Australia, was only 97 out, which is not too bad when one considers that the Federal Treasurer was one billion dollars out in his calculations for the Budget deficit for the 1977-78 year. In the first part of the member for Davenport's speech he said:

It is interesting to see that the number of private enterprise jobs in South Australia has actually declined in the last seven years of the Dunstan Administration. We have fewer private enterprise jobs now than we had in June 1971. What a staggering indictment on any Government, especially a Government that under its present Premier boasts to be a Government that understands the problems of industry.

He went on to give comparative figures and said that the number of private enterprise jobs in June 1970 in this State was 285 000, and in June 1978 was 282 000. The Australian Bureau of Statistics data from June 1971 to June 1978 shows this as being the fall in private sector employment. In New South Wales the fall was 49 700 in private enterprise employment. In Victoria, the fall from June 1971 to June 1978 was 13 800, and in South Australia the fall was 2 500. The "staggering indictment" that the member for Davenport alleged against the South Australian Government does not stand any scrutiny because the decline in private enterprise jobs in South Australia for the period June 1971 to June 1978 was tiny when compared to the manufacturing States of New South

Wales and Victoria for the same period, particularly when put on a per capita basis.

The member for Davenport then suggested that both the Minister of Labour and Industry and I had used dishonest tactics when giving figures to people in South Australia. The member for Davenport ought to take a good look at himself. The figures given by the Minister are notoriously reliable and I propose, for the benefit of the member for Davenport, to quote some of the figures supplied by the Minister and published in the *Advertiser* of 28 October 1978. The figures show that 344 foreign companies had registered in South Australia for business during 1976-77 and 405 in 1977-78. In all, a total of 3 827 local companies had been incorporated in South Australia in 1976-77, with a further 2 998 in the 12 months to 30 June 1978. In 1977-78, 237 new industrial premises had been registered with the Labour and Industry Department, an estimated 60 per cent of these involving new activities in manufacturing and sales. Obviously, the South Australian Government has done a tremendous job since it came to office in 1970 and, compared to other States, South Australia is doing particularly well.

The member for Coles, as I have said, has alleged a big exodus of people to Queensland, and presumably the member for Davenport supports that proposition. This is the same sort of tactic that was used by the former Opposition Leader in New South Wales. During the election campaign in that State, the Liberals in New South Wales alleged that New South Wales had the highest State taxes in Australia and said that people were leaving New South Wales in droves for Queensland and Western Australia. One columnist is quoted as saying that somewhere south of Tweed Heads and east of Eucla, in South Australia, columns of people must be fleeing from New South Wales and South Australia to go to Western Australia or Queensland. It is a pity that the member for Coles and the member for Davenport do not join that phantom trek. It was alleged by the Opposition in New South Wales that the New South Wales Government was anti-business and was frightening away industrial development, but, at the same time as the Opposition was making those allegations, Mr. Wran was announcing a series of export orders and new projects running into millions of dollars.

Fortunately, the people in New South Wales and South Australia, as indicated in the election results of September 1977, in South Australia, and in October 1978, in New South Wales, have just rejected that nonsense. It is a pity that the Opposition continually downgrades South Australia in the House and outside and in other States. If they want to represent other States (they are good advocates for Queensland, Western Australia, and Victoria), let them move to those States and represent them, rather than stay here and continually downgrade South Australia.

If they were to move to Queensland, they would find that they would have to pay higher local government rates and higher electricity charges than in South Australia. For fares and freight charges, they would pay about the same. I have quoted those figures from the Australian Bureau of Statistics document published in October. The document compares the results of the household expenditure survey. Furthermore, if members wanted to go to Queensland, they would find that, in terms of average earnings, Queenslanders are far worse off than are South Australians: in South Australia the income per head is \$4 195, whereas in Queensland it is \$3 947.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired. The honourable member for Goyder.

Mr. RUSSACK (Goyder): I refer to the making of records of the history of certain areas of South Australia. Over recent years, we have seen many centenaries. I expect that, in the cities, centenaries have taken place years ago and, in the country, particularly this year and last year, there have been several centenaries. I know that on Yorke Peninsula there have been church centenaries, school centenaries, and centenaries of local government. On such occasions, people like to record or relate what has taken place during the preceding 100 years.

On looking at the history of South Australia, particularly in the country, a church was one of the first projects undertaken in the community, and as soon as possible a school was established. At both places, people tended to congregate. As years went by, some of the population moved away, but the descendants of the early pioneers take a great interest in going back to those areas on such an occasion. It has been difficult to obtain the facts about the early years. In many cases, it has been possible only by elderly citizens relating their experiences in and recollections of the early years. I recall that, back in 1960, the centenary of the finding of copper in the Wallaroo Mines area took place, and in 1961 the centenary of the finding of copper in the Moonta area took place.

There was great concern about producing a record and a history of the previous 100 years. I was privileged to be assigned to one of the tasks, the Wallaroo Mines, and was fortunate in being able to talk to the last manager of the mine, who was manager during the mine's liquidation period. He was 80 years of age and his name was Mr. William Slee. He was most helpful. It was an occasion when it was most acceptable that someone of that age was available to be of assistance.

Recently, I have been to other centenary celebrations about which books have been produced. Those books have been a credit to those who have produced them. Last week I received a letter from a gentleman who has written at least two centenary books about country areas. He is concerned that much of the history will pass away on the death of people who have lived in the areas for years. He has written to me asking that something be done so that communities can be motivated to collect the necessary information so that it can be recorded. His letter states:

I am writing to you now to tell you of my concern about one aspect of the recording of history of rural areas of South Australia and to seek any assistance you can give. A historian preparing a history for publication obtains his information from many sources—newspapers, district council and Government records, other records, and by word of mouth from older residents of the area. The historian of a rural area is dependent on word of mouth to a greater extent than is probably commonly realised, because a lot of information about farming methods and the early development of towns and community service centres is not recorded in any permanent form until a writer carries out his interviews.

By centenary time, of course, all the pioneer settlers have died and cannot be interviewed. Writers of centenary histories must therefore rely solely on what written sources there are until the period for which there are people available to supply information (at best the second generation). Where information is unavailable, this must either be stated in the final book or the book worded so that it skirts around the missing information. Much information has been lost in areas that have reached their centenary (and their centenary books are the poorer for it): in some of the later settled areas (e.g. Eyre Peninsula and the Murray Mallee) there are still surviving pioneers and other old people with valuable information who should be interviewed so that the information is not lost with their death.

In some of these areas there are local historical societies

recording information; in others there are not, and I fear that there may be no local motivation to do any recording until they want to publish a centenary book. By then (25 or 30 years away in some cases) death will have removed many people with irreplaceable information. The crux of the matter is that it seems sole responsibility rests with the people of an area to record that area's history. I have tried to find out whether any Government department or agency considers itself responsible for ensuring that this recording is carried out, but it seems as if no Government or public body wants to accept the responsibility for:

- (1) finding out what the local people of each district, town and community are doing about recording their history;
- (2) if the local people are not carrying out the task, to try to motivate them to do so;
- (3) if necessary, in the last resort, to carry out a systematic programme of interviewing in an area that would otherwise be neglected.

Those like myself who have grappled with the problems of writing a centenary history (with, at best, only second generation residents available to interview) know the importance of action now to record history in the more recently settled areas.

I am also aware that if action isn't taken now, the local people will eventually come to regret it. I feel that the ultimate responsibility should lie with some arm of the State Government. (I wrote to the Premier several months ago about this but the letter was answered by Mr. Amadio of the Arts Development Branch and he evaded the issue of Government responsibility on this. I have tried, by letters to District Clerks, etc., to try to motivate people in these later settled areas to begin recording history now but I have met with varying—usually unsuccessful—results.)

Are you willing,

- (1) to make inquiries to find out whether, in fact, any Government department or other public body has accepted responsibility for this work (and I haven't been able to find out about it), and
- (2) (if no Government or public body has accepted the responsibility) to raise the matter where appropriate to endeavour to persuade some arm of Government to accept the responsibility?

I have acceded to this gentleman's request. He is a very genuine person who has spent many hours in research. He is the author of books entitled *The Centenary of Snowtown* and *The Centenary of the Area of Curramulka*. Since these books were written, the author has acquired further knowledge and provided a supplement. Where does responsibility lie? Perhaps the new Minister of Community Development, who has control of the library services and archives, could ensure that history and pertinent and important information will not die with those early settlers who are still alive, particularly in the areas that are only 60 or 70 years old which will be celebrating their centenary in about 30 years.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL (Henley Beach): A report given on *Willesee at Seven* last week related to street marches in Queensland and the brutal way in which the marchers who were protesting against the Queensland law were treated. It was pitiful to see the situation that has developed in Queensland, the result of which all members would deem to be very bad laws. The South Australian Government should be congratulated because South Australian people are able to protest in a proper and legitimate way.

Mr. Goldsworthy: Do you know the laws? They are very similar from State to State.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I am pleased that the

member is interested, because I will ask him soon whether he is willing to do what one of his fellow members has done and that is show a bit of courage about this matter. This community should be proud of the situation that exists in South Australia and the democratic opportunities that are given to people to show their displeasure about any matter.

Mr. Goldsworthy interjecting:

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The honourable member knows that he was able, on one occasion, to initiate a very large demonstration relating to an individual who he felt was being hard done by, and in what he did he had the full blessing of the South Australian law. We have suddenly found a champion of this cause, unlike the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. The member for Coles, as reported in the *Advertiser* of 1 November, sent a telegram protesting to the Premier of Queensland, Mr. Bjelke-Petersen, and urging the repeal of the Queensland Government's anti-march legislation. In the telegram, she said:

The right to disagree is basic to democracy and should be upheld in all States.

Commenting later on her protest, she said:

The situation in Queensland has reached a point where Australians who valued human and civil rights could no longer stand by silently. The right to peaceful assembly and marching is a basic civil right which should be enshrined in the legislation of every State in the Commonwealth.

Later, she went on to say that the Queensland law was wrong. It seems to me that the member for Coles was supporting what I believe this Government has stood for for many years. I was surprised that it was necessary for a back-bench Opposition member to take this step. However, having heard the Deputy Leader's interjection, I think that what I assumed was correct. Clearly, he supports Mr. Bjelke-Petersen on this and indeed most other issues. He would make a good Liberal member of Parliament in Queensland.

Other members and I were surprised that this protest was not made by all Liberal members in South Australia. Does it mean that the member for Coles is alone in her protest on this matter? Has she taken the initiative by herself, or has she found that she cannot get support from members opposite? I see the Deputy Leader laughing about this matter. Perhaps he might like publicly to declare later whether he supports the sentiments expressed in the telegram to which I have referred, because, if he does, and if the view held by the member for Coles is the Liberal Party's view, I should be satisfied on the matter. However, I am not satisfied.

Mr. Groom: Do you think there's a split?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Clearly, there is, and this is another example of that. However, I should be pleased if this matter could be made clear by Opposition

members, because I am willing, as I have already shown, to give credit where it is due, and I would tender that credit to the member for Coles. I should like very much to know where South Australian Liberals stand on this matter.

The other matter to which I wish briefly to refer follows my recent visit to Roseworthy Agricultural College with a group of fellow members of Parliament from both sides of the House. I, and I am sure other members, thoroughly enjoyed the visit.

Dr. Eastick: It's in an excellent electorate.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: It is perhaps located in a good spot. I was impressed by the research work undertaken at this establishment, particularly in relation to the difficulties experienced with aphid. It is now clear that the aphid difficulties experienced by South Australian farmers are fast being solved.

Dr. Eastick: The spotted ones or the blue ones?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I am referring to both types, because the wasp that they are able to use as a predator on aphids has proved to be completely successful. My reference to aphid leads me to the real matter that I should like to raise in the remaining few minutes available to me. This follows a press report that referred to the difficulties experienced as a result of aphids. A Mr. Swincer said in a recent press report that the damage caused by aphids since being found in South Australia last year would amount to millions of dollars. He continued:

It is believed that they come from the Middle East or America, probably on an aircraft.

I am concerned that it is suspected that this pest entered Australia on an aircraft. I noticed when I was Minister of Environment and Conservation a number of disturbing reports about our methods of treating aircraft that come from overseas, the fumigation methods involved, and the fairly minimal arrangements that are made.

When an aircraft lands at one of our international airports, one of the stewards seems to walk up and down the aisle with a can of spray, spraying around the aircraft. Five minutes later, everyone alights from the aircraft, supposedly free of any germs or diseases.

It concerns me that people, some eight, 10, or 12 hours before, may have come from a country some considerable distance away. They may be wearing ripple-soled shoes carrying agricultural pests, and they may be trampling over South Australian soil an hour after arriving in Melbourne or Sydney. I would like the Minister of Health or the Minister for the Environment to consider what I have said and to tell me whether the present fumigation methods used on international aircraft are adequate.

Motion carried.

At 5.42 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 8 November at 2 p.m.