

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 21 August 1979

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

ASSENT TO BILLS

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

- Business Franchise (Petroleum Products),
- Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act Amendment (No. 2),
- Supply (No. 2).

QUESTIONS

The **SPEAKER**: I direct that the following answers to questions be distributed and printed in *Hansard*: all the Questions on the Notice Paper except Nos. 71, 74, 93, 94, 96, 99, 101 to 105, 108, 112 to 114, 122, 123, 125, 127, 131, 132, 146 to 148, 150, 155, 159, 165, 167, 168, 176, 188, 189, 191, 193, 195, 196, 199, 201, 208, 214, 216, 219, 220, 223, 230, 231, 233, 240, 242, 245, 246, 248, 250, 251, 255, 256, 258 to 261, 265 to 267, 270, 272 to 275, 279, 280, 283, 286, 288, and 290 to 292.

POPULATION

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

1. What has been the increase in this State's population over the past two years?
2. What percentage of that increase in population live in the metropolitan area of Adelaide?
3. What initiatives is the Government taking to bring about decentralisation in South Australia?
4. Does the Government believe that these initiatives are proving successful and, if not, why not?

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

1. On preliminary Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates South Australia's population increased between December 1976 and December 1978 by 22 100 (or 1.74 per cent) to 1 290 900.

2. Population estimates for Adelaide are only available to June 1978. Over the two years to June 1978, the State's population rose by 26 000 persons of which 18 400 or 70.8 per cent resided in Adelaide. The population of Adelaide in June 1978 was 930 500.

3. The Government operates a number of financial assistance schemes to promote decentralisation in South Australia. Maximum payments under the Establishment Payments Scheme accrue to firms establishing or expanding in nominated growth centres, while firms establishing or expanding in nominated major service centres also receive a higher level of assistance than firms locating in the metropolitan area. Under the Establishment Payments Scheme, tourism projects are now also eligible for assistance. Although the E.P.S. superseded the previous scheme of pay-roll tax rebates a number of firms in selected decentralised locations continue to receive rebates for limited periods. The South Australian Government, through the South Australian Housing Trust operates the Factory Construction Scheme, develops land for industrial estates and can provide employee housing in non-metropolitan locations.

Loan funds or equity participation is available in non-metropolitan locations through the S.A.D.C. and in

certain circumstances the State Government will guarantee repayment of loans provided by commercial lenders for development projects. The Government assists industry in decentralised areas through the full or partial equalisation of utility costs (water supply, sewerage, electricity) between metropolitan and non-metropolitan locations. In certain circumstances, the Government may also implement a programme of economic development assistance specific to a particular region. Such programmes are restricted to important non-metropolitan centres considered by the State Government to be facing a potential threat to their long-term viability as a result of structural change or other factors.

4. The Government considers the entire State of South Australia as a decentralised region, *vis-a-vis* the Eastern States. Therefore, the Government is concentrating its efforts on stimulating new employment opportunities in the State as a whole. The State's decentralisation strategy is designed to assist a location to realise its economic growth potential as determined by its resource base and relationships with the national economy. Subsidising the relocation of existing employment from metropolitan to non-metropolitan regions is not regarded as the major priority given Adelaide's current economic status. There is evidence that Government decentralisation initiatives have met with some success. The influence of Government incentives is difficult to gauge, given the complexity of location factors in decision making, however, to date they have resulted in a significant number of firms receiving Government assistance to establish new ventures in non-metropolitan areas.

SHACKS

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

1. When was the Shacks Site Policy Working Group set up?
2. Why was it set up?
3. Who are its members?
4. What are its terms of reference?
5. When it is expected to report?
6. Will its report be made public and, if not why not?

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

1. The Shack Policy Review Working Party was established in April this year.

2. The Premier announced in April that the working party "... had been established to develop realistic and commonsense policies."

3. The Working Party comprises: Ms. Helen Stratford (representing the Environment Department); Mr. Leo Brugioni (Lands Department); and Mr. David Conlon (Housing, Urban and Regional Affairs Department).

4. The study will:

- (a) Examine the merits of and problems associated with shack development.
- (b) Review the classification of acceptable and non-acceptable areas and define areas suitable for shack development.
- (c) Make recommendations on lease arrangements, development standards, restrictions on upgrading of shacks, programmes and approaches for the removal and relocation of shacks, rehabilitation of affected areas, and administrative arrangements for the proper co-ordination and management of shack policy.

5. By the end of September.

6. This will be decided following an evaluation of the report.

KINGSCOTE AREA SCHOOL

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

1. On what dates were the original costs of replacing the Kingscote Area School estimated by the department, recommended by the Public Works Committee and approved by Cabinet, respectively?

2. What were those original cost-estimates?

3. Have the original approved building plans been amended and, if so, what were the broad details of those alterations?

4. Has the original estimate proved to be sufficient to cover the costs to date and, if not, what factors have caused the change?

5. How much revenue did the Government receive from the sale of the disposed on-site buildings?

6. What is the anticipated overall cost of the project on completion?

7. What is the expected completion date?

8. Are there any other major school or teacher housing jobs proposed on Kangaroo Island and, if so, where and when are these likely to commence and, if not, what is contained in the department's minor works programme for Kangaroo Island for the year ending 30 June 1980?

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

1. \$1 440 000 (unescalated) on 18 April 1977.

\$1 440 000 (unescalated) on 29 June 1977.

\$1 541 000 (unescalated to completion on January 1979) on 1 August 1977.

2. Minor changes only were made to the scheme as approved by the Public Works Standing Committee, mostly involving internal planning of the admin. unit; specifically, the rest room and part of the canteen were incorporated into the staff room; toilets, reception, Principal and Deputy Principal's areas amended. Minor changes also made to toilet-workroom area of library resource centre. The biology pond was omitted.

3. Following Cabinet approval a tender estimate was received from Construction Division on 14 November 1977, which, together with design charges, furniture costs and contingencies, amounted to \$2 088 000, that is, \$547 000 in excess of the approved funds. Extensive negotiations took place to reduce the excess by the use of different materials; investigations also took place into the possibility of reducing the scope of the contract. The excess was attributed to the following:

- (a) The cost for building works was estimated on the basis of units being factory constructed and transported complete. Space limitations on the Troubridge made this impracticable, consequently units had to be transported in kit form and erected on site. This caused extensive cost increases in transport, the labour force on site and their accommodation.
- (b) The base rate established in November 1976 did not allow sufficient provision for escalation in the interim period to the date of formulation of the estimate in April 1977.
- (c) Additional external work found necessary during the documentation period mainly due to the need to upgrade the sewer system.
- (d) Unforeseen costs associated with the need to keep the school operational during the contract period.
- (e) The insufficiency of the normal departmental country loading provision of 40 per cent in the Kangaroo Island situation.
- (f) The necessary increase in the provision for furniture in view of costs being incurred on recent projects.

(g) Increases in preliminaries, contingencies and escalation following the extra cost of building and external works.

4. It is currently anticipated that the total cost of the project will be \$1 975 000.

5. All building work, which was handed over at the completion of the various stages is complete. External works have reached the stage of practical completion and are subject to minor remedial work during the defects liability period prior to final inspection.

6. Construction Division received a tender of \$100 from the school council for the demolition and removal from site of 5 timber classrooms and the shelter sheds. This was accepted.

KANGAROO ISLAND SCHOOLS

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

1. How many students were enrolled at the Kingscote, Parndana and Penneshaw schools, respectively, at the commencement of the 1979 school year?

2. Is it anticipated that enrolments will increase and, if so, in which particular areas?

3. Do the respective school principals provide reasons for their anticipated enrolment trends and if so, what are those reasons?

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

1. Kingscote Area School 427 students

Parndana Area School 207 students

Penneshaw Special Rural School 41 students

2. It is anticipated that Parndana will experience small gradual increase in enrolments during the next five years and enrolments at both Kingscote and Penneshaw will be stable during the corresponding period.

3. Kingscote Area School

The Principal has indicated that future student enrolments at Kingscote Area School will be stable and will remain at a level between 430 and 440 students up until the mid 1980s. He suggested that the predicted enrolment trend is supported by the present level of enrolments at preschool centres and the number of 0 to 4 year old children living in the area.

Approximately 40 houses have been built each year at Kingscote during the past three years. These houses have been occupied mainly by retired people from other parts of the island and from the mainland. The number of new dwellings has therefore little or no significance in determining future enrolments at Kingscote Area School, Parndana Area School

The Parndana school catchment area is predominantly soldier settlement. These farms were settled by family between 1950 and 1960. During the past four or five years, according to the school principal, several of the original settlers have reached retirement age and have either sold their farms or transferred their property to their children. This has produced larger Year 1 to Year 4 enrolments during the past two years due to the arrival of several young families. The school principal has suggested that the school will reach a peak enrolment of approximately 280 students by 1986 and beyond that, the enrolments will begin to fall.

Penneshaw Special Rural School

The future enrolments at Penneshaw Special Rural School are likely to remain between 40 and 45 students up to 1983. According to the school principal, there are approximately 8 farmers residing within the school catchment zone who have reached retiring age. Under normal practice, these farms will be taken over by their children who have established families or sold to new

farmers with young families. The future enrolments at Penneshaw School are expected to increase slightly from 1984 and beyond.

JAPANESE STUDIES

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

1. At which schools are studies in Japanese offered and at what levels in each such school?
2. How many students are taking Japanese?
3. Is the Government satisfied that sufficient students are taking Japanese and, if so, why and, if not, why not and what action, if any, does the Government propose to take to increase that number?

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

1. (a) At Blackwood, Brighton, Christies Beach, Daws Road, Enfield, Glengowrie, Marion, Northfield, Seacombe, Stuart (Whyalla) (10 schools).
(b) All five levels are available in eight schools. Blackwood will offer Matriculation (Year 12) in 1980 for the first time. In Glengowrie there are classes only in Years 11 and 12 (Japanese is being phased out). See accompanying table.
2. 942. See accompanying tables (1979 figures 1969-79 figures).

3. In the circumstances (that is, shrinking enrolments in some schools) yes. It would be wise to consolidate the present gains, and even that will require some protective measures taken by the regions and the Curriculum Directorate. No great expansion can be undertaken until the tertiary courses at the University of Adelaide are firmly established. In any case, such curriculum initiatives are now expected to come from the schools themselves and the regions. When the time is ripe my Department will endeavour to promote a wider spread of Japanese beyond the Central Southern Region, where by accident it has become concentrated; but, from its nature and difficulty and the slenderness of its teaching resources, it still cannot be wisely considered for very great expansion.

1. Student numbers in Japanese 1979

	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Total
Blackwood	64	40	21	25	—	150
Brighton	22	14	13	3	5	57
Christies Beach	120	13	18	8	7	166
Daws Road	2	5	19	10	5	41
Enfield	18	21	4	8	6	57
Glengowrie	—	—	—	8	4	12
Marion	48	12	5	1	2	68
Northfield	91	48	54	17	9	219
Seacombe	27	19	4	3	2	55
Stuart (Whyalla)	73	33	5	4	2	117
	465	205	143	87	42	942

2. Student numbers 1969-1979

1969	52	1975	1 000
1970	101	1976	1 090
1971	280	1977	904
1972	385	1978	800
1973	498	1979	942
1974	735		

SCHOOL TRANSPORT

80. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Has the Government given consideration to providing assistance to parents who live in isolated communities and have difficulties and great expenses in transporting their children to the local school either by bus or private transport?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Yes. The Education Department provides 675 departmentally owned or contract vehicles to transport children to and from schools. In the financial year 1978-79 departmental vehicles alone travelled over 8 000 000 kilometres. In a few cases subsidies are paid to parents to operate their own services.

Where parents reside in excess of 5 km from these bus routes or from a school which is not served by a bus service, travelling allowances up to \$2.02 per day may be paid in accordance with regulations under the Education Act. The regulations provide that in certain circumstances the Director-General of Education may pay an increased allowance for car travel. Should specific cases of hardship be referred to me I would be pleased to have them investigated.

POLICE HORSES

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

1. What number of horses has the Police Department possessed at 1 July in each of the years 1974 to 1979?
2. What number were bred, purchased or disposed of during each financial year from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1979 and by what means was disposal of each animal effected?
3. Which method of disposal has proved most satisfactory and what methods of disposal will apply in the future?
4. What is the current policy applying to the size of the mounted cadre and the method to apply for increasing or decreasing the number available?
5. What number of officers is associated with the unit on a full-time basis and what number part-time, and in which category is each officer employed?

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

1. and 2. See attached schedule.
3. Sale by public auction has proved most satisfactory and will be used in future.
4. The size of the mounted cadre is determined by assessed work-load. Recent studies do not indicate any change in strength.
5. All personnel allocated to the unit are employed on a full-time basis. There are none part-time.

The strength consists of:

One commissioned officer.

Four non-commissioned officers:

All are employed on supervisory, administrative and general mounted police duties.

33 Constables:

Engaged in mounted patrol of streets, parks, recreation areas (urban and rural), race meetings, crowd control at football, open air concerts, street marches and processions, search parties for missing and deceased persons, public relations displays, vaulting, jumping and musical rides. General education of horses and riders.

Six Civilians:

Stable management and horse handling at Echunga and Thebarton Barracks.

Strength at commencement of financial year		Stock movements during financial year						
		Bred	Purchased	Gifts in	Destroyed (age, ill- ness, etc.)	Auctioned	Gifts out	Returned to owner
1/7/74	71	7		1	2			1
1/7/75	76	5			3			
1/7/76	78	12	1		2			
1/7/77	89	7	1	1	6	6	1	
1/7/78	85	6	1	1	7	4		
1/7/79	82	*					**	

* Mares due to foal 1979—6

** Horses anticipated for auction 1979—approximately 10

RURAL ARTERIAL ROADS

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

1. How much money will the Highways Department be allocating for rural arterial roads during the current financial year?

2. How much money will be allocated to the western and northern divisions, respectively?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: It is assumed that the questions relate to construction expenditure on rural arterial roads, for which the information sought is as follows:

1. \$10 585 700.

2. Eyre Region—\$540 000; Northern Region—\$5 100 000.

PUBLIC ACTUARY

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

1. What was the staff of the Public Actuary's Department in 1972, 1976 and June 1979?

2. What are the salaries and duties of persons employed in the Public Actuary's Department at the present time?

3. Why have the 1978 Friendly Society Report and the Report of the Board of the Superannuation Fund not been published and when is it expected that they will be published?

4. Is it a fact that more actuaries are employed in South Australia than in any other State in public actuary's departments?

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

1. The staff of the Public Actuary's Department (now an Office of the Treasury Department) in 1972, 1976 and June 1979 was as follows:

June 1972—four,

June 1976—eleven, including two staff seconded from the Superannuation Office for investment work.

June 1979—seven.

2. The salaries of persons employed in the Public Actuary's Office at the present time are:

Public Actuary, (EO4) \$33 982

Actuarial Officer, (AO3) \$21 257

Actuarial Officer, (AO3) \$20 524

Friendly Societies Clerk, (CO4) \$13 798

Computing and Clerical Officer, (CO2) \$11 060

Office Assistant, (OA1) \$9 542

The position of Deputy Public Actuary (EO3) is vacant.

Officers of the Public Actuary's Office with actuarial qualifications are employed on the basis that they are required to perform any type of actuarial work, as directed. The range of functions covered includes:

the actuarial control of the State Superannuation Fund and the Police Pensions Fund;

the provision of advice to the Government about all superannuation matters and advice to statutory authorities on the funding of their superannuation liabilities;

the regulation and actuarial control of friendly societies;

providing actuarial advice to the life insurance department of the State Government Insurance Commission;

providing actuarial advice to a wide variety of other Government departments, committees and tribunals.

In addition to being responsible for the operations of the Office, the Public Actuary himself has many other duties, as follows:

1. He is President of the Superannuation Board.

2. He is responsible for the management of the investments of the Superannuation Investment Trust and the Police Pensions Fund.

3. As an officer of Treasury with wide financial and commercial experience, he performs such duties for the department as are allocated to him by the Under Treasurer.

4. He is Chairman of the Standing Committee appointed to advise the Government on the operation of building societies.

5. He is Chairman of the committee appointed by the Minister of Transport to examine the whole area of Third Party Insurance arrangements.

3. The 1978 Friendly Society Report has been delayed because one society, which has been experiencing administrative difficulties, has not yet provided the appropriate statistics. It is expected that these statistics will be available shortly and that the Report will issue before the end of this month.

Shortages of senior staff in the Superannuation Office and in the Public Actuary's Office have delayed the Report of the Board of the Superannuation Fund. A final draft of the report has been prepared and will be submitted to the Board shortly.

4. No.

SCHOOL CROSSINGS

85. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice): How many primary schools are adjacent to priority roads and have no crossings lights in the Adelaide metropolitan area?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The Highways Department does not maintain a record of this information, and the considerable time required to obtain it is not considered to be justified.

86. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice): What provisions does the Highways Department make for ensuring the safe passage of children across a road before deciding to upgrade it to a priority road?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: There is no evidence to indicate that the introduction of priority road conditions on a road makes it more hazardous for pedestrians crossing the road. The Highways Department is mindful of the need to facilitate the safe movement of pedestrians and implements protective measures which investigation reveals are appropriate for the particular location.

87. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice): What form of approved school crossing facility is legally enforceable, by police monitoring such crossings, in view of conflicting advice received concerning the legal status of orange school flags, "safety sals", and yellow diamond "school" signs?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Under section 49 of the Road Traffic Act it is an offence for the driver of a vehicle to exceed 25 km/h between "School signs when children proceeding to and from school are on the section of the road (including a footpath, median, etc.) between the signs. In addition, a driver commits an offence if he travels at a speed greater than 25 km/h whilst approaching and within 30 metres of a school pedestrian crossing while the flashing lights are operating.

"Safety sals" and "Children" flags are used in conjunction with "School" signs and act as a reminder to motorists of the 25 km/h speed limit which applies between "School signs, as well as a warning to motorists that children may be crossing the road.

The Government is aware of the problem which exists in enforcing the 25 km/h speed limit between "School" signs, following a recent magistrates decision. This matter is under review and the appropriate action will be taken to overcome the present difficulties associated with the signs.

88. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice): Why are school crossings being upgraded on minor roads when there are schools on priority roads without any form of legal crossing?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Each location is examined individually and priority for the installation of pedestrian crossings is given to those locations having the most hazardous site conditions.

PUBLIC SERVANTS

91. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Is it Government policy that public servants should be allowed to have some freedom to speak with members of Parliament on matters, other than those relating to policy, without formal Ministerial approval?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Section 58 of the Public Service Act provides

If any officer . . .

- (i) otherwise than in the discharge of his duties, directly or indirectly discloses to any person information acquired in the course of his duties except by the direction or with the permission of the Minister; he shall be guilty of an offence

It is the policy of the Government that public servants should be free to speak with members of Parliament, provided the provisions of the Public Service Act are observed.

NEAPTR

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

1. Were members of the public who submitted comments on the draft environmental impact statement prepared by the Transport Department on the NEAPTR scheme notified of the availability of this report when it

was released and if not, why not?

2. What effect did these public comments have on the final decision made by the Government in relation to the proposed NEAPTR scheme?

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

1. A public announcement of the availability of the report was made in the *Advertiser* on 12 April 1979.

2. All the issues raised in the public submissions were brought to the attention of the Government and taken into consideration in the final decision on the project.

NATIONAL PARKS

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

1. Are there always one or more officers of the National Parks and Wildlife Service on duty on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays at:

- (a) Belair Recreation Park;
(b) Cleland Conservation Park; and
(c) Para Wirra Recreation Park,

to answer questions asked by members of the public on the natural environment, such as bird and plant identification and, if not, why not?

2. Are officers of the service encouraged to give information to members of the public at the above parks and at other parks and reserves throughout South Australia?

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

1. (a) Yes.
(b) Yes. With the exception of Christmas Day.
(c) Yes. With the exception of Christmas Day.
2. Yes.

STATE HERITAGE

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

1. Have any listings been made on the Register of State Heritage Items and, if so, what items have been listed and, if not, what progress is being made to establish the list?

2. Is any contact being made at this stage with owners of such items which may be in the process of being considered for listing and, if so, how is this contact being made and what sort of reaction is occurring?

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

1. No. However, an interim list of items proposed for entering on the Heritage Register was published in the *Government Gazette* on 26 July 1979, and in the *Advertiser* of 27 July 1979.

2. Yes. Owners have been informed by registered letter. As these letters have only recently been sent, little response has been received at this stage.

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

98. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Is it the intention of the Government to proceed with the regionalisation of the National Parks and Wildlife Division of the Environment Department following the establishment of regional centres in the South-East and at Port Augusta and, if not, why not?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Yes.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

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

1. What progress has been made with the studies which the Government has been carrying out into the preparation and assessment of environmental impact

statements, as stated by the Minister of Environment in a letter to the member for Murray in answer to his question No. 1187 of the last session?

2. When will environmental protection legislation be introduced?

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

1. The Government is continuing to study very closely proposed legislation to provide for the preparation and assessment of environmental impact statements.

2. It is anticipated that a Bill will be introduced in the current Parliamentary session.

HILLS QUARRYING

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

1. Has the Government prepared a report relating to quarrying in the hills face zone and, if so, when was this report completed and is it available to the public?

2. If such a report has not been prepared, is it the intention of the Government to prepare a report on this subject and, if so, when will it be completed and will it be made public?

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

1. A report relating to quarrying in the hills face zone was completed early in 1978 and is now available to the public.

2. Vide 1.

VANDALISM

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

1. How many acts of vandalism in parks and reserves have occurred in each financial year ended 30 June 1977 to 1979?

2. What action is the Government taking in attempting to overcome this problem of vandalism?

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

1. 1976-77, 7; 1977-78, 17; 1978-79, 12.

2. By increasing surveillance by the police and park staff and through extension work by departmental field staff in country locations.

RIVERLAND IRRIGATION

109. **Mr. ARNOLD** (on notice):

1. What was the estimated cost of the Waikerie irrigation area rehabilitation scheme, and what was the final cost?

2. What was the original estimated cost of the Berri irrigation area rehabilitation scheme, is the scheme presently within the rise and fall provision of that cost estimate, and what is the current estimated cost of the scheme on completion?

3. When is it anticipated that the rehabilitation of irrigation distribution systems in Government areas will be completed, and what is the programme for the remaining work?

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

1. The estimated cost of the Waikerie irrigation area rehabilitation scheme was \$2 350 000 as at August 1972. On completion of some minor works, the final cost is estimated to be \$6 746 000.

2. The original estimated cost of the Berri irrigation area rehabilitation scheme was \$5 620 000 as at June 1972. The project is proceeding to budget; however, design modifications will necessitate the project being forwarded to the Public Works Committee for reconsideration. The

current estimated cost of the scheme on completion is \$21 750 000.

3. Distribution system rehabilitation works are unlikely to be completed before 1985. Current planning is based on the completion of the Berri irrigation area works, to be followed by Cobdogla irrigation area and Moorook irrigation area in that order, although work may be required on selected portions of these latter areas at earlier times than are presently foreseen.

SOUTH-EAST CONSERVATION PARK

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

1. Has a large area of land between Pinnaroo and Bordertown been set aside as a conservation park and, if so, when is it anticipated that this area will be proclaimed and named?

2. What are the reasons for the delay in the proclamation and naming of this area?

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

1. Yes. A proclamation is expected shortly.

2. Finalisation of existing tenures in the area has delayed proclamation and naming of the park.

PEST-BIRD TRAPPING

111. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): When was the programme of trapping pest-bird species causing damage to orchard crops discontinued, and why?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: In April 1978. The programme was discontinued because it was considered that bird trapping was not an effective means of controlling damage over a significant area of orchard land.

FAUNA

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

1. What revenue has been gained by the Government since 1977 from the sale of—

(a) birds; and

(b) reptiles?

2. Does the Government still support the relaxation of export and customs regulations to enable the export of South Australian birds as recommended by a previous Minister for the Environment?

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

1. The revenue for combined sales of birds and reptiles, for the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1979 is \$12 464. Whilst receipts for birds and reptiles are not kept separate, most of the revenue would have been from bird sales.

2. No.

MURRAY RIVER SALINITY

116. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Has the Engineering and Water Supply Department consulted with the Department for the Environment with respect to remedies for the salinity problems of the Murray River and, if so, what remedies were recommended by the Department for the Environment and, if not, why not?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Engineering and Water Supply Department did consult with the Environment Department with respect to the remedies for salinity problems of the Murray River. The remedies recommended in the Murray River salinity control programme were developed following this consultation.

MURRAY RIVER

117. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Does the Department for the Environment liaise with the Engineering and Water Supply Department with respect to plans prepared by the latter on management of the Murray River and, if so, what sort of input does the Department for the Environment make to these plans and, if not, why not?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Yes. The Engineering and Water Supply Department consults closely with the Environment Department throughout the development of any proposals concerned with the Murray River. Where, for instance, an environmental impact statement is required, the Environment Department determines the guidelines for the statement and satisfies itself regarding the effect of the proposal before giving environmental clearance.

REPTILES

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

1. How many cases of illegal trafficking in reptiles have been reported since 1976?

2. Did any of these cases result in prosecution and, if so, how many?

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

1. Three.

2. Yes—one.

WATER SUPPLY

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

1. What progress has been made by the E. & W.S. Department in the study of the formation of chloro-organic substances in the—

(a) Mannum-Adelaide pipeline;

(b) Hope Valley reservoir;

(c) Hope Valley reservoir treatment process;

(d) water supplied from Hope Valley to the consumers of Adelaide; and

(e) water from other reservoirs which supply drinking water to Metropolitan Adelaide,

since February 1979?

2. Has the concentration of these substances in the above cases increased between July 1978 and July 1979 and if so, what does the Department propose to do about it?

3. What are the latest World Health Organization recommended levels of chloro-organic substances, such as trihalomethanes, in drinking water?

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

1. It is not practical to consider the progress made by the Engineering and Water Supply Department in the study of the formation of chloro-organic substances in the individual systems listed. Significant progress has been made, in that relationships have been established between the formation of chloro-organic substances with pH, temperature, chlorination dose rates and the concentration of naturally occurring organic material present in the water.

2. There have been no significant changes in the concentrations during these periods.

3. The World Health Organisation has no recommended levels for chloro-organic substances in drinking water.

QUESTIONS

120. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Further to question No. 1126 asked by the Member for Murray in February 1979, has the Minister yet assessed the paper referred to therein and, if so, has he reconsidered his answer to question No. 947, asked by the member for Murray in February 1979?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Yes. An assessment of the paper has revealed that organic polyelectrolytes are not potent initiators of chloroform. The use of these substances as flocculant aids produces only negligible quantities of chloroform in chlorinated waters.

MURRAY RIVER

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

1. What are the methods of sewage treatment used in the larger population centres situated along the banks of the River Murray in South Australia?

2. What happens to sewage effluent and to town drainage waters in these population centres?

3. Are the E. & W.S. Department and the Department for the Environment investigating methods of disposal of such effluents which will not detrimentally affect the water quality of the River Murray and if so, what are these methods and if not, why not?

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

1. Two methods of sewage treatment are used:

(a) Sewage treatment plants, which consist of settling tanks for the removal of solids, and secondary biological treatment, using filters and/or lagoons.

(b) Lagoons are used for the treatment of collected septic tank effluent in common effluent disposal schemes.

2. During periods of overflow, effluent from the sewage treatment plants is disinfected before discharge to the Murray River. With common effluent drainage schemes, most of the effluent is lost by evaporation, a small quantity is used for irrigation, and the remainder is discharged directly or indirectly to the river. The majority of stormwater from Murray River centres discharges into the river.

3. The significance of all possible sources of pollution along the river is presently under investigation by the Engineering and Water Supply Department, which is responsible for the management of the quality of the river. Any methods which are deemed necessary at the conclusion of this investigation will receive due consideration by the Environment Department in accordance with the established procedures of co-operation between the two departments.

PAPER MILL

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

1. What was the identity of the residual organic compounds referred to by the Minister in answer to question No. 1022 asked by the Member for Murray on 20 February 1979?

2. Did the final EIS on the Albury Paper Mill define the effects of these organic substances on aquatic life and on human health and if so—

(a) what were these effects; and

(b) how will they be remedied,

and if not, why not?

3. What increase or decrease in p.p.m. of the salinity of the River Murray will be made by the Albury Paper Mill operations?

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

1. Resin acids, terpenoids and some phenolic compounds.

2. The E.I.S. contained information on the effects of the effluent on aquatic species but not on human health. Tests carried out on a variety of organisms showed that the effluent after treatment was non-toxic to these organisms. Biological monitoring of the effluent will be carried out on a continuing basis prior to discharge. There is no evidence of these substances having adverse effects on human health in these concentrations and the tests on river organisms tend to confirm this.

3. The salinity increase in South Australia would be less than 1 mg/L for 90 per cent of the time but could increase by about 2.5 mg/L for the remainder of the time under minimum flow conditions.

LAND COMMISSION

126. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Following the answer provided to a question on land tenure asked by the member for Murray on 8 August 1978, will the Minister explain how the Government is pursuing "for the community the capital increment resulting from permitted changes in land use . . . through the Land Commission"?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: The South Australian Land Commission has purchased land for present and future urban development. Some of that land has already been subdivided into allotment form and sold to members of the general public at prices below those prevailing in the general market. In this way, the commission has ensured that any benefits resulting from lower prices are made available to the community.

As part of the commission's acquisition programme, land was acquired that had a present zoning of rural A. That land is to remain primarily for agricultural use until such time as the community services and facilities render it suitable for release for urban development. Accordingly, land which is presently zoned rural A has some measure of urban increment in its value, however, until such time as a rezoning occurs, the full potential of that land for urban development is not realised. When a rezoning does occur, the commission will be in a position to make available capital increments by way of lower prices to the general public and/or investment in community facilities.

In accordance with the Else Mitchell Report, the Land Commission has determined a policy of leasehold tenure for commercial and retail uses. In this way, the land remains in the ownership of the commission and long-term leases of up to 75 years are granted to private investors who wish to carry out development works on commission land. In this way, any increase in land value is retained by the commission.

RADIATION

128. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Is there any mechanism by which the Government can ensure that radiation doses which a doctor can give to his patient in the course of medical treatment can be minimised and, if not, does the Government see a need for such regulations and,

if so, is it intended to introduce regulations and when?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: See answer provided to Question No. 235.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL

136. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Has the position of Surveyor-General in the Lands Department been filled and, if so, what is the name of the person who has been appointed?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Mr. Bryan Howard Bridges was appointed to the position of Surveyor-General on 14 December 1978.

EMERGENCY RELIEF FUNDS

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

1. Is it the policy of the Community Welfare Department when providing emergency relief funds to give the recipients of such benefits cash cheques and, if so, why?

2. Does the Department attempt to recoup any of the funds at a later date?

3. How much money was allocated for this purpose for the last financial year?

The Hon. R. K. ABBOTT: The replies are as follows:

1. No.

2. Yes.

3. \$612 300.

ROLLING STOCK

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

1. What is the delivery schedule of new rolling stock ordered for the suburban rail system?

2. What will be the cost in each year until delivery is complete?

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

1. Five power cars and nine trailer cars are expected to be delivered in 1979. Seven power cars and nine trailer cars are scheduled for delivery in 1980 to complete the order.

2. The cost in each year is expected to be: 1978, \$400 000; 1979, \$13 000 000; 1980, \$5 400 000.

OIL SPILLAGE

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

1. Does a mechanism exist for State/Federal Government co-operation in the occasion of accidental or deliberate oil spillage in the marine (or riverine) environment of South Australia—

(a) within the three-mile limit of coastal waters; and

(b) beyond this limit,

and if not, why not?

2. If a mechanism exists, what is it and how would it operate in the case of—

(a) a large oil spill of many thousands of tonnes of oil; and

(b) a small oil spill such as that caused by illegal pumping of bilge waters of a ship?

3. If no co-operative mechanism exists does the Government have available a specific body to deal with such an emergency and, if so, what is the name of this

body and to whom is it answerable?

4. Do facilities exist in South Australia where ships can dispose of oil residues and, if so, how many of these facilities are available and where are they situated?

5. In the event of an oil spill in South Australia waters—

(a) is the Department for the Environment notified immediately;

(b) who directs the remedial measures required to clean up this oil from the sea and nearby coast;

(c) is a chemical dispersant used;

(d) is advice requested from the Department for the Environment as to the type and quantity of oil dispersant to be used; and

(e) are means other than dispersants used, if possible, to recover or to render harmless the spilt oil?

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

1. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

2. (a) Several years ago representatives of the Australian and State Governments agreed on the adoption of a plan known as the "national plan" to combat any major case of pollution of the sea by oil. Under that plan stockpiles of materials and equipment have been established at nine points around the Australian coastline. State committees have been formed to administer the plan. The State committees may be assisted in an emergency by support staff from the Department of Transport Marine Pollution Section, Canberra, and if necessary, by the resources of the Defence Forces.

(b) Such an oil spillage would be dealt with in conformity with the Oil Spillage Emergency Procedures Plan which functions under a joint arrangement between the Marine and Harbors Department and the petroleum industry. This plan is designed to deal with spillages of up to five tonnes.

3. Not applicable.

4. Yes. The Marine and Harbors Department has an oil residue reception tank at Port Adelaide with a capacity of 500 tonnes. However, that facility is intended for the reception of oil residue from vessels other than tankers. Reception facilities for such residues from tankers are available at Port Stanvac.

5. (a) Yes.

(b) When an oil spill occurs in Commonwealth waters the clean-up operation is under the control of Commonwealth officers. When an oil spill occurs in State waters the clean-up operation is under the control of State officers.

(c) Dispersants are used only when absolutely unavoidable to prevent further damage. The likelihood of damage to the environment is kept to a minimum by the use of low toxicity dispersants.

(d) Yes.

(e) Oil recovery equipment is available from the national plan stockpile in Victoria and New South Wales, and a unit is held in Port Adelaide under the Oil Spillage Emergency Procedures Plan.

CHRISTIE DOWNS RAILWAY SERVICE

140. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice): Has the Government already purchased electrification equipment for the Christie Downs railway service, or any other line, and, if so, when, what was its cost and will the equipment be usable in any future electrification programme?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Some material was purchased in 1974 for the proposed electrification of the Christie Downs railway service. This material was purchased at a cost of \$673 000. Because of reduced Commonwealth

assistance to the State for urban public transport projects, the electrification of this service was deferred. The material purchased has either been used in other projects or sold.

LIGHT RAPID TRANSPORT SYSTEM

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

1. What is the estimated date of commencement of construction of the Modbury light rapid transport system?

2. In what order will various sections of the system be commenced?

3. What is the estimated date of completion of the project?

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

1. 1981.

2. In an order to be decided during design determined by an efficient construction programme.

3. 1986.

MODBURY LIGHT RAPID TRANSPORT SYSTEM

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

1. What is the current estimated cost of construction of the Modbury light rapid transport system including acquisition, environmental protection measures, river works and rolling stock?

2. Is the above figure final and, if not, when will the final figure be available?

3. What escalation figure is built into the above costs?

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

1. \$114 000 000.

2. No. A final figure will be determined during design.

3. Estimates are in 1978 (unescalated) prices.

143. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice): What is the estimated cost of grade separation at each major cross road along the route of the Modbury light rapid transport system where separation was not recommended in the NEAPTR report?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The estimated cost of the basic facilities is as follows:

	\$
Reservoir Road	499 000
O.G. Road	808 000
Lower Portrush Road	408 000
Stephen Terrace	378 000
	<hr/>
Total	\$2 093 000

To allow for additional environmental protection, passenger facilities and improvements to the alignment the Government has allowed a total of \$3 000 000 pending preliminary design.

144. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice): How much extra cost is involved in placing the Modbury l.r.t. line underground between:

(a) Lower Portrush Road and Park Terrace;

(b) Park Terrace and Frome Road; and

(c) Frome Road and Victoria Square?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The replies are as follows: Because undergrounding of the l.r.t. between Lower Portrush Road and Park Terrace would cost many millions of dollars, this suggestion, which was considered during planning studies, was rejected, and detailed cost estimates have not and will not be prepared.

The cost of undergrounding the l.r.t. from Park Terrace to Victoria Square (part B and part C of the honourable

member's question) has been estimated at \$85 900 000 (1979). Separate cost estimates for the sections from Park Terrace to Frome Road and Frome Road to Victoria Square have not been prepared and, in view of the Government's recent decision to underground the l.r.t. from the Parade Ground to Victoria Square, they will not be prepared.

EYRE PENINSULA SCHOOLS

145. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Is the Education Department planning to build any new schools in Eyre Peninsula in the next two years and, if so, what type of buildings will be constructed and when is it anticipated that they will be completed?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: The major works building programme for the Eyre Region comprises four small schools which will be redeveloped and the possible construction of a new area school. The small schools are—Elliston Special Rural, Lake Wangary, Port Kenny Special Rural and Warrambo Primary.

It is not possible at this stage to give firm dates, but none could be started before January 1980. The replacement of a number of small schools by an area school at Miltaburra has been the subject of an intensive investigation, and a recommendation is being prepared.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

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

1. In June 1979, was the telephone number 217 0461 the publicly listed telephone number of the Department of Housing, Urban and Regional Affairs?

2. Is the Minister aware that the Australian Labor Party sub-branches in the electorate of Boothby have published a pamphlet entitled "Unemployment Affects Everyone", which invites readers to contact Mr. Greg Smith by telephoning 217 0461, extension 542?

3. Does a Mr. Greg Smith work for the Housing, Urban and Regional Affairs Department and, if so, what is his position?

4. What disciplinary action does the Minister intend to take against Mr. Greg Smith for carrying on political party activities during working hours and using Government facilities?

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

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. Yes. Project Officer.

4. It has been pointed out to Mr. Smith that his action was contrary to Public Service regulations and should not be repeated.

PRESS SECRETARIES

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

1. How many of the Ministerial press secretaries write articles for printing newspapers under either their own name or a pseudonym?

2. Who are these press secretaries and for which newspapers do they write articles on a regular basis?

3. When the articles are printed under the press secretaries' names, do they indicate their official position and, if not, why not?

4. Who grants permission to these press secretaries to do this outside private work?

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

1. Two.

2. **Mr. B. W. Muirden:** *The Advertiser* (book reviews). *The Herald* (political commentary). *Nation Review* (political and social commentary).

Mr. A. Hodgson: Since becoming a Ministerial officer, Mr. Hodgson has written three articles for *Preview* under his own name. They were articles on the arts and were not of a political nature. He does not write on a regular basis, nor did he receive any payment.

3. This is a matter entirely for newspaper management.

4. In Mr. Muirden's case, the employing Minister. In Mr. Hodgson's case, permission was granted by the former Premier, Mr. Dunstan.

LAND VALUES

154. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Will the Premier have action taken to alter the system that is used to calculate land values, particularly in certain pastoral areas for the purposes of rating, to one more related to productivity?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Section 28 of the Valuation of Land Act provides for the Valuer-General to seek information from landholders on their productivity. This information is required to reflect comparability between properties according to their production enabling the valuer to make better comparisons between the different land holdings when determining the land values. It is one of several factors taken into account in assessments. Productivity as a primary basis for valuation of agricultural and pastoral lands has generally been rejected by the courts in disputed valuation cases.

FROZEN FOOD FACTORY

160. **Mr. BECKER** (on notice): How many Government hospitals and institutions are now receiving frozen meals from the Frozen Food Factory and—

- (a) is the number of hospitals and institutions in line with original proposals;
- (b) how many meals per week are provided to the hospitals and institutions; and
- (c) when will all hospitals and institutions commence receiving frozen meals and what is the reason for delay?

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

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Approximately 37 800.
- (c) When the necessary arrangements have been made.

FLINDERS MEDICAL CENTRE

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

1. What investigations and arrangements are being considered to improve parking facilities at Flinders Medical Centre and if no investigation or recommendation is being considered, why not?

2. What arrangements are made for evening shift staff to park their motor vehicles close to the hospital buildings and if none, why not?

3. What obligations and responsibility is the Government accepting in protecting nursing and other staff from attacks in car parks near the hospital, particularly in the evenings and if none, why not?

4. Will the Government request the hospital to improve current arrangements for the staff and provide maximum security in the evenings from harassment in car parks and wards?

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

1. Boom gate controls have been installed in the three main car parking areas. Sixty additional car parking spaces have been provided in the southern park, 20 additional spaces in the western park, and 100 additional temporary spaces on a future building site. Documentation is being prepared to facilitate the provision of an additional 255 parking spaces.

2. Arrangements have been made for staff on afternoon duty to park in the western car park which is in close proximity to the hospital buildings. To provide for the safe custody of cars of staff on night duty, an area to accommodate 100 cars has been enclosed with an eight feet high cyclone fence. This area is secured between the hours of 11.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. and the lighting has recently been upgraded.

3. Refer 2 above.

4. There have been no recent reports of staff being harassed in car parks or of motor vehicles being damaged. The matter of security of staff receives constant attention from the hospital authorities.

CHRISTIES BEACH HOSPITAL

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

1. When will the necessary documents be signed authorising Government acceptance and approval of the Christies Beach Hospital?

2. What has been the reason for the delay?

3. What are the new estimated cost of the project and State Government contribution, respectively?

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

1. When agreement is reached on negotiations between the Government and the entrepreneur.

2. See 1 above.

3. No estimate is available at this stage.

ROYAL ADELAIDE HOSPITAL DENTAL CLINIC

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

1. What facilities have been upgraded at the Royal Adelaide Hospital Dental Clinic?

2. What was the original cost estimate of the work involved and what is now the final or estimated final cost?

3. What was the reason for the variation?

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

1. In the past two years the only facility of any consequence to be upgraded was the ground floor technicians' laboratory.

2. Original cost estimate \$34 000. Estimated final cost estimate \$33 922.

3. Efficiency.

RIVERLAND DEVELOPMENT FUND

169. **Mr. ARNOLD** (on notice):

1. How much revenue has been paid into the Riverland Development Fund by each of the contributing companies from pay-roll tax rebates?

2. How much money has been paid to each contributing company from the fund and what was the nature of the project in each instance?

3. Have any moneys been paid from the fund for purposes other than projects proposed by the contributing companies?

4. What is the present balance held in the fund?

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

1. Nil. The Government makes an annual contribution to the Riverland Development Fund from general revenue. The amount of this contribution is based on pay-roll tax paid during the previous year by bodies registered with the fund. To 31 July 1979, the Government has contributed \$786 000 to the fund.

2. Nil. However, up to 31 July 1979, the following amounts have been advanced from the Riverland Development Fund to bodies registered with the Fund.

1. Barmera Co-operative Packing Co. Ltd. Berri Co-operative Packing Union Ltd. Loxton Co-operative Producers Ltd. Renmark Fruitgrowers Co-operated Ltd.	} Merger Investigation	\$34 534
2. Waikerie Co-operative Producers Ltd. Riverland Fruit Products Co-operative Ltd. Berri Co-operative Packing Union Ltd. Renmark Fruitgrowers Co-operative Ltd. Loxton Co-operative Producers Ltd. Berri Fruit Juices Co-operative Ltd.	} Common EDP facilities investigation	\$23 125
3. Waikerie Co-operative Producers Ltd. Renmark Fruitgrowers Co-operated Ltd. Barmera Co-operative Packing Co. Ltd. Berri Co-operative Packing Union Ltd. Cadell Fruit Packers Ltd. K-M Fruit Packing Society Ltd. Loxton Co-operative Producers Ltd. The Mypolonga Co-operative Society Ltd.	} Joint citrus marketing study	\$11 773
4. Berri Co-operative Packing Union Ltd. Renmark Fruitgrowers Co-operative Ltd.	} Director and management training	\$3 500
5. Berri Co-operative Packing Union Ltd. Barmera Co-operative Packing Co. Ltd. Cadell Fruit Packers Ltd. K-M Fruit Packing Society Ltd. Loxton Co-operative Producers Ltd.	} Assistance for dried fruit joint venture	\$30 500

6. Moore Bros. Pty. Ltd.	} Surplus grapefruit pool (loan)	\$22 773*
7. Moore Bros. Pty. Ltd.	} Plant improvements	\$15 000
8. Berri Fruit Juices Co-operative Ltd.	} Machinery, plant and equipment improvements	\$154 235
9. Riverland Fruit Products Co-operative Limited	} Cost reduction programme, storage and production improvements	\$77 600
10. K-M Fruit Packing Society Ltd.	} Plant improvements	\$28 600
11. Cadell Fruit Packers Ltd.	} Plant improvements	\$30 000
12. Berri Co-operative Union Ltd. Barmera Co-operative Packing Co. Ltd.	} Bulk bin conversion	\$34 916
13. Barmera Co-operative Packing Co. Ltd.	} Plant improvements	\$5 000
14. Renmark Fruitgrowers Co-operated Ltd.	} Plant improvements	\$52 259
15. S. R. Enterprises	} Product development	\$1 030
Total advanced to 31 July 1979		\$524 845

*Balance of loan

3. To 31 July 1979, no moneys have been paid from the fund for purposes other than projects proposed by bodies registered with the fund.

4. \$261 155.

Cummins, 1 timber-frame single unit for Teacher Housing Authority; Wudinna, 2 timber-frame single units; Cleve, 3 timber-frame single units, 1 brick-veneer single unit for the State Government; Cowell, 2 timber-frame single units; Kimba, Lock and Tumby Bay, Nil.

ROUNDHOUSE

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

1. What assistance has the Government offered the proprietors of the "Roundhouse" at Glenelg and if none, why not?

2. When did the company apply to the South Australian Development Corporation?

3. Has the company applied for a casino licence and if so, what was the Government's reply?

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

1. and 2. See Hansard of 1-8-79 for reply given to the honourable member for Morphett in relation to a similar question.

3. Not to my knowledge.

EAST COAST PIPE LINE

172. **Mr. BLACKER** (on notice): Is the pipeline from the east coast main to Port Neill to be replaced and if so, when and will the new pipeline have an increased capacity to meet existing demands and future development?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: Yes. The new pipeline will be laid by the end of this year and will have an increased capacity to meet existing demands and to provide for the expected future development in the Township.

FLINDERS DISTRICT HOUSING

173. **Mr. BLACKER** (on notice): What is the South Australian Housing Trust building programme for 1979-80 in Port Lincoln, Cummins, Wudinna, Cleve, Cowell, Kimba, Lock and Tumby Bay, respectively?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: 1979-80 Building Programme—Port Lincoln, 20 timber frame single units;

PORT LINCOLN INCINERATOR

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

1. When is it expected that the proposed incinerator will be constructed at Port Lincoln?

2. What has been the reason for the delay in construction?

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

1. It is anticipated that the Commonwealth Government will allocate funds for construction of the facility during the 1979-1980 financial year.

2. There has been a review of the effectiveness of incinerators in the destruction of ships' garbage at Australian international ports. It is now considered that macerator/sterilisers are more suitable for the destruction of all types of refuse from overseas ships and all future installations will be of this type. Priorities in this area of expenditure are a Commonwealth responsibility.

FISHING FEES

181. **Mr. BLACKER** (on notice): For what purpose are the fishing licensing and authority fees used in each of the following industries:

- (a) lobster;
- (b) prawn;
- (c) abalone;
- (d) tuna; and
- (e) scale fishery?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: All moneys received as charges under the Act are used for the following:

(1) Research into problems relating to fish and fisheries in waters which the Minister deems to be South Australian waters (includes lobster, prawn, abalone, tuna and scale fishery).

(2) Taking measures for the conservation or development of fisheries in the said waters.

(3) Or for any other purpose beneficial to the fishing industry. This last item includes a contribution to the S.A. Branch of the Australian Fishing Industry Council.

This applies to the fishing industries (a) to (e) inclusive.

JOSEPH VERCO

182. **Mr. BLACKER** (on notice): Is the *Joseph Verco* presently undergoing a refit and, if so, what work is being undertaken and what will be the cost and, if not, is it intended that it will undergo a refit?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Tenders have been invited for some refitting of the F.R.V. *Joseph Verco*. The refit will entail modified accommodation, noise proofing, installation of a desalination plant and provision of a small wet laboratory. Should tenders be excessive the amount of work to be done will be reviewed.

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

1. What was the total cost of operating the *Joseph Verco* for the year 1978-79?

2. What research programmes were undertaken and what were the results?

3. How much money was spent on the *Joseph Verco* in 1978-79 in equipment?

4. What was the cost of operating on a per day at sea basis?

5. How many days was the vessel at sea for the year ended 30 June 1979?

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

1. \$163 337.16 total operating cost.

2. Crabs and by-catch; prawns; rock lobster; scale fisheries; hydrology. The results are being analysed and will be presented in the proper channels in due course. Some results appear in the Jones Report on the scale fishery and several seminars have been held with fishermen using these results.

3. (a) \$3 100.00 1978-79.

(b) \$52 823 expenditure carry over 1977-78.

4. \$1 096.22/day.

5. 149 days.

SHACKS

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

1. Will the Government give an undertaking that it will not cancel any of the shack sites which have been declared non-acceptable?

2. Will the people whose leases expire in 1981 be given the opportunity to renew them for a reasonable time and, if not, why not?

3. When does the Government expect that the current inquiry which is being conducted into the shack sites policy will be completed?

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

1. No. This would be pre-empting the possible recommendation from the Current Review Group.

2. None of the Crown shack site leases are due to expire before 30 June 1986. The leases provide that, not less than five years prior to expiry, the lessee is to be notified whether or not any further rights of occupation of the land will be granted upon the expiry of the lease. This is another matter being considered by the Current Review Group.

3. By the end of September.

COOBER PEDY WATER SUPPLY

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

1. Is the Engineering and Water Supply Department in a position to indicate whether it has any alternative plans to provide Coober Pedy with a reliable water supply?

2. Will the Minister release the report which was made last year by his department into the feasibility of alternate sources of water at Coober Pedy and, if not, why not?

3. Does the Government intend to expand the desalination plant currently operating in Coober Pedy?

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

1. No.

2. No. A comprehensive review of alternatives suggested in the Consultant's report to the department last year for upgrading the water supply to Coober Pedy, is currently being undertaken. As the recommendations to Government may be different from, or in a modified form, to the alternatives suggested by the Consultant, it is not intended to release the report at this stage. Acceptance or otherwise of the recommendations will depend on the availability of funds.

3. A proposal will be put to Government in the near future for upgrading the existing desalination plant.

STUART HIGHWAY

186. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Will the Minister give an undertaking that he will allocate at least \$5 000 000 from the national highways allocations towards the construction of the Stuart Highway in the next financial year and, if not, why not?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Yes—provided the Commonwealth Government allocation to South Australia for national highway construction and maintenance is substantially larger than the 1979-80 allocation in real terms.

FIREARMS REGULATIONS

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

1. Will the Minister give an undertaking that the draft regulations under the Firearms Act are not designed to make it difficult for law abiding citizens to retain existing firearms or acquire firearms in the future?

2. Will the Minister remove the requirement from the draft regulations requesting a person to sit for an examination and restrict this provision to persons acquiring firearms for the first time?

3. Is the Minister aware that a considerable amount of concern has been expressed in the community in relation to the proposed regulations?

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

1. As has previously been indicated, the prime concern of the Government in introducing this legislation is the safety of the general public. It has never been the intention of the Government to limit or inhibit legitimate ownership or use of firearms by responsible and competent persons and there is no intention to disarm any South Australian citizen, except in circumstances dictated by individual behaviour causing concern for public safety.

The legislation provides that before the Registrar can refuse to issue a licence, cancel any licence once issued, or impose conditions on a licence he must have the concurrence of the Consultative Committee. Further provision is made to enable an aggrieved person to appeal to a Magistrate in Chambers against any decision.

2. It is seen as essential that all persons applying for an initial firearms licence under the new legislation submit to

a written examination. Failure to provide for such a requirement could largely defeat the main aim of the Government, that is, public safety. Without this provision, people could take advantage of the present legislation to purchase firearms before the new legislation takes effect and those new owners with little, if any, firearms safety knowledge could remain undetected in the community.

A Firearms Safety Guide called *Before You Shoot* will be available to the public early in October, 1979. This publication will incorporate a great deal of information on firearms safety principles and will cover the questions which must be answered in the licence examination. In the interests of community safety and that of the individual, all persons should read the Safety guide before undergoing the written test. Under the proposed Regulations, a person who has had a licence during the period three years immediately preceding the date of his application will not be required to sit for a written examination.

3. It is true that concern has been expressed by some members of the community in relation to the proposed Regulations. It is also true, however, that a number of organisations including a large section of the shooting fraternity have indicated their acceptance of the legislation and support for the Government's proposals. Representations have been heard from various shooting organisations and continuing liaison and dialogue maintained throughout with these groups by representatives of my Office and the Police Department.

It is clear, however, that the concern which has been expressed has mainly been generated through the activities of a particular group, members of which have a vested interest in the matter, and that much of the information which has been provided to the leaders of this group is not always passed down to the ordinary person.

Many enquiries have been received, all of which have been answered explaining the true position, and it has been found that the genuine, legitimate enquirer has accepted the explanations given.

There is, in fact, a great deal of concern in the shooting fraternity as to the accuracy of information which is still being circulated in the community and the general belief is that one particular group is responsible.

HILLS FIRE RISK

190. **Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice): When will the results of the studies undertaken by Mr. H. A. Abrahams under the auspices of the Country Fire Services into bushfire risk in the Adelaide Hills be available publicly?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Present indications are that Mr. Abraham's study report will be available for public scrutiny by mid-1980.

CONVENIENCE STORES

192. **Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice): Has the Government assessed the effect on the public of restricting the hours of trading of convenience stores from 1 April this year and, if not, does the Government intend to make any investigation of the effect on the public including the effects on business and tourism?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: The effect of the restricting of trading hours of so-called "convenience stores" from 1 April 1979 was to remove the privileged trading position that those stores enjoyed for many years and which, by a decision of this Parliament, was continued for 15 months after the new Act came into operation. There is no need

for the Government to make any investigation into this matter.

"NO-FAULT" INSURANCE

194. **Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice): When does the Government intend to introduce a Bill on "no-fault" motor vehicle insurance?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Hopefully, this session.

PRAWN GROUNDS

197. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice): Has the Commonwealth Government granted management of prawn grounds, currently outside South Australian jurisdiction, to the South Australian Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and, if so, will the State Government permit people who have currently been fishing in those areas under Commonwealth licences to continue to fish for prawns and, if not, why not?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: No.

SCALE FISHERIES

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

1. Does the Government intend to issue any more A class fishing licences for scale fisheries and, if so, when?

2. Is the Minister aware that there are a number of people whose families have a long history of involvement in the industry who are currently seeking licences?

3. Are the results of the economical survey into the scale fisheries available to the public?

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

1. There are no proposals before the Government to issue additional A class licences.

2. Yes.

3. Yes.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

200. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Will the Deputy Premier provide details of information available to the public from the State Information Office on energy conservation measures dealing particularly with home, vehicle and industrial use?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The energy conservation publications available are as follows:

1. Free Issue—Energy Efficient Dwellings; Insulating your Storage Water Heater; Operating Costs of Domestic Appliances; Energy for Transport; Don't Waste Electricity.

2. Sale—South Australian State Energy Committee Report (\$1.50).

3. Reference—Solar Energy and the Law in South Australia.

MOUNT CRAWFORD FOREST

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

1. Are permits required to enter the Mount Crawford State Forest and, if so, where and from whom are they obtained and are they subject to inspection on request?

2. Is shooting allowed in this State forest?

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

1. The public are requested to obtain a permit to enter Mount Crawford State Forest. A permit can be obtained from the officer-in-charge of Mount Crawford State Forest

at the forest headquarters. The possibility of inspection of permit on request is implied in permit issue.

2. No.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

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

1. When was the per capita fee established for sheltered workshop trainees and employees, and what is that amount per day?

2. Is the Government reviewing this amount and, if not, why not?

3. Has the Government received any requests for increases in the fees and, if so, from whom?

4. Will the Government consider increasing the fee to \$2.50 per capita and, if not, why not?

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

1. (a) 6/8/73.

(b) 75c.

2. No. No submissions received to this effect.

3. See 2.

4. See 2.

CONTINGENT LIABILITY

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

1. What is the contingent liability of the State?

2. What is the amount of the contingent liability of statutory authorities?

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

1. The contingent liability of the State is similar to that of an insurance company in that it is not envisaged that it would ever be called upon in total at any one time. Accordingly, the Government does not believe it is necessary to have this information at hand. Whilst the liability in respect of any particular commitment is readily available there is at present no summary of the total liability and it would take several weeks to provide the figures requested.

2. The Honourable Member may wish to ascertain this figure from the annual reports of the Authorities concerned or from the balance sheets included in the Auditor-General's report to be published shortly.

PUBLIC DEBT

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

1. What was the amount of the State's public debt as at 30 June 1979 and what did this amount represent per capita of—

(a) population; and

(b) taxpayer?

2. What was the amount and percentage of increase in each category over the previous financial year?

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

For the purpose of this question, the State's public debt has been defined as loans raised by sales of Commonwealth Government Securities on behalf of South Australia. The population figure used for 1979 is projected from the latest available estimate (as at 31 March 1979) of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

No reply has been given in respect of the comparison of the amount of the public debt with the number of taxpayers because the number would be different for different specific taxes. However, given the figures set out below, the honourable member may be able to ascertain the figure he requires by inserting an appropriate

denominator into a simple division calculation.

1. Public debt, 30 June 1979 \$1 702 221 000.00; Amount per capita of population \$1 316.49; Public debt 30 June 1978 \$1 605 834 000.00; Amount per capita of population \$1 247.15;

2. Amount per capita of population increase 5.56 per cent.

HOSPITAL DISTURBANCES

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

1. How many and what complaints have been made by the staff at Royal Adelaide Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Flinders Medical Centre during the past two years regarding the behaviour of and disturbances caused by some visitors to patients during visiting hours?

2. What arrangements are being made or investigated to curb such disturbances and if none, why not?

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

1. Royal Adelaide Hospital—Records are not kept. Queen Elizabeth Hospital—One complaint relating to a minor disturbance. Flinders Medical Centre—One complaint involving youths who were visiting two patients.

2. Staff have been instructed that they are not to place themselves in danger in the event of a disturbance and that police assistance is to be called. The hospitals have been remarkably free of such incidents and it is not considered necessary to make any additional special arrangements.

HOUSING LOAN AGE LIMIT

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

1. When was an age limit introduced for State Bank housing loans to single persons and what is the present age limit?

2. Will the Government request the State Bank to review its "age limit" policy and, if not, why not?

3. Is the Government aware that the age limit is causing hardship to some people?

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

1. No age restrictions apply to single parent families. However, single persons without dependents are not eligible for a loan. On 11 November 1974, age restrictions were introduced for married couples without dependent children. At present married couples without dependent children must both be under 30 years of age at the time of lodging a formal loan application.

2. No. Because of the heavy demand on the limited funds available for concessional housing loans, it has been necessary to impose restrictions so that the funds are directed to those persons considered to be most in need of assistance.

3. See 2. above.

STUDENT FISHING

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

1. How many boats have been purchased for country schools to use for the purpose of teaching students to fish?

2. What was the total cost?

3. For which schools were the boats purchased?

4. What has been the result of any evaluation of the project?

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

1. In 1977, the Ceduna Area School was provided with a Schools Commission Innovations Grant to purchase a 21-foot Reef Runner boat for fishing. Subsequently the

school traded the boat in exchange for two 5-metre fibreglass Gannet boats with 50 h.p. outboard motors.

2. \$10 000 was outlaid for a boat, a trailer and safety and fishing equipment.

3. The Ceduna Area School.

4. The large boat bought initially was considered unsuitable for the purpose for which it was intended. As a result, two smaller boats were purchased to replace the large one. This enabled students to get more involvement in the boat handling aspect of the school course and allowed increased awareness of safety requirements in a type of craft with which they were likely to use out of school.

COMMUNITY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

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

1. What is the Community Welfare Department policy regarding assistance for families who are experiencing problems in controlling the behaviour of their children, particularly adolescents?

2. What supervision is made of staff making decisions regarding and advising adolescents and their families?

3. Has the Government recently reviewed its policy in this area and will greater attention be placed on giving help to parents as well as to needs of children?

The Hon. R. K. ABBOTT: The replies are as follows:

1. The Department's policy is in accordance with Section 37 of the Community Welfare Act.

2. Supervision is given by Regional Directors, District Officers and Senior Community Welfare Workers, according to delegated authority.

3. The Community Welfare Act is in the process of being reviewed and this problem is being given attention. The present Act requires that the department be equally concerned will all members of the family. Section 14 of the Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act provides additional options to the Children's Court on this matter.

SUCCESSION DUTIES

211. **Mr. BECKER** (on notice): What feasibility studies has the Government undertaken to prepare for the phasing out of succession duties and replacing lost revenue with a "wealth tax"?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: None.

MOTOR VEHICLE TEST

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

1. Is there any delay in examinations for permit holders wishing to undertake their first practical motor vehicle test at the Adelaide office or Motor Vehicles Department branches and, if so, why?

2. How many persons on average fail their first test and what are the reasons for failure?

3. Are the new written tests resulting in an improved general knowledge of traffic rules?

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

1. (a) No practical tests (with the exception of some urgent ones) are conducted from the head office due to present parking and traffic conditions.

(b) Waiting lists at the branch offices vary from two to five weeks, but this fluctuates from week to week.

2. Approximately 35-40 per cent of applicants fail their first practical test. Of these, 32 per cent are unable to park correctly, 25 per cent commit serious breaches of the Road

Traffic Act, and 43 per cent fail due to their general driving faults.

3. Yes.

GOODWOOD OVERPASS

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

1. What was the final cost of replacing the deck and associated works of the Glenelg tramline overpass at Goodwood?

2. Who was the contractor and was the work finished ahead of schedule?

3. What arrangements are planned to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the line in December this year?

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

1. \$410 000.

2. A. W. Boulderstone Pty. Ltd. and the State Transport Authority. Yes—two weeks.

3. The painting of a tram gold and its operation on the line, a commemorative procession at Glenelg on Sunday, 16 December 1979 and the operation of old, restored trams on the Glenelg line.

FURTHER EDUCATION COURSES

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

1. What special education courses have been developed by the Department of Further Education for handicapped persons?

2. Has the Government received representations seeking consideration of courses for handicapped persons and, if so—

(a) from whom;

(b) when; and

(c) what was the outcome of discussions?

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

1. It is difficult to separate courses for handicapped persons from other special classes but within such a description the following statistics are available.

Survey by D.F.E working party 1978: 83 special courses in 22 colleges, 1 161 students.

Some handicapped persons are included in enrolment statistics for "ordinary" classes.

The Department of Further Education provides courses for students associated with the following agencies: Intellectually Retarded Services; Minda Home; Glenside Hospital; Hillcrest Hospital; St. Margaret's Hospital (Rehabilitation Centre); Beaufort Clinic; Orana Industries; Brompton Activity Centre; Phoenix Activity Centre; Horizon Industries; Kensington Senior Special School; Barkuma Hostel Residents; Lochiel Park; Bedford Industries (including Katuni); Daws Road Centre; Balyara Residents; Carramar Clinic; Amaroo Residents; St. Mary's Activity Centre; Encounter Industries; Speech and Hearing Centre; Royal Institute for the Blind; Strathmont Centre; Northfield Wards; Woodville Spastic Centre (negotiation stage only); Referred by Salvation Army Education Department Guidance Branch.

The types of courses which are offered are: Grooming and Department; Literacy; Numeracy; Dressmaking; Preparatory English; Australian Social History; Pre-matriculation maths (mentally disordered); Music Appreciation; Independent Living Skills; Woodwork; Metalwork; Painting/Sketching; Physical Fitness; Pottery; Grooming; Grooming and Communication; Mime; Voice Production; Special Crafts; Cookery; Art; Canework; Sewing; Reading for Pleasure; Budgeting; Photography; Domestic Food Preparation; Leatherwork; Crochet;

Spinning; Glass Forming; Swimming; Welding; Speech Therapy; Basic Cake and Pastry Cooking.

The department has responded to an increasing demand for handicapped people to be provided with broader educational services by extending the range of courses offered to handicapped persons with greater emphasis now being placed on broader personal development and social adjustment rather than the traditional handcraft dominated, leisure interest type of programme. This broader programme has been particularly directed towards mentally handicapped persons.

In some instances, special classes have been conducted for physically handicapped persons, particularly in leisure interest subjects while some handicapped students who participate in "normal" classes receive individual tutoring (for example in the case of partially deaf students) where special provisions are made to permit students to use equipment and participate more fully in class activities. Some physically handicapped students study at home using the facilities of the Open College of Further Education.

2. The Department of Further Education receives representation at two levels—college and Head Office. Requests at college level come on an irregular basis and are handled at the local level. Within Head Office three requests have been identified:

Bedford Industries—the Department of Further Education has assisted with activities and classes at the Katuni Workshop through the Panorama Community College of Further Education;

Orana Industries—Panorama C.C.F.E. participates in the programme for the handicapped employed;

Australian Council for the Recreation of the Disabled—the Department is negotiating with A.C.R.O.D. for the development of special programmes for supervisors of the handicapped;

Measbury Community Centre—the Department of Further Education has accepted an invitation to be represented on the Centre's Management Committee.

ELECTRICITY

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

1. What is the cost per kilowatt hour of electricity supplied over the South Australian grid system?

2. What was the estimated cost per kilowatt hour of electricity supplied by the Snuggery sub-station at the date of commissioning.

3. What is the present cost per kilowatt hour of electricity supplied by the Snuggery sub-station?

4. Is it feasible to convert the Snuggery generators to use a cheaper and more readily available fuel such as natural gas?

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

1. The average cost of electricity supplied from the Electricity Trust's system during 1978-79 was approximately 3.56 cents per kilowatt hour.

2. and 3. It is not possible to calculate a cost specifically for electricity supplied from Snuggery because this supply cannot be related to any particular power station and no part of the transmission system is dedicated exclusively to it. There would be no significant difference between the costs of supply from Snuggery before and after the gas turbine installation. This is because the amount of electricity generated with the gas turbines (which are only intended for peak load and standby purposes) is insignificant both in relation to the total amount supplied from Snuggery and to the amount supplied from the trust's system as a whole.

4. It would be possible to convert the gas turbines at

Snuggery to run on natural gas. However, this fuel is not available at Snuggery and it would not necessarily be cheaper if it were.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

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

1. Who were the Deputy Headmasters who were overpaid a total in excess of \$19 000 as reported in the Auditor-General's Report (page 86) of 30 June 1977 and what were the respective sums involved?

2. What justification was there for writing off these overpayments when according to Auditor-General's Report (page 70) of 30 June 1976 some 150 members of the Education Department were overpaid, but were made to reimburse the Government?

3. What is the Government's current policy in the event of errors of overpayment of officers?

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

1. John R. Graham, \$6 979.49; Brian J. Cookson, \$4 116.81; Robert C. Tuck, \$4 116.81; Leon W. Roesler, \$4 116.81.

2. The teachers concerned were appointed to area schools as Deputy Principals and paid the salary applicable to a Deputy Principal Secondary. The Teachers Salaries Board Award provides for a separate (and lower) salary to be paid to Deputy Principals in area schools than that paid to Deputy Principals in secondary schools. Therefore, since these four teachers had been paid the salary of a Deputy Principal Secondary while in fact discharging the duties of a Deputy Principal Area, they had technically been overpaid, notwithstanding the fact that their duties in the area schools were considered appropriate to a Deputy Principal Secondary.

Since an offer had been made to those teachers which each had accepted in good faith, it was considered that the Education Department had a legal obligation to ensure that these teachers were able to retain the salary paid to them. This view was supported by the Crown Solicitor who gave an opinion that when an undertaking is given to an employee, either orally or in writing, by an officer of the Education Department, the employee is entitled to rely on that undertaking.

The Teachers Salaries Board Award was amended subsequently to provide that a teacher classified as a Deputy Principal Secondary but discharging the duties of a Deputy Principal Area and receiving the salary of a Deputy Principal Secondary, should continue to receive the salary of a Deputy Principal Secondary until transferred to another school at his own request or until promoted. The other 150 overpayments reported by the Auditor-General for the 1975-76 financial year were different from the payment to the four Deputy Principals in that they were considered to be legally recoverable.

3. It is a general principle of common law that money paid as a mistake of law is not recoverable, whilst money paid as a result of a mistake of fact is recoverable. An example of the former would be an error in the publication of an award amendment which is subsequently amended, but not before some payments had been made at the incorrect rate. An example of the latter would be a miscalculation of an amount due by a pay clerk, or erroneous information given to the computer for processing.

At common law, a teacher's salary is, immediately prior to payment, a debt due to him from the Minister. The Minister has a right of set-off against this debt in respect of a debt owed from the teacher to him, namely the salaries overpaid. In practice, any adjustments are settled by way

of the teacher completing a procurement order authorising a given amount to be deducted, thus enabling the overpayment to be spread over an acceptable period and avoiding any hardship.

RADIOACTIVITY

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

1. Has the Government or the Electricity Trust of South Australia made measurement or estimates of total radioactivity emitted into the atmosphere from the Playford Power Station at Port Augusta and, if so, what are the levels of radioactivity emitted?

2. If measurements have not been made, why not?

3. Have estimates been made of the probable emission of radioactivity from the new power station at Port Augusta and, if so, what are the levels?

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

1. From tests on coal and ash it has been estimated by the Electricity Trust that the radioactivity emitted into the atmosphere from the Thomas Playford Power Station at Port Augusta is of the order of 0.5 curies per annum.

2. Measurements have not been made because the estimated figure is adequate to show that the amount of radioactivity is very low and would have negligible effects on health.

3. It is estimated that the emission of radioactivity into the atmosphere from the new Northern Power Station when fully commissioned will be of the order of 0.4 curies per annum.

EDUCATION COSTS

222. **Mr. ALLISON** (on notice): What was the cost per student of educating primary schoolchildren and secondary schoolchildren, respectively, through the South Australian Correspondence School in the years 1975-79 inclusive?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Costs are calculated for each school year; therefore 1979 costings will not be available until early 1980. Separate costings are not possible for primary and secondary students on existing accounting procedures.

Figures for 1975-78 inclusive are—

Year	(A) Total Expenditure per year	(B) Total number of students per year	(C) Per capita cost (i.e. %)
	\$		\$
1975	679 401.44	1 822	372.89
1976	853 823.45	1 863	458.31
1977	979 802.30	1 702	575.68
1978	1 128 589.23	1 720	656.16

The Correspondence School advises that at any one time enrolments are approximately 1 000. There is therefore a high turnover rate of students with consequent costs that may not be fully indicated in the above.

NEAPTR

224. **Mr. WILSON** (on notice): Have any negotiations taken place with local interstate or overseas manufacturers for the supply of coaches and equipment for the proposed

North East Rail System and, if so, what are the names of the firms involved, what equipment is to be supplied, and at what cost?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: No.

T.A.B.

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

1. How many times during the last year has T.A.B. telephone and agency betting been disrupted by computer breakdowns?

2. How much money has been lost in revenue due to these breakdowns?

3. Is there any assurance, or even likelihood, that these breakdowns will cease in the near future?

4. Can the T.A.B. make provisions for manual betting service as an alternative if these disruptions continue?

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

1. Accurate statistics have only been kept since 20 November 1978. For the period 20 November 1978 to 30 June 1979 there were 92 disruptions. Of these, 60 have been for less than 20 minutes. The average recovery time is now down to approximately eight minutes.

2. Not possible to ascertain.

3. Breakdowns will be reduced, but it cannot be guaranteed that breakdowns will not occur.

4. No.

YOUR TAXES AT WORK

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

1. Has the Government scrapped the television series *Your taxes at work* and, if so, why?

2. How much was spent on making the programmes and purchase of television time for the financial year ended 30 June 1979?

3. What was the total cost of the series from inception?

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

1. Yes. The series of films had satisfactorily covered those major areas and activities of government that the series had been established to review. In addition, changes in scheduling arrangements by the television stations reduced the cost effectiveness of the films.

2. For the year ended 30 June 1979, \$45 760 was spent on making the programmes and \$12 736 on purchase of T.V. time.

3. Similar figures since inception are \$207 798 and \$31 721 respectively.

COTTON COTTAGE

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

1. Are five mentally retarded juveniles under the care and control of the Minister and residing at Cotton Cottage to be moved to make way for juvenile offenders?

2. Where will the five children be relocated and will their new accommodation provide them with benefits socially, emotionally and educationally?

3. Is it absolutely necessary to remove the five children, and cannot alternative accommodation be found for the juvenile offenders?

The Hon. R. K. ABBOTT: The replies are as follows:

1. It is planned to move the five children from Cotton Cottage.

2. Negotiations are still proceeding. It is planned that they will go to a small community home where their social, emotional and educational needs can be satisfactorily met.

3. No, but it is highly desirable.

ABORTION STATISTICS

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

1. How many abortions were legally performed in South Australia in the calendar year 1978?

2. What proportion of these abortions was performed by registered specialists in obstetrics and gynaecology?

3. Is the Government concerned at the steadily rising number of abortions performed legally in South Australia in each year since 1970 and the correlation between such statistics and the decline in South Australia's population growth rate and if so, is it intended to introduce further amendments to the Criminal Law Consolidation Act?

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

1. 3 712.

2. 93.87 per cent.

3. The Government does not intend to legislate to place further restrictions on women seeking abortions.

OODNADATTA

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

1. Has the Government made plans to remove or transfer the facilities currently operating at Oodnadatta to the new township which is going to be established on the Tarcoola to Alice Springs railway line?

2. What services will be maintained in the township of Oodnadatta to serve the local residents, tourists and any other people who may require State Government facilities?

3. Is the Government aware that the residents who will remain at Oodnadatta will require access to the new railhead and if so, is the Government prepared to upgrade the existing road connection?

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

1. and 2. The Highways Department is currently relocating its centre of operations for maintenance of roads in the northernmost area of South Australia from Oodnadatta to Coober Pedy. This move is only indirectly associated with the railway relocation. The maintenance of roads in the Oodnadatta area will not be affected by the change of centre.

3. The Highways Department will continue to maintain the roads connecting Oodnadatta to the new railway. However, based on the present scale of Commonwealth Government funding for roads, no more than very minimal upgrading of these roads can be anticipated in the foreseeable future.

URANIUM

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

1. What now are the Government's security conditions and safeguards on the mining and export of uranium?

2. Have any overseas countries approached the Government in the past two years inquiring into the policy and possibility of importing uranium from South Australia and, if so, which countries?

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

1. The Government's conditions are expressed in the resolution which passed the House of Assembly unanimously in March 1977.

2. None to my knowledge.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TERM

234. **Mr. BECKER** (on notice): Is the Government investigating the possibility of extending the term of the House of Assembly to four years and, if so, why, and, if not, why not?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: No, because the Government believes there is no necessity for change.

RADIOGRAPHERS

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

Has a committee been appointed to consider the question of the registration of radiographers and, if so—

(a) what are its terms of reference;

(b) when was it appointed;

(c) when is it expected to report; and

(d) will its report be made public and, if not, why not?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: The replies are as follows: A Working Party is in the process of being established.

(a) Terms of reference will be—

1. To recommend upon the qualifications and experience required of applicants for licences to use irradiating apparatus for human radiography under the Radioactive Substances and Irradiating Apparatus Regulations 1962-1979.

2. To recommend upon the desirability of maintaining the "exempt" category of users specified in Regulation 11 (a) of the Regulations.

3. To consider and recommend upon methods of conditional licensing of users of irradiating apparatus.

4. To recommend upon methods for controlling the use of inappropriate radiographic technique or unsatisfactory radiographic apparatus for human radiography.

(b) It will be appointed shortly, when details of membership have been finalised.

(c) A target date of 30 November 1979 has been set.

(d) A decision will be made once Cabinet has studied the report.

ABORTIONS

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

1. How many abortions were performed in South Australia in each quarter of the year ended 31 December 1978 and how do these figures compare with the previous year?

2. What are the similar comparisons in each category for which statistics are kept?

3. Why does it take so long to compile this information and cannot it be released sooner?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: See answer to Question No. 228.

RESIDENTIAL CARE WORKERS

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

1. Is it Government policy to encourage residential care workers to work overtime and, if so, what are the reasons?

2. In relation to McNally residential care workers—

(a) what overtime has been worked by each worker;

(b) how many double shifts have been worked;

- (c) how many half shifts have been worked; and
 (d) how many extra shifts have been worked, since January 1979?

3. What overtime was worked by McNally residential care workers from January to July 1978?

The Hon. R. K. ABBOTT: The replies are as follows:

1. No. Overtime is used to meet the essential needs of centres.
2. (a) Average of 2.8 hours per week.
 (b) 386.
 (c) 334.
 (d) 377.
3. 2 308 hours.

STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE

238. **Mr. MATHWIN** (on notice): Has the inmate who was involved in the fire at the McNally Training Centre, referred to in answer to question No. 35, been involved in any other incidents at the centre since January 1979 involving damage to property or injury to staff and, if so—

- (a) what were those incidents;
- (b) what was the cost of repairs of damage sustained; and
- (c) what were the details of injuries sustained and what was the sex of the staff injured, respectively?

The Hon. R. K. ABBOTT: The replies are as follows: Yes,

- (a) Damage to "71 Cabin Area", on 2 May 1979, the subject of Question on Notice No. 239.
- (b) \$2 579.
- (c) No injuries were sustained.

McNALLY TRAINING CENTRE

239. **Mr. MATHWIN** (on notice): What were the details of damage caused and of repairs resulting from a recent incident in the front office known as "71 Cabin Area" at McNally Training Centre?

The Hon. R. K. ABBOTT: Repairs were required to the window and window frames, fire control board, lock alarm system, typewriter, two-way radio and telephone hand set. The supply of a new refrigerator and water cooler was also required.

HILLS FACE ZONE

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

1. What are the terms of reference for the inquiry into the boundary of the Hills Face Zone?
2. Do these terms of reference require the judge to consider—

- (a) the protection of areas of particular environmental value; and
- (b) the ultimate uses to which the land may be put, and, if not, why not?

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

1. The Terms of Reference of the Inquiry into the Boundary of the Hills Face Zone of the Metropolitan Planning Area are: To inquire whether adjustments, in particular cases, to the boundary of the Hills Face Zone as created either by the Metropolitan Development Plan or by the Metropolitan Development Plan Hills Face Zone Planning Regulations, would remove and/or avoid anomalous situations affecting both matters of the subdivision and the use of particular parcels of land and

provide in such instances for the more rational development of such land, in such a manner that the existing area of the Hills Face Zone is not significantly altered.

In making recommendation of any desirable changes in the boundary of the Hills Face Zone, consideration is to be given to:

1. Appropriate conditions to be applied;
2. Availability of services;
3. Visibility of the area in question from the Adelaide plains; and
4. Individual hardship.

2. The Terms of Reference do not limit the Judge to specific criteria only. All relevant matters can be considered including environmental ones. The Terms of Reference specifically relate to the use to which particular parcels of land may be put and provide for appropriate conditions to be applied.

ENERGY RESEARCH

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

1. Is the Government supporting research into crops which may be particularly suited to South Australian conditions and which could be used to produce either, or both, methanol or ethanol for blending with petrol to extend the life of this fuel and, if not, why not?

2. If such research is taking place—

- (a) where is it being done;
- (b) who is carrying it out;
- (c) is it being funded by the Government; and
- (d) what crops are being considered?

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

1. Yes.

2. (a) Trials are being established at Struan, Kybybo-lite and Millicent.

(b) The work is being carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(c) The initial work is being funded from State Revenue funds available to the Department and a project proposal has been submitted to the State Energy Research Committee for further funds in this area.

(d) The initial trials will evaluate three sugar beet varieties and one fodder beet variety.

MEMBER'S LETTER

244. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): When can the Member for Murray expect to receive a reply to his letter of 13 June 1979?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: A letter of reply to the Member for Murray was forwarded to him on 20th August, 1979.

GREYHOUND RACING

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

1. Why was the system of grading greyhound races changed on 30 July?

2. Has the inclusion in the guidelines of "Graders judgment" caused dissatisfaction among owners and trainers?

3. Were dogs withdrawn from races on the basis of "Graders judgment" before 30 July under the guidelines introduced in January 1979 and, if so, why?

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

1. The system of grading was changed for what the Dog

Racing Control Board considered were the best interests of greyhound racing.

South Australia is the only State to use guidelines to give fair treatment to all owners and trainers and the Board may alter these from time to time in the interest of all sections of the sport.

The Board recently reduced the list of guidelines, or more correctly stated—grading priorities—as they had proved to be too complex now that there are nine tracks operating.

2. Of the 3 100 people who are currently registered as owners and trainers, the Board has only had adverse comments from two people.

The Greyhound Owners, Trainers and Breeders Association, who represent owners and trainers has not raised any objections to the changes.

3. No.

GALAHS

249. **Mr. BECKER** (on notice): Has the Parks and Wildlife Division issued permits to allow persons to collect galahs (*Eolophus Roseicapillus*) in South Australia for the purpose of sale and, if so, how many such permits have been issued this season and what is the limit per permit?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Yes. Six letters of authority have been issued since 1 July 1979. Each letter authorises the taking of up to 500 birds.

FROZEN FOOD FACTORY

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

1. Has the Frozen Food Factory been paid all moneys due to it from the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and, if not, what is the balance outstanding?

2. Is it intended that the Royal Adelaide Hospital discontinues using the Frozen Food Factory for its supplies because of hospital administration's and Health Commission's dissatisfaction?

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

1. Yes.

2. No.

TOURISM GRANTS

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

1. In what way will the \$100 000 for South-East tourism promotion, allocation of which was announced during the recent Cabinet meeting held in Mount Gambier, be expended?

2. When will the Government make more money available to other regions in the State on a similar basis?

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

1. (a) \$40 000 for the appointment of a regional co-ordinating office whose first priority will be to form a South-East Region Tourist Association.

(b) Up to \$25 000 for the South-East Region Tourist Association on the basis of matching grants from local Government and business community.

(c) \$25 000 for research and development projects.

(d) \$10 000 for marketing.

2. It is hoped that Regional Tourist organisations can be further developed throughout the rest of South Australia over the next two years. The provision that can be made for any regional organisation will depend on the significance of tourism to the region and the State as a whole and the willingness of local Government and local

business communities to provide support that broadly matches Government contributions. It should be emphasized that the \$25 000 proposal in the South-East is dependent on an effective Regional Tourist Association being formed. It should be emphasized that the South-East situation, while comparable to the Riverland in being a gateway into the State, is special in that arrangements must be made for particular co-operation to be developed between south-western Victoria and the south-east of South Australia. If effective co-operation can be organised, then it will be the first time that the promotion of a tourist region pays no particular attention to a State boundary.

TRADE MISSION

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

1. Who are the persons who make up the 11-man trade mission to South-East Asia, which was announced at the Cabinet meeting held in Mount Gambier, and:

(a) what are their occupations;

(b) what are their special interests;

(c) how much is each person to be paid; and

(d) who selected them?

2. What is the expected cost of the mission and from what source will moneys be allocated?

3. What are the departure and return dates for this mission?

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

1. Final composition of the trade mission to South-East Asia has not yet been decided.

(a) Mission members will represent elements of the State, wine, food stuffs and tourism industries.

(b) As above.

(c) No fees will be paid to participating members of the trade mission.

(d) Representation from participating companies will be entirely voluntary. Government representatives will be selected by the organising committee.

2. Cabinet has allocated a sum of \$25 000 towards the cost of the trade mission. Participating companies in South Australia and supportive organisations in East Asian regional centres will contribute funds or services in a supportive role.

3. The mission is scheduled to depart South Australia in early January and return in early February 1980.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

257. **Mr. EVANS** (on notice): What is the Parliamentary programme for the remainder of this session?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Weeks commencing Tuesday, 21/8/79, 28/8/79, 11/9/79, 18/9/79, 25/9/79, 2/10/79, 16/10/79, 23/10/79, 30/10/79, 13/11/79 and subsequent weeks as required to be followed by a short February-March sitting.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

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

1. Does the Government intend to take any action as a result of the report of the working party into public access to information in Government documents and, if so, what are the details?

2. Has any investigation been made of the cost of implementing the proposals of this working party and, if so, what are the details?

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

1. The Working Party on Freedom of Information issued a short issues paper seeking the views of individuals and organisations from inside and outside the Government. Responses have been received from a number of bodies and these are now being considered by the working party. The Government is awaiting the final report of the working party.

2. Discussions have been held concerning the cost of freedom of information proposals both within the Government and with officers of the Commonwealth Public Service. No firm conclusions have been reached at this stage.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

263. **Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice): When does the Government intend to implement its policy on banning corporal punishment in schools?

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: No decision has been made.

QCs

264. **Mr. GOLDSWORTHY** (on notice): How does the Government intend to implement the policy of appointing QCs on the basis of merit?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: The appointment of Queen's Counsel is currently based on merit. Applications are considered by the Judges of the Supreme Court who decide on those practitioners who are to be recommended for appointment. Those selected are subject to the approval of the Chief Justice.

The names of those recommended for appointment and approved by the Chief Justice are then forwarded to the Governor in Executive Council. It is Executive Council that makes the appointment.

YATALA GAOL

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

1. What was the average cost of keeping a prisoner in Yatala Gaol for one year during each of the past ten years?

2. What was the daily average of prisoners in the gaol during each of these years?

3. What was the total number of prisoners on parole for each of the past ten years?

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

1. The average cost of keeping a prisoner in Yatala Labour Prison for one year during each of the past ten years was:

	\$
1968-69	2 003
1969-70	2 276
1970-71	2 176
1971-72	2 680
1972-73	3 413
1973-74	4 728
1974-75	5 938
1975-76	8 241
1976-77	10 296
1977-78	10 106

2. The daily average of prisoners in the prison during each of these years was:

1968-69	421
1969-70	402
1970-71	369
1971-72	363
1972-73	343
1973-74	311
1974-75	323
1975-76	318
1976-77	308
1977-78	346

3. The total number of prisoners on parole for each of the past ten years was:

1968-69 ...	68	Released under sections 42 and 42A, Prisons Act
1969-70 ...	47	Released under sections 42 and 42A, Prisons Act
	13	April-June Parole Board commenced
1970-71 ...	76	
1971-72 ...	115	
1972-73 ...	131	
1973-74 ...	107	
1974-75 ...	143	
1975-76 ...	195	
1976-77 ...	171	
1977-78 ...	158	

EAST END MARKET

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

1. Is the Minister aware that some farmers are receiving unfairly low prices under the system operating at the East End Market and, if so, what changes are envisaged to improve the system?

2. If legislative change is proposed when will the legislation be introduced into Parliament?

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

1. Yes. A working party is currently examining ways of improving the system.

2. It is not possible to predict at this stage.

ROAD MAINTENANCE TAX

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

1. How much road maintenance tax levied prior to 31 July 1979 still remains uncollected?

2. What steps have been taken to collect this money?

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

1. \$1 100 000.

2. Collection is continuing by way of correspondence to debtors, civil debt recovery through the Local Courts, and prosecution in the Adelaide Magistrates Court.

PITJANTJATJARA LAND COUNCIL

276. **Mr. DEAN BROWN** (on notice): Has the Government paid professional fees for the Pitjantjatjara land council in relation to Pitjantjatjara land rights and, if so—

(a) what professional fees were paid;

(b) to which person or persons were these fees paid; and

(c) what professional work was carried out for each fee?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Government is not aware of any entity known as the Pitjantjatjara land council and has therefore not paid it professional fees in

relation to Pitjantjatjara land rights. A nominee of the Pitjantjatjara council was reimbursed costs for attending meetings of the Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Working Party. No professional fees were paid.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

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

1. How many people resigned, retired or were dismissed from the Public Buildings Department during 1978-79?

2. How many people commenced employment with the department during 1978-79?

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

1. 256.
2. 193.

MARINE AND HARBORS DEPARTMENT

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

1. How many people resigned, retired or were dismissed from the Marine and Harbors Department during 1978-79?

2. How many people commenced employment with the department during 1978-79?

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

1. 139.
2. 81.

HASSELL REPORT

281. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Has the third stage of the Hassell Report on the River Torrens been completed and, if so—

- (a) has the Minister received it;
- (b) has it been before Cabinet;
- (c) what was the total cost of the third stage of the report; and
- (d) will it be made available to the public and, if so, when and at what charge per copy?

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

- (a) Yes.
- (b) No.
- (c) \$91 300.
- (d) This is a matter for Cabinet decision.

McNALLY TRAINING CENTRE

282. **Mr. MATHWIN** (on notice): What are the weekly totals of staff resignations from the McNally Training Centre since 31 May 1979?

The Hon. R. K. ABBOTT:

Week ending:	Total
1 June 1979	1
8 June 1979	0
15 June 1979	1
22 June 1979	0
29 June 1979	0
6 July 1979	1
13 July 1979	0
20 July 1979	0
27 July 1979	0
3 August 1979	2
10 August 1979	0

TEACHERS

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

1. What provision is made in teacher training courses for preparation of teachers for one-teacher schools?

2. How many hours of instruction and practical training, respectively, does a student receive before being assigned to a one-teacher school?

3. How much notice is given before a student is allocated to a one-teacher school?

4. What advising and counselling services and in-service training courses are available to teachers in one-teacher schools?

5. How many one-teacher schools are there in South Australia, what are their locations and what is the number of students at each school?

6. Has the Government any plans to decrease the number of one-teacher schools?

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

1. Several years ago, an agreement was reached between the various Colleges of Advanced Education that Hartley College would be the only college which would offer course units specifically related to teaching in small schools. Hartley College of Advanced Education has an optional methodology unit "Small Schools Administration" which covers the work of one, two, three and four-teacher schools.

2. The Hartley College of Advanced Education course is of 13 weeks duration and has four hours per week contact time. A two-week practical teaching section is included in the course. It is possible for an applicant to be appointed to a one-teacher school without doing the course. In that event, there is no formal instruction or training provided, as the appointment is made after the college course has been completed.

3. Staffing schools commences in early November. However, some appointments are not confirmed until late December.

4. Principal education officers and advisory teachers in regions where one-teacher schools are situated regularly visit these schools to provide guidance and support. The Northern Regional Education Office has an advisor specifically for small schools. Other subject advisers regularly visit small schools. The Northern Region Services and Development Committee sponsors two residential conferences per year for teachers in small schools.

5. There are currently 12 one-teacher schools at the following locations: Alberga Mobile, Anna Creek, Appila, Ashbourne, Blinman, Cockburn, Coorabie, Keilira, Mudamuckla, Nonning, Nunjikompita, Olary. Each of these schools also has a provision for some hourly paid instructors appointments to provide non-contact time.

	February Enrolment	1st August
Alberga	7	17
Anna Creek	8	8
Appila	18	18
Ashbourne	12	13
Blinman	9 + 4 Sec.	6
Cockburn	15	14
Coorabie	17	22
Keilira	7	9
Mudamuckla	19	(February figures only)
Nonning	6	8
Nunjikompita	18	(February figures only)
Olary	10	9

6. Reviews of one-teacher schools are carried out annually and advice is sought from the appropriate Regional Director of Education. The review for 1980 is still being carried out.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

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

1. How many people are on the permanent and casual staff, respectively, at Government House?
2. What are the respective positions, responsibilities, hours per week worked and salaries of each permanent and casual member of the staff?
3. By whom is each member of staff employed and to whom is each member responsible?
4. Which staff positions are live-in and which positions, if any, carry entitlement to a motor vehicle?

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

1. Twenty-two persons are employed as permanent staff in the Governor's Establishment at Government House. In addition, the Botanic Gardens staff maintain the garden, the Public Buildings Department undertake any work necessary to maintain the buildings in the ground, and the Police Department mans the guardhouse. One casual employee is used to provide relief for the chauffeur as and when required.

2. (a) The respective positions, hours per week worked and salaries of each permanent member of staff are as follows:

PERSONAL STAFF	\$
1. Secretary	298.95
Allowance	28.75
	327.70
2. Personal Aide	312.75
3. Secretary to Mrs. Seaman	193.50
Allowance	9.60
	203.10

Personal staff are appointed on the salary basis of a 37½ hour week and such additional hours as the responsibilities of their office require without additional payment of overtime.

OFFICE STAFF	hours per week	\$
1. Chief Clerk	37½	219.20
2. Stenographer	37½	188.65
3. Stenographer	20	100.60
4. Swithboard operator .	37½	177.25
5. Messenger (police constable)	37½	Paid by the Police Department.

Secretarial services are provided for the Lieutenant-Governor.

Domestic staff.

	Hours per week	\$
1. Butler	40	228.90
2. Under butler	40	171.50
3. 1st footman	40	155.90
4. 2nd footman	40	149.10
5. 3rd footman	40	141.65
6. Head cook	40	192.75
7. 2nd cook	40	166.00
8. Kitchenmaid	30	111.85
9. 1st housemaid	40	155.90
10. Supervising housemaid	40	152.60
11. 3rd housemaid	25	97.75
12. 4th housemaid	25	97.45
13. Laundress	30	117.90
14. Chauffeur	40	189.10

All domestic staff, excepting the butler, receive a loading for weekend/overtime/public holiday hours worked.

(b) The casual chauffeur is paid at the following rates for hours necessarily worked:

\$7.09 per hour—(Evenings Monday-Friday, and Saturdays before noon)

\$9.455 per hour—(Saturdays afternoon and Sundays)

(c) The responsibilities of each employee are in general terms described in the title of their office.

3. (a) His Excellency the Governor is the employing authority for all staff on the Government House pay-roll.

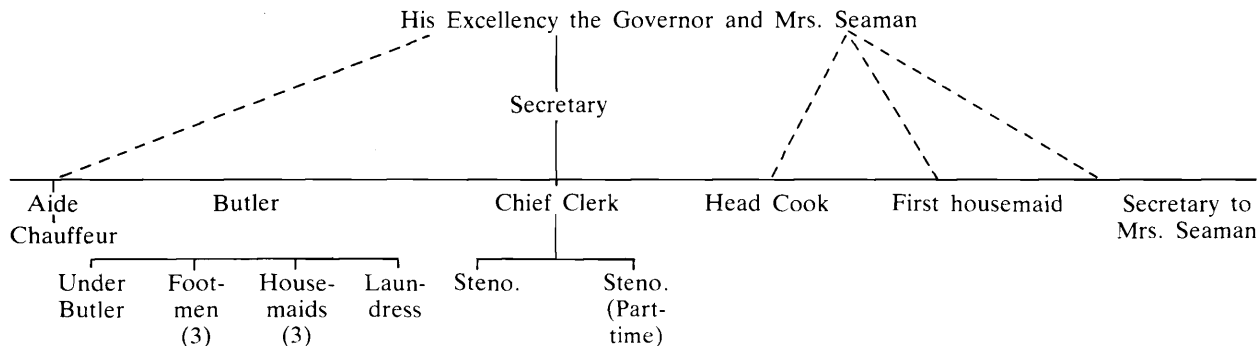
(b) Each member of staff is responsible to a senior officer as set out in the attached organisational chart, with the Secretary accepting responsibility to His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Seaman for the effective performance of their duties by all members of staff.

4. (a) 1. The Secretary, the butler and the chauffeur live in cottages within the grounds of Government House. The personal aide has quarters in Government House itself.

2. Some accommodation is provided in Government House for domestic staff, and at present the following employees live in:

- 2nd footman
- 3rd footman
- 1st housemaid.

(b) No positions carry entitlement to a motor vehicle.



(Solid lines represent hierarchical control)

(Dotted lines represent functional access only)

NURSING HOMES

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

1. What is the attitude of the Minister to the number of licensed nursing homes throughout South Australia which display signs indicating the premises are private hospitals?

2. Is there any existing legislation requiring nursing homes to identify their premises in accordance with the conditions of their licence under the South Australian Health Act and, if not, is it the intention of the Government to introduce such legislation?

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

1. Such a practice could be potentially misleading and the matter is therefore under review.

2. No. Refer above.

AUSTRALIAN BREEDERS CO-OPERATIVE

289. **Mr. WOTTON** (on notice): Has the Government provided financial assistance in any way to the Australian Breeders Co-operative and, if so:

(a) what sums were involved;

(b) under what conditions was this assistance provided;

(c) when; and

(d) what form did the assistance take?

The Hon. J. C. BANNON: No.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS

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

1. What have been the individual Local Government Grants Commission allocations in the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, respectively?

2. When will the 1979-80 distributions be forwarded to the recipient bodies?

3. Have there been any changes of the criteria used to determine allocations and if so, what are they and for what purposes or reasons were the changes made?

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

1. The individual Local Government Grants Commission allocations for 1977-78 were previously provided to the honourable member in response to a question answered on 18 October 1977. The allocations for 1978-79 are listed in the Commission's 1978 annual report as published in Parliamentary Paper 106. The allocations for 1979-80 have not yet been determined.

2. The 1979-80 amounts will be forwarded to councils immediately funds are received from the Commonwealth following the necessary amendment to the federal legislation.

3. There have been no changes to the overall approach to the determination of individual allocations with the funds still being comprised of 30 per cent unweighted per capita grants and 70 per cent special or fiscal equalisation grants. The commission's fiscal equalisation methodology is subject to continuing review and changes made as additional information becomes available. The methodology is discussed in the Annual reports of the commission.

TOURISM GRANTS

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

1. What are the individual allocations of Tourism Department grants for the current financial year and what is the total for 1979-80 in comparison with the five preceding financial years?

2. What was the total value of projects submitted for consideration in 1979-80 and how does this compare with the amounts in the five preceding financial years?

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

1 and 2. Information will be provided when the 1979-80 Financial Estimates are presented to Parliament.

SPORT AND RECREATION
DEPARTMENT ALLOCATIONS

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

1. What are the individual allocations of the Sport and Recreation Department for:

(a) capital assistance;

(b) equipment assistance; and

(c) coaching and similar schemes,

for the current financial year and what is the total for 1979-80 in comparison with the five preceding financial years?

2. What was the total value of projects submitted in the three categories for consideration in 1979-80 and how does this compare with the amounts in the five preceding financial years?

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

1. Individual allocations for 1978-79 compared to the four preceding financial years:

	Capital Assistance	Equipment Subsidy	Sports Development Programmes (inc. coaching)
1974-75	500 000		(Govt. grants to Sports was introduced in 1975-76)
1975-76	950 000	(the equipment subsidy programme was introduced in 1976-77)	
1976-77	1 024 078	25 922	162 743
1977-78	1 150 000	50 000	187 996
1978-79	1 212 000	62 500	193 890

2. Total value of projects submitted in 1978-79 compared to the amounts in the four preceding financial years:

	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75
Capital assistance	12 270 000	18 500 000	12 000 000	23 044 000	15 800 000
Equipment subsidy	(Information is not available as grants under the equipment subsidy scheme are made throughout the year up to the limit of the Budget line.)				
Coaching programme	(Information is not available as grants under the coaching programme are made throughout the year up to the limit of the Budget line.)				

E. & W.S. DEPARTMENT

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

1. What amount does the E. & W.S. Department anticipate raising by way of:

(a) water rates;

(b) excessive water rates; and

(c) sewer rates

for the current financial year?

2. How does this amount compare with the amount raised on the same categories in each of the five preceding financial years?

3. What were the amounts outstanding at 30 June in each of the five preceding financial years in the three categories?

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

1. (a) \$42 112 000
- (b) \$21 388 000 (additional water rates)
- (c) \$37 300 000.

2.

Year	Water	Sewer	Additional
	\$	\$	Water Rates
1978-79	38 831 000	32 991 000	19 914 000
1977-78	34 033 000	27 501 000	20 502 000
1976-77	31 014 000	25 560 000	15 086 000
1975-76	26 320 000	22 339 000	12 417 000
1974-75	22 366 000	17 754 000	8 032 000

3. Total outstandings as at 30 June of each of the previous five financial years were:

1978-79	\$7 816 000
1977-78	\$9 073 000
1976-77	\$6 742 000
1975-76	\$3 843 000
1974-75	\$3 917 000

It is not practicable to identify these amounts in the three categories requested.

STATE BANK MORTGAGES

In reply to **Mr. EVANS** (2 August).

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The moneys are not paid into General Revenue of the State, they are reserved for housing assistance to low-income earners.

POPULATION GROWTH

In reply to **Mr. TONKIN** (2 August).

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I have checked the Leader's statement and, whilst it is true that the annual population growth rate of South Australia was 2.15 per cent in December 1974 and .55 per cent in December 1978, the associated remarks contained some misleading statements. The figure dropped to .3 per cent in 1975 and rose in 1976 and again in 1977: it was therefore incorrect to allege that the fall has been consistent and also to claim that the latter rate was the lowest recorded growth in the State's history. Patently the 1975 rate was less and there have been many other years over the last century when South Australia had a lower population growth than in 1978.

The Leader no doubt chose the five-year period 1974-1978 (inclusive) to suit his purpose and it is interesting to note that over that period South Australia has had a higher overall population growth rate than New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

South Australia, 5.19 per cent over five years; Victoria 5.06 per cent over five years; Tasmania 4.63 per cent over five years; New South Wales 4.17 per cent over five years.

Future projections by the Bureau of Statistics naturally reflect recent trends and they are revised constantly and should not be thought infallible. The Leader omitted to say that the Bureau assumed three other States besides South Australia would have a population growth rate below the national average. The recent population trends in South Australia have not been unique to this State as the Leader would have members believe. That is not to say, however, that the present Government is satisfied. We are making every effort to improve our relative economic situation although that is obviously not the sole factor.

FOOTBALL PARK

In reply to **Mr. BECKER** (2 August).

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The cost of the Royal Commission into the Floodlighting of Football Park amounted to \$18 332.82 made up as follows:

	\$	\$
Fees—D. M. Quick	9 655.00	
—Ward & Partners	749.84	10 404.84
Travelling and accommodation		1 684.20
Advertising		962.56
Printing and stationery		246.34
Printing report—Government printer		4 691.83
Sundries		343.05
		<hr/>
		\$18 332.82

Of this amount \$2 771.31 has been paid by the Department of Transport from the 1978-79 Estimates and the balance of \$15 561.51 will appear in the 1979-80 Estimates under II Miscellaneous Royal Commission into the Floodlighting of Football Park.

PETITION: NEAPTR

A petition signed by 58 residents of South Australia praying that the House would reject any legislation which would enable the Government to adopt the proposed North-East Railway Transit Route through Botanic Park and along Victoria Drive was presented by **Mr. Corcoran**.
Petition received.

PETITION: HAHNDORF MOTOR MUSEUM

A petition signed by 34 residents of South Australia praying that the House would urge the Government to ensure that the State Planning Authority does not approve the construction of the proposed vintage motor museum at Hahndorf was presented by **Mr. Wotton**.

Petition received.

PETITIONS: MARIJUANA

Petitions signed by 234 residents of South Australia praying that the House would reject any legislation that provides for the legal sale, cultivation or distribution of marijuana were presented by Messrs. **Gunn, Mathwin, and Wotton**.

Petitions received.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT STAFF

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Transport): I seek leave to make a statement

Leave granted.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: On Tuesday 7 August 1979 in this House the Leader of the Opposition alleged that the Highways Department had not revealed its true number of employees and had hired staff on a day-to-day basis in order to conceal an expansion in numbers. On behalf of the Commissioner of Highways, who of course is unable to protect himself in this House, I wish to deny this allegation most emphatically. The following tabulation shows the

number of weekly paid employees at various points of time since mid-1978. I know it gives the Leader a great deal of amusement to malign respectable and efficient officers of the Government. The table to which I refer and which includes all "term" employees states:

13/7/78	7/9/78	2/11/78	31/1/79	23/3/79	18/5/79	30/6/79
2116	2110	2136	2190	2182	2164	2138

The number of "term" employees has not radically altered in recent times and currently totals 26 persons, 24 of whom are employed in rural areas. A schedule shows the disposition of these employees and, on the basis that this is completely statistical, I seek leave to have it inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

WEEKLY PAID TERM EMPLOYMENT

Situation as at 31/7/79

1	Assistant Traffic Inspector—Loxton	—	23/7/79 to 12/10/79
	Consequential vacancy a/c sick leave until retirement of Traffic Inspector on 12/10/79.		
2	Trades Assistants—Murray Bridge workshop	—	4/6/79 to 17/8/79
	Transferred from S.E. Freeway project to complete term employment.		
2	Maintenance Workers—Littlehampton maintenance	—	14/5/79 to ?
	Until negotiations completed with Woods and Forests to take over tree planting schemes.		
5	Construction Workers—Woolcala construction	1	29/7/79 to 28/9/79
	Engaged on drainage works.	2	17/5/79 to 16/8/79
		1	19/6/79 to 17/8/79
		1	3/7/79 to 31/8/79
5	Construction Workers—Brachina construction	3	16/7/79 to 12/10/79
		1	9/7/79 to 5/10/79
		1	24/1/79 to 5/10/79
1	Construction Worker—Port Germein construction	—	23/1/79 to 28/9/79
	Required for completion of construction. Project, gang transferring to Stuart Highway end September.		
1	Maintenance Worker—Flinders Ranges maintenance	—	12/6/79 to 10/8/79
	To cover short-term problem due to annual and sick leave.		
5	Construction Workers—Leigh Creek maintenance	—	22/5/79 to 30/11/79
	Short-term project—Leigh Creek Bypass for ETSA—mainly drainage works.		26/5/79 to 30/11/79
			25/5/79 to 30/11/79
			11/6/79 to 30/11/79
			14/5/79 to 30/11/79
2	Construction Workers—Strzelecki maintenance	—	24/4/79 to 23/10/79
	Short-term project—final stage of Moomba access road.		17/7/79 to 15/11/79
2	Maintenance Workers—Grange maintenance	—	8/11/78 to 28/9/79
	To cover additional short-term workload sealing of median noses and other specific projects.		
26	TOTAL		

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: It is not generally the policy of the Highways Department to engage "term" employees, but from time to time there is justification for this action. Circumstances in which justification is apparent are: a short-term hiatus between completion of one project and commencement of another; a peak in short-term employment needs in a specific area, for example, when the department carries out work for another authority such as the Leigh Creek by-pass for ETSA; or a short-term labour shortage due to extended periods of leave, injuries, etc., to regular employees.

I conclude this statement by again emphatically denying the truth of the allegation of the Leader of the Opposition and call upon him to unreservedly apologise to the Commissioner of Highways for his unsubstantiated allegation.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS

The SPEAKER laid on the table the following reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence:

Coromandel Valley Storage Tank and Mains,
Loxton Research Centre Extension.

Ordered that reports be printed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

Mrs. ADAMSON (Coles): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.
Leave granted.

Mrs. ADAMSON: On the most recent day of sitting (Thursday 9 August), the Minister of Education was reported in the *News* as having made statements about me that I regard as defamatory. In the statement, the Minister accused me of complicity in advocating the by-passing of the tendering system for the school capital works assistance scheme, accused me of advocating an irregular procedure, and implied that I was recommending short cuts that could be illegal in regard to the scheme.

I want to make clear to the House that at no time have I publicly or privately made any reference whatsoever to tendering systems and nothing I have ever said, or have been reported as saying, in regard to the school capital works assistance scheme could possibly be interpreted as recommending by-passing the calling of tenders or suggesting illegal short cuts.

In a statement reported in the *News* on 24 July, I said that "parent groups and school councils were so demoralised by red tape and delays involved in the 19 steps necessary to give approval for projects and so

alarmed at the size of the bureaucracy needed to administer the scheme that they felt they could not cope with the system any more".

In the statement I released to the *News* there was also a paragraph that was not printed, namely, "one high school in my electorate, Thorndon High, has been trying for 15 months to get approval for a gymnasium to be built. After 47 items of correspondence, five reports, numerous meetings, and several representations by me to the Minister, the school is still only at step 4 with 15 more steps to go". Following my statement of 24 July, the Minister made a statement in the *News* on 27 July in which he said I had shown "lamentable ignorance" in attacking the capital works assistance scheme and said that the Education Department had received no complaints from school councils in negotiations over the scheme. In the knowledge that the Minister had received a letter from Thorndon High School dated 5 July, I asked the *News* to print that part of my statement which had been released earlier, in order to substantiate my claims. The statement appeared in the *News* on 31 July and again there was no mention of tendering.

In falsely accusing me of complicity with Thorndon High School in advocating irregular procedures, the Minister has cast completely unsubstantiated slurs not only on my integrity but also on that of Thorndon High School Council and on the dedicated parents and staff who comprise the council. The House should be aware that there is no substance whatsoever to the Minister's allegations of impropriety on the part of either the council or myself. I therefore call upon the Minister both to withdraw his allegations—

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mrs. ADAMSON: —and apologise.

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

QUESTION TIME

PARA DISTRICT HOSPITALS

Mr. TONKIN: Will the Premier say why the Government rejected the proposition from the Hospitals Corporation of Australia to build and operate the Para Districts Hospital, and how he reconciles this decision with his stated commitment to sound management and efficient administration? The Hospitals Corporation of Australia has offered to build and operate the Para Districts Hospital at no charge to the Government other than fees for services rendered to public patients. Ownership of the hospital would revert to the Government after 30 years. Under this proposal, the sole cost to the Government, and then only a notional cost for some 30 years, would be the use of land occupied by the hospital. Rather than accept this offer, the Government has decided to build its own Para Districts Hospital, at an estimated capital cost of \$45 000 000, at a total interest payment of \$109 000 000, and at an estimated annual operating deficit of \$8 000 000. Over 30 years the cost to the taxpayers of building a State-owned hospital will be at least \$150 000 000 to \$200 000 000, compared with the private sector proposal which requires no public funds at all. A decision to build a Government hospital using Loan funds in preference to accepting the Hospitals Corporation of Australia's offer will add considerably to the State's public debt.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Leader is now commenting, and I hope he will not continue in that way.

Mr. TONKIN: The State's public debt has increased by

24 per cent in the past five years. Is this a further example where—

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. TONKIN: —the Government's philosophical—

The SPEAKER: Order! I stood on my feet, but the Leader continued to talk when I called him to order; he did not resume his seat. The honourable Leader was commenting.

Mr. TONKIN: —commitment to State ownership and control has overridden the principle of obtaining the best value for the taxpayer's dollar?

The SPEAKER: Order! This sort of thing has happened many times, especially in Question Time.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: That was the squeak at the end of the growl, I guess. No final decision has been made to build the hospital to which the Leader has referred; indeed, I doubt very much whether we would be looking at the \$45 000 000 to which he referred. I know that he will quote from a statement attributed to the Minister of Health. The statement that this hospital, if built by private enterprise and returned to the Government over 30 years, would cost the Government nothing is ludicrous, and he knows it. Indeed, we would have to make provision for public patients at that hospital, and that would cost us a great deal. Because of the way in which his Federal colleagues have handled the Medibank scheme, we would have to see that provision was made for public patients, because there is no way in which everyone in this State, or in any other State for that matter, will insure themselves and be able to enter a private hospital.

Members interjecting:

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

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I have not seen the proposal, and that is why I said no final decision had been made. In making that statement, the Leader is making an assumption. The details referred to by the Minister of Health are known to the Minister, but they are not known to me, and I reiterate that no final decision on the matter has been made.

NORTHERN RAIL SERVICES

Mr. KENEALLY: Is the Minister of Transport aware of the recent decision of the Australian National Railways to reduce passenger services between Adelaide and Port Pirie, and, if so, is there any action that can be taken to prevent these reductions? The A.N.R. has announced its intention of stopping certain passenger services between Adelaide and Port Pirie. As a result of that decision, three public meetings have been called at Port Pirie. The meetings were attended by representatives of the Port Pirie City Council, the trade unions in the area, the Chamber of Commerce, the Community Development Board, and other community interests in the area. As a result of the meetings, a deputation has been held with Dr. Williams, the General Manager, Australian National Railways. It was resolved at the meetings that the Minister of Transport in South Australia should be asked to take what action he could to stop any reduction in services until the community at Port Pirie and in other areas similarly affected was able to make representations pointing out the necessity to continue these services.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Yes, I am aware of the decision. The Federal Minister wrote to me a few weeks ago informing me of the decision of Australian National Railways not only to decimate the passenger rail service to Port Pirie, but to give similar treatment to many of the freight services to the Murray Mallee and the River areas,

and to completely eliminate the freight service from Wallaroo to Moonta.

I am pleased that the member for Stuart has seen fit to make representations on behalf of the people of his district. I am disappointed that the members for Goyder, Chaffey and Mallee apparently, judging by their silence, are agreeing to the removal of these services. I have been in constant touch with the Federal Minister, and as late as last night he rang me at home and we had a further discussion. He was to have rung me back today. He has not yet done so, but I imagine that there is a good reason for that. I hope that he will ring me back shortly and that we will be able to find a solution that is acceptable to the State. It should be clearly stated that South Australia has not given authority to the A.N.R. to decimate these services, as the Federal Minister wishes to do.

PARA DISTRICTS HOSPITAL

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Will the Minister of Health say when he intends putting to Cabinet the proposal submitted by the Hospitals Corporation of Australia in relation to the building of a hospital in the Para districts? If he does not intend putting that proposal to Cabinet, why not? There is a proposal by this group to construct this hospital, and this would save the taxpayer a considerable sum during the construction stage. From the Premier's answer this afternoon, it appears that the Government has not considered that proposal. I understand that the Minister has announced that the Government has decided to proceed with the Para Districts Hospital. In view of that, does the Minister intend to put this matter to Cabinet and, if not, what are his reasons for not doing so?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: In due course, when the proposal has been worked up, it will be put to Cabinet. As the Premier said a few moments ago, no final decision has yet been made as to the shape and form of the proposed Para Districts Hospital. All that has happened at this stage is that the Health Commission and I, as Minister, have agreed that the provision of a hospital in the Para region is of high priority. I have made a statement, to which I think the Leader was referring earlier, that a hospital would be built in the Para region. At this stage, no decision has been finally taken on the size and shape of that project, nor has a decision been taken as to the form of the project or in which year it will be commenced. That is the situation at the moment. When a proposal has been worked up, the matter will be taken to Cabinet. At that stage, all the options will be considered and reviewed by Cabinet.

HELICOPTER

Mr. DRURY: Will the Chief Secretary say what progress has been made by the Government towards acquiring a helicopter to serve the southern suburbs?

Mr. Becker: He promised that back in 1977.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member has already tried to interject three times.

Mr. DRURY: The Minister of Education and I represent the two electorates immediately to the south of the city. The acquisition of a helicopter for rescue work in that area is considered most necessary.

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS: I am pleased to be able to inform the honourable member that Cabinet has decided to lease a helicopter suitable for police work and the transport of medical support teams in South Australia. In August 1977 the former Premier, in his pre-election speech, announced that the Government would acquire a

helicopter for the joint use of the Police Department and the Health Commission.

During the past 18 months I have, in the course of a visit to Europe, Asia and America, and on several trips interstate, investigated the use being made of helicopters by Government departments and agencies. More recently this matter has been raised in Parliament, and on 13 February this year, in answer to a question, I replied:

The promise to acquire the helicopter was made before the last election and it will be honoured during the term of this Parliament.

I am very pleased to be able to give effect to that statement. The major users of a helicopter in the role envisaged would be the Police Department and medical and ambulance personnel. Officers of the Police Department and the South Australian Health Commission have identified a number of ways in which a helicopter could be used by their respective organisations. Police officers have advised that a helicopter could be used as a deterrent to many types of crime, in the detection and apprehension of criminals and in traffic and crowd control.

On a recent visit to New South Wales I saw the police helicopter which was to be handed over to the Premier of New South Wales the following day. Victoria is also taking action in this area.

Medical officers would use the helicopter for the provision of advanced life support, and transport of critically injured or seriously ill patients where ground assistance is limited or not possible. There is an increasing trend both overseas and interstate in the use of helicopters for these types of work.

As the primary justification for a helicopter is in the support it would provide in general public safety and wellbeing, and as none of the individual organisations is able to identify a need at this stage for full-time use, the joint use of a craft by police and health services would appear desirable. The joint use of a helicopter for emergency purposes would involve a complex management situation, in which very careful planning and detailed policies and operating procedures would be essential, to ensure that the new service is effectively integrated with existing services. I had reason to have that pointed out to me on a visit to Victoria a few weeks ago when I saw the helicopter ambulance being operated in the Frankston area.

In addition, the general type of craft required by the two major users varies, particularly in relation to internal dimensions of the cabin. Police work could generally be undertaken by a small craft capable of transporting two or three people, including the pilot. In fact, while in Chicago I went up in a bubble-type helicopter which the Chicago Police Department operate and which is effective for their use, but it had limited carrying capacity.

Such a craft could carry a medical team and some equipment to an accident scene. However, medical rescue and evacuation work would require the helicopter to be able to carry a pilot, medical workers and at least one (preferably two) patients on a stretcher and life support equipment, both fixed to the craft and portable. The cabin would also need to be large enough to permit treatment to be given to a patient during flights. Thus, a craft suitable for a full range of health care activities would need to be much larger than that envisaged as suitable for police work.

Helicopters are expensive to purchase and operate, the costs varying considerably depending on size and number of engines, optional fittings provided, and hours of service. A small craft suitable for police work only could be expected to cost about \$200 000 to buy and \$100 000 per annum to operate, and a larger aerial ambulance type

machine could cost about \$750 000 to acquire. In addition, it was pointed out to me whilst overseas, in the case of the Tokyo Fire Brigade for example, that the availability of helicopters is much less than that of fixed-wing aircraft, and that there is thus a major problem in ensuring that the helicopters are available when they are needed.

Because of these cost considerations the Government has necessarily had to carefully consider the most economical way of providing this facility, and it has considered various options, including outright purchase, hire as needed, leasing with purchase option or joint venture operation. Helicopter operations, as well as being costly, are technically complex, and few helicopters are currently operating in South Australia.

After giving due consideration to all these factors, the Government has decided initially to lease a small craft suitable for police work and the transport of medical support teams with limited stretcher capacity. The initial lease will be for one year, and during this period controlled evaluation trials will proceed to assist in determining further action.

Tenders will be called through the Supply and Tender Board for the lease of a helicopter with pilots and all necessary back-up facilities for a period of one year, and the performance specifications will be prepared by officers of the Police Department and the Health Commission. During the trial period the machine will be used for a time by the Police Department, by the St. John Ambulance Brigade for another period, and finally by the two bodies working together for a few months to determine the effectiveness of joint operation. A project group, with representatives of the Police Department, the South Australian Health Commission and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and an independent chairman, will be formed to co-ordinate all the necessary planning, liaison and co-ordination work, and to report, at the conclusion of the leasing period, on the future possible use of a helicopter service and the means by which such a service should be provided.

I believe this service will be useful for the State. As I have tried to indicate, it will be expensive to operate. It is a complex matter, but I think the expense will be thoroughly justified. Both the Police Department and the Health Commission will in due course find plenty of work for a machine of their own, but in this initial period we will try out the system to arrive at the most economical solution to the problem.

MOLLOY REPORT

Mr. RODDA: Will the Premier now release the Molloy Report into the Flinders Medical Centre computer? Six months ago the Premier received the Molloy Report on the spending of at least \$2 000 000 on the Flinders Medical Centre computer. Since then he has repeatedly refused to release the report for the stated reasons that it is an internal report, and also that certain sections of it may be defamatory. Last Friday, the editorial of the *Advertiser* stated:

To argue, as the Premier, Mr. Corcoran, has done, that the Molloy Report is an internal one and therefore entitled to be sat upon is hardly valid.

As to the Premier's second reason, the editorial stated:

Mr. Corcoran does not say positively that the references would be defamatory. In any case what would be wrong with releasing the report with such references deleted or tabling it in Parliament?

Will the Premier now table the report, if need be with personal names deleted, as was done with the Collins Report into hospital foodstuffs?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: No. I take issue with the editorial in the *Advertiser* that the first reason I gave was not valid. As the honourable member would know from his own experience as a Minister, even though it was for a relatively short time, there are internal departmental documents which are valuable to the Minister in charge and which should not be released, because the people preparing those documents or reports would certainly not give the information the Minister really needs if they thought the documents would be made public. I think it is important for anyone involved in any investigation to know at the outset whether the document he finally presents to the Government will be made public.

I did attempt (as the editorial suggested should be done) to have the document edited and found that it was not possible to do that effectively. Indeed, it left more questions to be answered than would be the case if it was issued as it was finally received. I did say that in my view the document was defamatory. That advice was given to me and I stand by that. There need be no fear about whether or not the report was acted on. It has been acted on; nothing revealed in the report has not been dealt with.

Mr. Becker: So what! It was taxpayers' money—

The SPEAKER: Order! I call the honourable member for Hanson to order. He has now interjected five times today.

DRIVERS' LICENCES

Mr. WHITTEN: Will the Minister of Transport say whether the Motor Registration Division requires a person who wears glasses or contact lenses to undergo, at his own expense, an eye examination by a registered medical practitioner, before a driver's licence will be renewed? In a letter in this morning's *Advertiser*, R. C. Ritter claimed that, when that person went to the Motor Registration Division to renew his licence, that person was told that, without a certificate or an examination by a registered medical practitioner, the licence would not be renewed.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The short answer is "No". I should add that the Registrar of Motor Vehicles has today written to the correspondent whose letter appeared in the *Advertiser* to put the record straight. Unfortunately, a loose interpretation has been placed on the new form introduced by the Motor Registration Division as a result of a recommendation put forward by the Australian Medical Association. The amended form, as those members who have seen it would realise, requires that from now on, when a person applies for a licence or a renewal of a licence, he is making a declaration that he does not suffer from epilepsy, diabetes, faulty eyesight or any other medical ailment that would impair his driving. After these new forms became available and were in use, regrettably one or two officers of the department interpreted the new requirements as being that, if a person stated that he wore glasses, he would have to produce a certificate from an optometrist or a doctor certifying that his eyesight was in order. That was a misinterpretation by one or two officers, and apparently the writer of the letter which appeared in this morning's *Advertiser* was unfortunate enough to encounter one of these people.

Attention has now been drawn to this matter, and the error has been rectified. All that is now required is that, if a person (and I am one) must wear glasses, that fact is simply recorded on the application form. The only reason I, for instance, would be required to produce a medical certificate would be if I objected to this statement being placed on the application. Of course, drivers over 75 years

and persons who are first applying for a licence who are suffering from faulty sight must provide a certificate. Except in such cases, a person is not required to go to the added expense of providing a certificate to state that his eyesight is in order simply because he wears glasses.

HOSPITAL COSTS

Mr. ALLISON: Has the Minister of Health informed the Australian Government Workers Association that unnecessary split shifts, involving penalty rates, will no longer be rostered for hospital cleaners, and, if not, why is he so confident that the present excessive cleaning costs can be contained? The Guerin Report refers to serious over-staffing in the cleaning area and quotes as a prerequisite for a reduction in numbers a need to negotiate with the unions. The Public Accounts Committee Report quotes lack of co-operation by the A.G.W.A. as the major reason for the failure to achieve savings of up to \$5 000 000 in the same area. Has the Minister now made it clear to the A.G.W.A. that this continued waste will, in fact, no longer be tolerated?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: What I can tell the honourable member is that, since I have been Minister of Health in this State, we have been able to establish a committee consisting of the Secretary of the Australian Government Workers Association (Mr. Morley) and two members of the staff of the Health Commission. The committee has been charged with overseeing the whole area of the efficiency of the cleaning in the large major teaching and public hospitals of this State. That committee has been working very effectively and well since it was established, and my officers have told me that the co-operation they have been receiving from the Australian Government Workers Association has been exemplary.

It is not an easy task for a trade union to have to come to terms with the fact that the work covered by its members may be an area where more members than are necessary are doing the work. I congratulate the A.G.W.A. on the way that it has co-operated in this exercise to date. I believe that the sort of co-operation that we have had has been excellent and that the reason why the union has been prepared to co-operate is that it has had full faith in the fact that the Government would protect the interests of its members and not simply go in for the wholesale sacking of those members.

That sort of co-operation is leading to real results, and I can tell the honourable member that the sort of implied direction that he would have us go in, that we should sack members wholesale, would lead to nothing but confrontation and the development of real inefficiencies in the health services provided in this State. The only way in which we can cut back on cleaning costs in the major public hospitals is through the co-operation of the workers on the job, because no-one else has the detailed knowledge necessary to be able to make the decisions on what area is being over-cleaned, what area needs less cleaning, and the like.

No-one except the person doing the job can make those decisions, and we must have the co-operation of that person if we are to make progress. We have been able to make real progress and, through a method of wastage, we are ensuring that over a period the cleaning staff will be reduced to an acceptable level. However, we will not go about that in a half-cocked willy-nilly way by sacking people left, right and centre; we are doing it in an organised way. We have given the union undertakings that we will not be dismissing people, but it seems that the Opposition wants them dismissed; we have given the

union a clear indication that the way in which we will be able to reduce the staff is, first, by wastage, and, secondly, by transfers. As new areas are commissioned in the health services in the metropolitan area, we are transferring cleaning staff from areas that are over-staffed at present.

We also are trying to ensure that, in other areas of the Government where there is need for cleaners, we transfer people to those areas. The system that we have implemented for doing this is working well and effectively. I can tell members opposite that, given a few more months, we will be able to get the cleaning staff down to effective levels without the trauma of having to sack people. As I have said, sacking people inevitably would lead to a situation where the remaining cleaning staff were unco-operative, and we would have grave difficulties. I do not believe that that is necessary. The approach that we have taken is one of reasonableness and conciliation, and I believe that is getting results.

ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMME

Mr. CRAFTER: Can the Minister of Education say whether he is satisfied with the adult literacy programme run by the Further Education Department and, in particular, whether he agrees with the comment in this morning's *Advertiser* that the department needs to recast its priorities and to give more assistance in this area? Illiterate persons in the community suffer many disadvantages, particularly in their inability to seek employment. I am sure all members would agree that it is an unsatisfactory state of affairs that there are people in the community who are illiterate. I was concerned, after reading the article, that persons who build up the courage to embark on one of these courses or the 180 persons who have volunteered to help in conducting the service would be adversely affected by the purport of the article, not understanding the real priorities of the Government in this matter.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: If the question is, "Could we be doing more?", the answer is, "Yes, we certainly could be doing more in the field." If the question is, "Is the problem the priorities as exercised by the Further Education Department?", the answer is, "No." I believe that the department has its priorities right, and that in fact it gives a very high priority to this programme. It is perhaps something of a pity that the *Advertiser* did not contact my office to check this story. Although no doubt that paper still would have wanted to run it, we might have corrected certain matters of fact.

As I recall it, the report stated that \$40 000 per annum was available for the scheme; in fact, \$198 000 is available for the scheme. Whoever gave this story to the newspaper—and I am not particularly interested in that aspect—was probably referring to the budget for the Adult Literacy Unit located at the Open College of Further Education, which is the central co-ordinating unit. The people concerned even got that sum wrong, because in fact the unit's budget was \$58 000, and not \$40 000. On top of that, there are full-time staff at colleges other than the open college, and their salaries amount to \$55 000 a year. There are part-time instructors employed at the other colleges whose salaries amount to \$85 000 a year.

Where I suppose there could be some movement of priorities is in relation to the third of those three items, because that is the area which is open to college based decision making, and, if a college wanted to put more of its budget into that area and less into some other area, it would be open to it to make such a decision. I think the sponsor of this article really needs to approach individual

colleges on this matter, because it is a matter for them. There are, of course, other costs which a strict accounting would also debit to this area, because they are covered by the general departmental infra-structure, but they are a little difficult to quantify.

The first error was in suggesting that only \$40 000 was available for the programme when in fact \$198 000 was available. I believe that the person making the statement was sufficiently close to the scene to have known that an incorrect figure was being given to the newspaper. It is a pity, from the point of view of accuracy, that the paper did not contact my office to check out that fact.

The second point made is in relation to the suggestion that the volunteer people working in the system are largely unqualified. That is not the case. The people I know personally who are working in the system happen to be people who have taught in our schools for many years—in one case, a person who was a principal of secondary schools, both in the Government and non-government sectors, an extremely highly qualified and extremely experienced individual. For the most part, that is the case with the people we use.

In addition, there is a training programme for these people, and at present about 180 volunteers are teaching in the programme. The Further Education Department trains an average of 300 volunteer tutors each year. In talking of training, we are not talking about a person who has had no previous knowledge of teaching. They have been through all that. It is a certain amount of upgrading and familiarisation because of the nature of the course which is being offered.

Using volunteer people in adult literacy programmes is by no means peculiar to the State of South Australia; it is done elsewhere, including overseas. There is a lot of evidence to show that the adult volunteer worker often establishes a better rapport with the adult literacy student than does the full-time professional teacher. In any event, we are wedded to this concept, and we will continue to encourage the use of such people wherever possible. I regret the purport of the article. It has probably given some offence to a body of extremely well motivated people who give of their time, often as retired people when they could be putting up their feet and doing nothing, to what is a worthwhile programme. Some sort of insult has been offered to these people by suggesting that they are very lowly qualified or unqualified, and the whole thing has been distorted by the incorrect figures given in relation to expenditure. Of course, we can do more. As more finance becomes available, we will endeavour to do more. I do not think the problem lies with the priority given to the programme by the Further Education Department.

MARIJUANA LEGALISATION

Mr. GUNN: Will the Premier give an assurance that the Government will not legalise or decriminalise the use of marijuana in this State, even though sections of the Labor Party openly support that course? At the Whyalla show on Saturday, in the presence of Parliamentary members of the Labor Party, a pamphlet was handed out to the public, and in part it states:

The third option open to legislators is to legalise the use of cannabis. Young Labor thinks such a move is the only rational way to solve the problems caused by prohibition as well as ensuring that the Government, not the black market, is the recipient of the considerable revenue that is generated in the cannabis trade.

There are numbers of other references to marijuana in this document. I shall be pleased to give the document to the Premier so that he can study it at his leisure, because great concern has been expressed to me about this document being handed out, particularly to young people.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I do not think that I left anybody in doubt when I released the report of the Royal Commission into the use of drugs in South Australia. I make perfectly clear that the Government would not accept the recommendation made in that report, nor would it make any move to legislate for the decriminalisation of the use of marijuana in this State. I do not think that I could be any clearer: that is perfectly unequivocal and easy for people to understand. That is the situation right now.

OIL SPILLAGE

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Will the Minister of Transport inform me whether his department is aware of the cause of the recent oil spillage at Port Stanvac and whether any of the beaches in that area have been affected? This is not the first occasion on which there has been a spillage of this type in that area. I am aware that the department carefully examines the situation to make sure that negligence has not been involved in these spillages, but I would appreciate any information the Minister can give me.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I have been provided with an interim report on the spillage, which apparently took place in the early hours of yesterday morning. It was first sighted at daybreak—at about 6.45 a.m. Divers then inspected the bottom of the vessel and found that oil was trapped inside the cavity of the sea chest. The divers also inspected the underwater pipeline and hoses from the refinery and found them to be intact. A Crown Law investigating officer and the harbormaster from Port Adelaide saw oil coming to the surface alongside the ship right above the sea chest being used for ballasting. Oil could have entered the sea chest during the ballasting operation if a valve on the vessel had inadvertently been opened. The oil slick extended to about a mile in length by 800 feet in width.

I am informed that it was a light sheen and consistent with Arabian light crude oil, as was being discharged from the vessel. Fortunately, the slick was treated by spraying oil dispersant on it from work boats, and at no time did the oil come in close to the beaches. The investigations have not yet been concluded, but they are proceeding and, in the light of those investigations, a decision will be made on whether action can be taken and, if it can, in what form.

URANIUM

Mr. WILSON: In view of his reported statements on 4 August that the Western Mining Corporation was “wasting its money” and that it was “unlikely that uranium would ever be mined in South Australia”, does the Minister of Health agree with the Premier’s statements in this House on 8 August on that subject?

On 8 August, the Premier, in answer to questions referring to the joint investment of \$50 000 000 by Western Mining Corporation and B.P. Australia, said that “it was an investment in the right direction”. He also said, “If sufficient pressure is put on technocrats or on customer countries which will be relying on uranium to produce power or for use in peaceful purposes, it may well be that the policy of the Labor Party and of this Government can be satisfied.”

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: There is no difference between the Premier and me on the question of uranium mining in South Australia. We both believe that the mining, treatment and export of uranium should not occur until it is safe to do so and until satisfactory safeguards have been reached with customer countries. The distinction to which the honourable member refers is that the Premier is somewhat more optimistic than I am as to the likelihood of technology resolving the difficulties which exist on the question of safety. I take a fairly pessimistic view of this. I do not believe it is likely that technology will resolve the fundamental problems involving safety in the nuclear fuel cycle for some long time to come. That was the basis of my opinion. I do not think it is likely that uranium will be mined in this State for a very long time. It is a question of whether one takes an optimistic or a pessimistic view of the possibility of technology resolving the difficulties on the safety question.

PORT PIRIE LINE

Mr. VENNING: Will the Minister of Transport say what specific request he has made to the Federal Minister in an endeavour to retain an adequate rail service between Port Pirie and Adelaide? The Minister would recall that a part of the deal in selling the railways to the Commonwealth was that consultation had to take place between the State Minister and the Federal Minister in relation to any alterations. The Australian National Railways has closed five railway sidings, including that at Merriton, which caters for many people in the North. Immediately the announcement was made that this siding was to be closed, the lighting was taken out. I contacted the authorities on 2 May to have the lighting reinstated at Merriton, because many people were using that siding in the dark. So far, that has not been reinstated. Last Thursday week, after Parliament adjourned, I went home on the rail service connecting to Port Pirie. A guard apologised to me for the state of the equipment. I travelled in a passenger carriage, about 40 years old, which had poor lighting and no heating.

When we reached Nantawarra, some trucks were added. It then became a mixed train and, instead of getting to Merriton at 9 p.m., I got there at 9.45 p.m. I have mentioned these things to highlight how the system has deteriorated in the last few weeks. I ask the Minister to take some action to try to get things straightened out.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I can only interpret the explanation as being a backhanded commendation of the former South Australian Railways. I am sure that those former members of the S.A.R. who are now employees of either the Australian National Railways or the State Transport Authority would be pleased to know that the honourable member believes now that the service they were rendering was of high class. More is the pity that the honourable member did not get on his feet and say it when they were operating the service.

When the member for Stuart asked me the question about the present proposed closures, I said that I had been in constant touch with the Federal Minister for Transport, Mr. Nixon, and negotiations were proceeding. They have reached the stage that I do not believe it is desirable to make any public pronouncement on them. I said, and I repeat, that I hope that we will come to a satisfactory conclusion, and I hope that will be during the day. I do not think that, by making any further statements at this time, I would assist these negotiations; indeed, it could do exactly the reverse.

SINATRA'S

Mr. HEMMINGS: Will the Minister of Health ask the Attorney-General whether he is aware that a business known as Sinatra's, in Hindley Street, which is licensed as a restaurant, is running what appears to be an all-hours discotheque, with little or no regard to the normal requirements under the Licensing Act relating to restaurants? I have noted, in the entertainment columns of the press in the past few weeks, advertisements for a discotheque named Sinatra's, which operates in Hindley Street and which I understand is only a licensed restaurant. The advertisements appear to indicate that the business is functioning in a manner which completely flaunts the provisions of the Licensing Act as they relate to restaurants, and I understand from reports I have received that on many occasions the business is crowded with hundreds of patrons and, apart from being in breach of the Licensing Act provisions, this probably presents a health and fire risk to those patrons.

I know that some time ago a restaurant known as Tramps, which was running a discotheque, was closed down, and I should be grateful if the Minister would seek information from the Attorney-General on what steps are being taken to police the Licensing Act in this instance to ensure that the health and safety of the patrons are being properly protected and that the law is being properly applied and upheld.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: As I am not aware of any details of this matter, I will refer the matter to the Attorney-General and obtain a report for the honourable member.

HOUSING TRUST REVIEW

Mr. SLATER: Can the Minister of Planning provide the House with additional details on the triennial review which is carried out into the South Australian Housing Trust? The triennial review is a requirement of the legislation under which the trust operates. I heard recently a brief radio report that this review was being conducted, and I would be interested in obtaining further details from the Minister.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I can confirm that the triennial review of the trust is already under way. As the honourable member has pointed out, the review is a requirement of the legislation under which the trust operates, and I have set the inquiry in motion.

The project is being carried out by the management consultancy firm of Price Waterhouse Associates, and is focusing on the trust's financial information and control systems and their future development. I believe that most members would see the logic in focusing the review on financial management at a time when financial resources are limited. The trust, in common with other public housing authorities, is being required to develop its role to meet changing and growing community needs. It must be said, however, as I pointed out last week, that the way in which funds to all State housing authorities are being continually cut by the Federal Government is exacerbating the problem with respect to the fact that the need is also growing for the provision of welfare housing.

It is important that the trust has financial control systems which enable it to allocate the limited funds available to the most pressing needs and to do so with the greatest degree of efficiency. The first three stages of the review have been under way for about a week and are due for completion about the end of October. This will be followed by the implementation stages of the review, and I

trust that these will be available in time to be set in motion about the beginning of the next financial year.

BUS TIME TABLES

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Does the Minister of Transport really say that the new bus time tables based on the new work rosters will benefit the public and, if so, how does he justify so saying? I understand that the new bus, and presumably tram, time tables are based on the new work rosters which are causing so much industrial trouble and inconvenience to the travelling public, including myself. I may say that yesterday I rode a bike into town.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is commenting.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I was just saying that yesterday I rode my wife's bike into town. I do not know what comment that is.

The SPEAKER: Order! The Chair will make the decision.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: With respect, if I may mention this to you, Mr. Speaker, there is no facility in this building for bringing bikes in here or for the storage of bikes.

The SPEAKER: Order! I hope the honourable member will stick to the question he asked and briefly explain it.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Yes. Anyway—

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: You'd complain about the expense of putting it in if you wanted it, anyway.

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

Mr. MILLHOUSE: May I answer that, Mr. Speaker, or not?

The SPEAKER: Interjections are out of order. The honourable member must continue with his explanation.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Very well; it will have to go unanswered for the moment. Last Friday, two S.T.A. bus drivers called at my electorate office and left a message for me (I was not there at the time), and they pointed out that, whilst there is a loss in pay for them, there is in fact a great reduction in services. Although I had the old time table, they left for me the old and new time tables for the Westbourne Park route and invited me to make a comparison.

I have made one spot check on that. It shows that in the morning, in the peak hour between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. (this does not affect me personally because I am well in town before 8 o'clock), under the old time table there were nine buses running, and under the new time table only eight buses are running. At night between five and six (again the rush hour), under the old time table 14 buses were running to Westbourne Park, and under the new time table only 12 buses are running on that route. If that spot check is accurate at all (and I believe it is, in view of what these chaps said to me when seeking my help in the dispute), there is anything but an improvement in the services, and the new rosters, as we know, have caused a hell of a lot of trouble. What is the justification for the claim that the new time tables are an improvement in services?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I suppose the question that the honourable member asked me at the beginning is the one I really ought to be answering, rather than the distortion he got on to at the end. The question he asked was, "Will the new time tables benefit the public, and how does the Minister justify them?" The new time tables will benefit the public because in fact they are an attempt by the S.T.A. to operate the service on a more economical basis but in accordance with the loading of the general public.

Mr. Millhouse: Funny that at peak hours there are fewer buses!

The SPEAKER: Order! I call the honourable member to order. He has asked his question.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I am not able to offer specific comment on the one route that the honourable member analysed—the Westbourne Park route. It would not surprise me, if the services in the a.m. peak had been reduced from nine to eight and in the p.m. peak from 14 to 12, if those nine and 14 services respectively were not being fully utilised. Indeed, it is rather strange to hear the comment of the honourable member, who is complaining because the Government is attempting to operate economically. I thought that that was the theme that members opposite have been trying to beat a drum about for a long time. It is not true to say, as the honourable member said, that the new time tables are based on the new rosters; the reverse is the case. A time table is established first and a roster is worked out to service the time table. I should have thought that the honourable member would know that fact.

There is a policy within the State Transport Authority (as there used to be within the former Municipal Tramways Trust) to review continually the loadings of the various routes to determine whether more buses are needed or whether some buses can be taken off. That is exactly what is happening at the present time. The next step in this continuing programme (I think in about six weeks) will be some alterations and improvements to services.

Mr. Millhouse: At last.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The honourable member says "At last"; obviously the honourable member wants an empty bus running backwards and forwards to Westbourne Park so that he can get on with his gold pass and not contribute one brass cent and read his Bible in his pious, hypocritical way on the way to the city.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I am prepared to take some insults; I am used to them from all members of the House. However, this is going too far and I ask that the Minister be called to order.

The SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

Mr. Millhouse: Oh, come on!

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: That's the pocket version.

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

SUCCESSION DUTIES

Mrs. ADAMSON: Will the Premier say whether the State Government levies death duties on both the capital and interest accumulated from investment of t.p.i. pensions? If the Government continues its policy of maintaining succession duties in South Australia, will the Premier consider exempting all income from t.p.i. pensions from duty? A constituent, whose brother was a t.p.i. pensioner who had returned from the war as an alcoholic and who died two years ago in the Daw Road hospital of lung cancer, has advised me that succession duties on her brother's estate of \$31 000 amounted to \$5 752, plus \$672 interest. The estate included an amount that had been converted into Commonwealth bonds by the Repatriation Department, which had ministered the t.p.i. pensioner's estate during the last 15 years of his life, which he spent in the Hillcrest psychiatric wards. As the t.p.i. pension is a specially privileged pension, not means tested, and does not form part of taxable income, it appears to be contrary to the spirit in which the pension is granted to those who become totally and permanently incapacitated while serving their country that the State Government should charge succession duties on that pension.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I want to make clear that there is no tax on income. The honourable member is referring to a succession received by the sister of the person and, in fact, to her part of the estate that remained. There is no tax on income as such. Income may have been placed into bonds or investment that attracted succession duties. I will check to see whether any exemption is provided for the type of pension to which the honourable member has referred, but I would think not. If the honourable member gives me the name of the person on whose behalf she is making these representations, I will check to see that the succession was properly assessed.

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

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Minister of Health): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I have this day answered, on notice in some 42 parts, 29 Questions on Notice from the Hon. Mr. Cameron in another place, dealing with the School Dental Service. Unfortunately, Mr. Cameron, in asking this vast number of questions, did not address one question to the issue of the very great beneficial effects the service is having on children's dental health in South Australia, nor did he seek information on the high quality of the care provided. The questions asked simply concentrate on endeavouring to obtain statistical information which I presume he will seek in future to use for nit-picking attacks on the service. To ensure a balanced view of the service available to the community, I would like members to be aware of the following information.

By world standards, the overall evaluation of the effectiveness of the School Dental Service is very high. Ten years ago, when dental clinics were first established in schools, primary school children in this State averaged seven teeth with untreated decay. Today, the figure is close to one tooth per child. The prevalence of decay in children under school dental care has been reduced by 75 per cent, in both fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas. The enormous contribution the school dental service has made, and is continuing to make, along with fluoridation and other community initiatives, has been documented by the service. As a result of the school dental programme, children have become more dentally aware, and their oral hygiene practices have improved.

The Council of the Australian Dental Association, both federally and in South Australia, supports the school dental programme in the interests of improving the dental health of pre-school and primary school children in Australia. It is apparent that Mr. Cameron's questions were framed in part by one or more individuals who are dentally trained, and who wish to gather information in the hope that it can be used to undermine the existing support of parents and Governments for school dental programmes throughout this country. I would like this House and the Parliament to know that Mr. Cameron and any other members of the Parliament are most welcome to visit the school dental service and observe its operations at first hand at any time. The Government and the service would welcome his scrutiny and any constructive comments that he or any other member might like to offer.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.
(Continued from 9 August. Page 550.)

Mr. ALLISON (Mount Gambier): Some days ago when I sought leave to continue my remarks, I was referring to the possibility of the State Government introducing class action legislation and expressed concern at such a possibility because there is no doubt that massive problems have resulted from the introduction of such legislation in the United States of America, whence the idea has come to Australia.

There is, however, more than that that people are rather frightened about when they consider coming to, or investing in, South Australia. There have been some interesting manoeuvres recently about the question of worker participation. We had an interesting situation a few days ago when the State Premier performed in public and appeared to be rather liberal; at least his ideas on worker participation, in word, seemed to be very close to those ideas expressed at that time by the Federal Minister, Mr. Macphee. However, soft as the Premier's approach was at that conference, there is little doubt that his attitude towards worker participation is not shared by the large mass of union leaders in South Australia.

I think it significant that, during that same conference, people such as John Scott and Bob Gregory came out with extremely hard-line worker participation doctrines. They were so hard-line that I think South Australia's industrialists and people engaged in business and commerce saw straight through the Premier's little trick of trying to appear to be nice to them.

In fact, only today John Rundle spoke on radio, I think on behalf of the South Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and his advice to the South Australian Government was quite unequivocal. He said it was time that the Government stopped talking about worker participation. He said that there would be no investment in South Australia and that people and business would continue to leave, and he commented that the ideas being put forward by union leaders in South Australia were not merely worker participation ideas. Worker participation is, after all, what the Liberal Opposition is interested in promulgating and what the Federal Government is interested in.

What John Rundle and others see in the South Australian line of attack is not so much worker participation as union participation and union domination. Mr. Rundle commented that industry would not be in that. While the Premier is trying to give industry and commerce the impression that he is being nice to them, that the Government is gentle to them, and that the proposal is a paper tiger, I have no doubt that the union leaders behind are convinced that the Government is soft-peddling, and I think that ultimately they will make their push and try to force worker participation out of the Labor Party platform, where it is a strong plank, and into industry and commerce.

I share John Rundle's concern that perhaps people will continue to look askance at South Australia and say that they are just not interested in investing, with the possibility of managerial control being wrested from management while investment is still the major responsibility of management and ownership. The balance seems unfair.

Of course, there is little doubt that South Australia has fared rather badly in the past two or three years under the present Government. Statistics on banking and finance are

quite clear on that. When we look at the various indicators, we see that there are downward trends in the South Australian economy that cannot be laid entirely at the foot of the Federal Government, much as the present Labor Government would like to do that. For example, compared to other States in Australia, South Australia is still on a downward trend, whereas the majority of other States show some signs of improvement.

The sales of retail goods and new motor vehicles in South Australia were lagging significantly behind the national growth rate in the middle of this year. The building and construction industry is still well below capacity, and we had a tremendous backlog in the number of houses to be sold, because of speculation in the building industry in the past two years. For the 12 consecutive months, the rate of unemployment in South Australia has been significantly higher than the national rate. There have been negligible levels of new investment in this State, and jobs just are not being created here as quickly as in other States. In fact, South Australia's share of all advertised jobs fell by 32 per cent in the past five years.

What has been the impact of these trends on business finance and savings patterns in South Australia? There is no doubt that it has been dramatic. Businesses certainly have liquidity problems, as I will show soon, and that applies here more than in other States. Growth in trading bank loans in South Australia, on the other hand, has been well above the national rate since 1976, while current and fixed term deposits with trading banks have been well below national levels since 1977.

Both of these facts indicate that there is a lack of confidence in industry and a lack of liquidity in South Australia, and many businesses in the State are having cash-flow problems. They are getting lower returns for their deposits and they need higher loans to meet their payments, but, when we look at personal savings and building society deposits in South Australia, we find that the pendulum swings the other way. These personal savings have grown far more quickly in South Australia than in other States, and this, too, indicates lack of confidence, because people are unwilling to draw money out. They are placing money in savings accounts as a hedge against possible unemployment, and there is an air of uncertainty about the future.

We are all aware of the problems that various finance companies in South Australia have been facing. They have been dramatically below national growth levels, indicating once again a lack of confidence in this State among South Australian consumers, and doubtless this has contributed to the liquidity problems of Finance Corporation of Australia. The trading bank deposits, with the exception of those in February 1979, are such that the annual growth in these current deposits in South Australia was far below comparable rates in the remainder of Australia, and as at March 1979, which is the latest time for which I have figures, the annual growth rates were 14.6 per cent for South Australia and 19.9 per cent for Australia.

In the 12 months to March 1979, the annual growth rate for fixed-term deposits in South Australia was 2.9 per cent, compared to a growth rate for Australia of 7.3 per cent. The recession in South Australian business is bigger than that elsewhere. There is a lower growth in personal spending and, after all, it is the money spent in the State that excites the manufacturer of consumer goods and tends to escalate the whole economy in the State.

The general picture for South Australia is depressing, and I refer to a variety of reasons why this should be so. The South Australian Government, with its legislation over the past 10 years, has contributed significantly towards that depression. Who are the people generally

who are suffering most in time of low employment? There seems little doubt that the people under 25 years, particularly those under 21, are being hit very hard.

In the whole of Australia, there is a variety of reasons why young people are finding it difficult to find employment. Among the more obvious reasons is the fact that children are staying at school until they are 17 or 18 years of age. There seems now a requirement to obtain the Leaving or Matriculation standard in order to stack boxes or become a robot working a computer in a supermarket, so people are staying at school until they are virtually adults. However, when they leave school, they are not specifically trained in industrial skills. People in industry and commerce find that they must pay almost the full adult wage for unskilled persons. They resent this, so they shop around for people to whom they can pay the adult wage and who already have skills.

Many of these are married women, and in the past few years there have been suggestions that married women should be pulled completely out of the work force, but I do not know how any Government, whether Liberal, Labor, or any other, would set about that task, because, while there are about 1 500 000 married women in the work force, the total number of persons unemployed is fewer than 400 000, and it would mean pointing the finger at about one in five married women and telling them that they must quit their job.

I do not know how one could possibly establish a fair basis for selection, and it would be a bold Government that would even attempt it. Why are married women staying in the work force or entering the work force? It is significant that probably even the abortion rate in South Australia affords some clues. Whereas the mass of abortions in this State was once being performed on youngsters under the age of 18 years, there has been a steady movement of abortions into the 25 years to 29 years age group, indicating that more and more married women are seeking to stay longer in the work force because of the high costs of housing, food, clothing, automobiles, and all the things with which one expects to be able to equip one's family when the decision is made to settle down and have children. Perhaps the whole economic situation in Australia is literally forcing people to work longer (both males and females in the family), and to stay in the work force in order to become firmly established before raising a family.

There is no doubt that, where normally about 39 per cent of the Australian population would be seeking employment, over the past two or three years the percentage has increased steadily until about 45 per cent of the population now is either employed or seeking employment, and that extra 5 per cent or 6 per cent is the unemployment margin at present. It is fluctuating, but it is significant that, as more people seek work, for whatever reason, we are having more unemployment, and young people are at the worst end of the stick.

In addition, we find that automation is reducing the number of jobs throughout Australia. As companies invest, and as they have invested over the past two years, taking advantage of Commonwealth depreciation allowances and incentives, and while productivity has been increased, the number of people needed to produce the goods has decreased. My own area, in the South-East, is no exception. We have found, for example, that one major paper company has reduced its work force by about 110. The Electricity Trust reduced its work force by more than 50 people when it phased out the State mill power plant and constructed the Snuggery power plant, which is now push-button operated from Adelaide, with a maintenance force of six looking after the new power plant. We have

had a number of mills in the South-East retooling, and wherever they have re-equipped it has meant standing off people.

This has been done, whether in Government or private enterprise, and it is an irony of life that we need desperately to increase production in order to compete with overseas countries for balance of payments (we have had a declining balance of payments), and yet, as we have increased productivity and reduced manpower, we have thrown more and more people out of work.

Another sad feature is that we do not have sufficient people in Australia. We are reaching zero population growth. Our immigration policy has been severely curtailed. Our abortion rate has been high. We have fewer children coming through our schools, as evidence of a declining population. We desperately need people to produce goods and sell goods, to keep the country rolling along. Not having adequate population, we are not in a position to manufacture plant and equipment and machinery with which we will replace people in Australian industry. We are not manufacturing that equipment in Australia. Instead, in the forestry industry, for example, pine fallers using chain saws are being replaced by Volvo forwarders and American forwarders (the Volvos being made in Sweden), so imported machinery is displacing Australian workmen. In the iron and steel industry, the paper milling industry, and the food processing industry, wherever we look, we see foreign manufactured technology displacing Australians.

Normally, one would hope that, as Australians were moved out of manual occupations (the unskilled people would go first), and into the semi-skilled and skilled occupations, we would be manufacturing our own technology, but that is not happening. Until we have the numbers in Australia to sustain a heavy manufacturing programme, we will not be in a position to compete with Asian, European, or American manufacturers who have very large markets and large manufacturing capabilities. Australian technology is often exported, so that overseas companies can use our brains to manufacture equipment and sell it back to us. It is very much the story over the ages, where our woollen goods and Indian cotton goods went to Britain to be manufactured into finished cloth, and this was sent back to the colonies. The wheel has gone full circle. We have not made much progress in the past 100 years, and that is a pity.

There are other reasons why young people are having problems in getting into the work force, apart from automation cutting out jobs across the board. The unions, too, are feeling the pinch, many unions being faced with declining membership. The members who remain in industry are, quite understandably, protective of their own jobs and are resentful of youngsters going from the schools into industry and commerce to gain work experience. It used to be fairly straightforward to get children out into industry and commerce for a few weeks work experience, but now we are lucky to get them out for a few days, after which the unions say that this is a form of cheap labour, and the children have to go back to school. All sorts of obstacles are placed in the way of young people.

I know that about 6 000 youngsters in South Australia, through the South Australian Education Department, have been engaged in job skills, but 6 000 out of the total number of pupils in South Australia (we have 20 000 teachers alone) is a small percentage of the youngsters who are being actively involved in obtaining job skills. They are not trained at school to work, and they have very little to offer the employer.

In addition, the employer is complaining when he sees youngsters coming for work. He realises that there is no

margin for skill. The age and skill differentials that used to exist in wages no longer exist. Young people are paid close to the adult wage on entering the work force. In the short term, we are faced with a massive problem of having to think up new industries because jobs for which youngsters were being trained even seven or eight years ago are no longer on the market. In the long term, we will be faced with earlier retirement—probably from 60 to 65 years back to 55 years, just as, in Britain, banks are encouraging staff to retire at 55 years of age. We will have too few skilled trainees and, an even worse problem, too few young people.

We will have a massive burgeoning section of the population, the aged, the pensionable, who in the long term will be increasingly dependent on the slender column of young people entering the work force. Far from being pessimistic about the opportunities of young people in the future, I can see that they will have to work hard to provide a happy and long retirement for the elderly who are now making it difficult for them to find work. That is the difference between the immediate prospects and the long-term prospects for young people.

It is unfortunate that, over a year ago, the Premier's Youth Work Unit phased out of assisting young people in unemployment, and left the field to the Commonwealth Youth Support Scheme, which has been funding youth unemployment schemes, certainly in country areas, and certainly one in Mount Gambier in the last 12 months, to the exclusion of any form of assistance other than that which we have been able to obtain through service organisations, and donations of money and materials. It is unfortunate that the unit closed down, because it was just beginning to achieve some tangible results.

The bridge between the Premier's Youth Work Unit and the Commonwealth Youth Support Scheme has been quite a happy one; in Mount Gambier, out of some 300 youngsters who have taken part in the Commonwealth Youth Support Scheme over the past 12 months, more than 150 have found permanent employment. Although the number in the scheme at any one time over the past few months has been low, it is significant that those who have entered have been keen, motivated, and among the first to be offered work when they have applied for it.

While people are busy decrying young people, saying that they are permissive and involved in drugs and all sorts of things, I have found that many of the young people who are unemployed are conscientious and keen to find work, and are quite happily engaged in voluntary work such as helping old people and service organisations, manufacturing toys, cubby homes and things for kindergartens, and entering into contracts for hundreds of hours of work such as cleaning primary and secondary school windows. I do not know how the scheme is operating in Adelaide, but what I have said is a reflection of what is happening in Mount Gambier. It is reassuring to see young people who are keen and motivated, and who certainly have a lot to offer industry and commerce. I hope that the State Government will reconsider its withdrawal from funding youth work programmes and that the Commonwealth Government, in turn, will continue to fund youth support schemes in the Budget which will be delivered this evening. That remains to be seen, of course.

The last figures I have show South Australia's unemployed at 8.4 per cent compared to an Australian average figure of 6.8 per cent. Approximately half of those unemployed in South Australia are aged under 25 years—much too high a proportion. They are our insurance against a decrepit and impoverished old age, if one wants to look at young people in the most cynical light. If all of us realise that sooner or later we will be

retiring and dependent upon that young section of the population, we will not be able to get off the mark quickly enough to give them some solid assistance, both with job training and with finding work, even if it is only part-time.

I turn briefly to another aspect of job training. I have said that secondary schools are not providing the training for students to provide employers with youngsters who are skilled and whom they can offer young adult wages. What are we going to do? Do we reintroduce the technical high schools, which have steadily been phased out in favour of comprehensive schools? Three or four years ago the Further Education Department was happy to investigate the possibility of having link courses between secondary schools and colleges of further education. That plan is still on the drawing board. The South-East College of Further Education was offered a few hundred dollars towards a link course programme, which was comprehensive and well drawn up. That was hardly enough to provide even one staff member for a fraction of the course that they are hoping to implement. I find it significant that the Commonwealth Government made \$200 000 available for a link course programme to enable young people to stay at secondary school and then move out into industry, commerce and colleges of further education so as to obtain both job training and job experience.

I was delighted when, after a submission by the South-East Community College about its link course programme, the Commonwealth Government saw fit to provide to the South-East Community College 10 per cent of the total sum allocation of \$200 000 towards implementation of its link course programme. This bears adequate testimony to the fact that, probably, the Further Education Department in South Australia was on the right track some three or four years ago. For some reason it has been bogged down and has not really produced results from what was an excellent idea. I know that the first work in that field was done by John Hill, currently a senior administrator in the Further Education Department in Adelaide. His ideas have been extended and worked on by the South-East Community College, where he was once principal. The present principal (Vern Ager) is implementing the programmes, with excellent results.

Another matter that has been taxing me considerably, recently, is whether schools do make a difference to the overall standard of pupil emerging from them. I was rather distressed to read in the *South Australian Institute of Teachers Journal* a couple of weeks ago that one teacher (probably with tongue in cheek) said, "Let's face it, everybody, we all realise that all we are doing nowadays is baby sitting the students." He then went on to explain the rationale behind that saying. All in all, it was a much more reassuring article than that, but the very fact that a teacher might suspect he was regarded as a baby sitter and not an educator made me think that the philosophy behind education was decaying rather than improving.

It was with some considerable relief, having scrutinised what is happening in Sweden, where the Swedish director of sex education (Dr. Gerthe Roder) says they do not have any ethics or morals and do not care how soon their children have sexual experience as long as they are prepared for it (this was referring to the under 10's), and having studied the suicide rate of young Swedish people, which is far higher than it should be, that I read a book by Professor Michael Rutter and his colleagues about the effect of secondary schools on children. It was pleasing to see that he believes that schools have a tremendously important role to play, educationally, in developing character, and in stabilising students and turning them out as excellent young people. The book which was called *15 000 Hours*, was written by Michael Rutter and several

associates who assisted in compiling it. Rutter and his team countered a previously held theory of the Americans such as J. S. Coleman and Sandy Jenks, who said that schools did not make a difference to young people but that it was what happened at home and in society that really determined what they were going to do.

Rutter took the very difficult area of education, the Inner London Education Authority, where there are lots of problem children (I know that is true, because I have visited schools in that area). They took a number of Inner London Education Authority Comprehensive schools which would I suppose, be the equivalent of South Australian State schools. They administered three different tests over a period of nine years: when children enter the schools at age 10 from primary school (these were all secondary comprehensive schools); again at 14; and again when the children were taking their examinations at 16. The book states:

School A received an entry of 65 pupils, 31 per cent of whom had behavioural difficulties. By the age of 14, this 31 per cent had been reduced to less than 10 per cent. School B, on the other hand, took in 34 per cent of bad hats and three years later this had risen to 48 per cent. This represented a five-fold difference between schools.

The significant thing about those two schools is that the whole educational system was equated with I.Q. and general learning ability taken into consideration before that final result was calculated.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You'd want to know something about the parental background and how well the schools are run before you could begin to draw any conclusion.

Mr. ALLISON: That is precisely the point he makes, that those factors were in fact equated across the 14 schools and the Inner London Education Authority. If the Minister knows the region, he will realise that it has some extremely difficult areas with massive flat developments and a large number of *de facto* relationships and broken homes.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Are there only comprehensive schools in inner London now, or would there be grammar schools?

Mr. ALLISON: These are all comprehensive schools; all the grammar schools were phased out. The last of the grammar schools, a fourteenth century school, was forced to submit to the comprehensive type school in 1975. When I was over there I visited the schools, and they were made comprehensive. I understand that was the last case. Generally, the whole pattern of education in Britain has been standardised. The book continues:

The same kind of evidence was examined for academic performance and it yielded the same conclusions about the schools' direct contribution: the increment in some schools seems to be very good; in others, very poor, and this did not correspond closely to the early measure of verbal reasoning.

In addition, they had taken parental backgrounds, academic ability, sociological problems facing children, I.Q., and equated that right across the whole of the 14 schools so as not to get a distorted pattern from their findings. The book states that the team built up a picture of how particular practices correlated with pupil behaviour and examination success. The book states:

The "good" school offers few surprises. It is a place where discipline is firm but humane and academic emphasis is strong and consistent; teachers turn up on time and work conscientiously; homework is set and marked; there are likely to be prefects, school uniforms, and many of the trappings of the traditional school (though not much corporal punishment).

That has been the subject of debate in this House recently.

The book states that there is ample praise and encouragement for success. Teachers are not out on a limb, but under the supervision and guidance of their head of department. A review of the book states that the surprising thing is not so much that the writers made this finding but that it took them nine years to do so, because most people seem to acknowledge that the traditional conservative style of education is generally the one that produces the best sociological and academic results.

Even the former Commonwealth Labor Minister for Education (Mr. Kim Beazley) made a very similar comment recently in the *Sydney Morning Herald* when he said words to the effect that traditional schools with traditional buildings have a lot to commend them. He was commenting on the release of the open-plan report by the Western Australian team, which has been working on that report and others for the past eight or nine years. So on both sides of the political spectrum there is some uniformity in acknowledging that the traditional form of education has not been found wanting. For that finding to be made in relation to the Inner London Education Authority, with some very difficult schools, is particularly significant, so much so that the reviewer of this book says that it will be a book which sets off resonances throughout the education service, and that it reinforces the more conservative tendencies now at work in British education, providing a reasoned basis for a trend which is already present.

I think that, too, is significant. I have been making similar comments for the past two or three years about the rather indiscriminate acceptance by the South Australian and Western Australian Governments of open-plan units as the salvation of education, when in fact in the United Kingdom, particularly in the north, the Education Department of Lancaster had come out with a point of view diametrically opposite the point of view expressed by the Leicestershire department from which we adopted the idea of open-plan units. I know the Minister will say that he gave the open plan a lot more careful consideration and ironed out many of the problems before he adopted the units, but it is still significant that we are building schools varying between nine classrooms and one classroom on the flexible plan.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: If you build them at a proper standard, you can use these areas as separate units if you want to. You don't have to use open-space teaching.

Mr. ALLISON: Yes, I acknowledge the Minister's comment. I did point out that this is good with hindsight, but the first schools to be constructed lacked flexibility, and that generally was accepted as the new plan. Gradually the department itself has come forward year by year (and I have enumerated this twice in recent grievance debates), until the most recent request for, I think, Highgate Primary School was for single teacher units, with probably two with a flexible plan. The wheel there, too, is coming the full circle, and the comments made in the House in all good faith in the past three or four years are coming home to roost. Flexibility is the order of the day, but we do have problems with those older, larger barn-like open-space units, which were constructed on sociological and economic grounds on the assumption that they would be cheaper to build. They have been found wanting on those grounds, too. The modern flexible type of unit is in fact cheaper to construct than was the old-style open-space unit. I have run out of time, but perhaps I will raise other items in later debates.

Mr. WILSON (Torrens): At the outset I wish to add my condolences to the families of the four past members of this House, now deceased, namely Sir Baden Pattinson,

Mr. Justice Travers, Mr. Harding and Mr. Hawker. In particular, I pay tribute to Mr. Justice Travers, who was my predecessor-but-one in this place for the Torrens District.

Before moving on to one or two other subjects I wish to bring to the attention of the House (and I am sure that members are already aware of this) the marvellous success that the South Australian athletes had at the recent paraplegic games in Stoke Mandeville in England. I believe this is a great credit to these people and the managers and assistants who went with them, because members will be aware of the tremendous benefits that paraplegics gain in their therapy by the use of controlled sport. We can all be proud, as South Australians for the way in which these people have performed.

The games, the thirty-first Stoke Mandeville Paraplegic World Games, were held from 23 July to 29 July 1979. The team from South Australia comprised Miss Julie Mitchell, Miss Sue Hobbs, Mrs. E. Kosmala, Mrs. B. Caspers, Mr. Richard Oliver, and Mr. Robert Turner. The Australian team manager was Mr. George Dunstan and the escorts were Mr. Martin Kelly and Mr. Ian Wardrop. The basketball referee who went with the team was Mr. Tom Ryan. I congratulate the Minister of Recreation and Sport and the Government for providing Mr. Ryan with a grant to get his world accreditation as a basketball referee.

The results gained by these athletes at Stoke Mandeville were as follows: Miss Julie Mitchell, who competed in Class 3, won a gold medal for the 60 metre sprint, the 100 metre sprint and the 200 metre sprint; a silver medal in the 400 metre sprint; a gold medal in archery; and a bronze medal in the archery team event.

Miss Sue Hobbs, who competed in Class 5, gained a silver medal in the 60 metre sprint; a gold medal in the 100 metre sprint; a silver medal in the 800 metre sprint; a silver medal in the 1 500 metre sprint (there is a variety of distances); and a bronze medal in the slalom. Mrs. Elizabeth Kosmala won two gold medals and one bronze medal in the paraplegic air rifle shooting, and Mrs. Barbara Caspers won two gold medals in the quadruplegic air rifle shooting.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Where did you get those gold medals on your coat?

Mr. WILSON: That is to celebrate my elevation to the shadow Ministry. That gave a grand total of nine gold, four silver and three bronze medals. On behalf of all members of this Chamber, I congratulate the team on the splendid performance it put up on behalf of South Australia. These games were a means of providing international experience for the world olympiad for the physically disabled that will be held in Holland in 1980.

I would like to mention one or two speeches that have been made by members opposite during this Address in Reply debate. First, I congratulate the member for Norwood on having made his maiden speech in this House. Only just under two years ago five members made their maiden speeches, including the member for Napier. The making of a maiden speech is certainly a great hurdle to overcome. I congratulate the member for Norwood for doing so. He has shown that he is obviously concerned about his own profession and its accountability. I would like to congratulate the member for Newland on his contribution to this debate. I do not want members to get too excited because I am not going to congratulate every one of them. The member for Newland made a well considered contribution on the question of courts and sentencing, and on the question of minimum sentencing. Much of what he said would be shared by members on this side of the House. I thought that the speech of the member for Newland in the Address in Reply debate was by far the

best contribution we have had so far from the Government side.

Other members opposite certainly did not make well considered speeches. I refer particularly to two members, both aspirants for the front bench, the member for Morphett and the member for Stuart.

The contributions by the members for Morphett and Stuart were akin to many of the other contributions from the Government side, since they both seemed to have a fixation about the Prime Minister. It is almost as if the Premier has said to Caucus, "Now listen boys, we might be having an election soon. It is possible that, with the Federal Budget coming in on 21 August, we may need an excuse to call an election, and what you have to do in the intervening weeks is criticise the Prime Minister and the Federal Government as much as possible." That is exactly what the members for Morphett and Stuart did.

Another member who joined in that approach was the member for Napier, who also had a fixation about the Federal Government and, unfortunately for the member for Mount Gambier, the member for Napier also had a fixation about him. I believe that the vituperative attack he made on the member for Mount Gambier did the reputation of the member for Napier no good at all. When the member for Napier is as good a representative in his district as is the member for Mount Gambier in his, then he can hold his head up in this place. The type of remarks the member for Napier made about the member for Mount Gambier reminded me of the remarks he made about the member for Coles a few months ago when he unleashed an untoward attack on her, and at that time even questioned her Christian beliefs. I believe that sort of thing does the member for Napier no credit.

When members opposite criticised again and again the Federal Government, they said nothing about the way this State is going. They said nothing about what they thought should happen in this State to halt the slide that has been occurring during the past two or three years. Nothing was said by the member for Stuart as to what we should do to increase activity in the building industry in this State. Nothing was said by the member for Napier about what we should do about our declining population growth rate. Of course, that population growth rate is a serious factor because it has several consequences. An article in the *Bulletin* of 3 April 1979, written by Greg Sheridan and discussing D. T. Rowland's *Internal Migration in Australia*, stated:

Despite his contention that internal migration tends to maintain rather than change settlement patterns, Rowland does observe some apparently enduring net flows of people. One of these is that South Australians and Tasmanians are long-term deserters of their own States. The most obvious reason for this is a lack of economic expansion and employment opportunities in those States.

Not only Mr. Sheridan writes in this vein. In the A.B.C. *Guest of Honours* series on 27 May 1979, no less a person than Professor Ted Wheelwright, with whom members opposite will be familiar because he is a well-known supporter of their own Party and is known as a Labor economist, said:

... the resource-rich States of Western Australia and Queensland come to have more in common with foreign markets and foreign capital than with Canberra; and Tasmania and South Australia begin to depopulate as their economies stagnate.

Those are not words of members on this side of the House; they are words of a Labor economist, Professor Ted Wheelwright. Of course, South Australia's population growth is stagnating. South Australia's share of the national population has fallen from 9.16 per cent in June

1971 to 9.02 per cent in the September quarter in 1978. This represents a decline of 19 900 people. South Australia's population is now 19 900 fewer than it would have been if our June 1971 share of the national population had been maintained. South Australia's growth rate is now less than half that of June 1971. It has declined by 53 per cent in the past eight years, whereas the growth rate for all Australia has declined by only 33 per cent in the same period.

As I mentioned, when there is a low population growth rate (and I think the exact figure for the past 12 months was 0.5 per cent), it has certain consequences for the State that can be very serious. Regarding consumption, South Australia is already experiencing a greater lack of consumer confidence than any other State. Per capita savings bank deposits are higher in South Australia than in the rest of the country, and the gap is widening. In June 1971, the average sized deposit in South Australia exceeded the national average by 10 per cent; now, it exceeds the national average by 20 per cent. Trading bank current deposits are lower in South Australia than they are for the nation as a whole; this indicates a lower commercial turnover and cash flow in this State than elsewhere. The volume of trading bank loans in South Australia has been growing at nearly double the national rate since September 1978.

Moreover, the figure for new business being written by finance companies shows that in South Australia it is -7.7 per cent, compared with the national growth rate of +9.3 per cent. I must admit, of course, that the troubles of the Finance Corporation of Australia may have something to do with that; nevertheless it is a serious indicator of the direction in which the economy is going and the effects of a low population growth rate. All of these indicators point to the same problem—that South Australians are saving more and spending less than people in the rest of the country. As a result, businesses in this State are relying more heavily than are those in other States upon bank credit to meet their obligations.

A low population growth rate affects the accrual of State Government revenue. Of course, revenue is of vital importance to any Government. The effect of having a lower population growth rate will be measured in Government revenue, both revenue raised within the State in the form of State taxes and charges, and revenue that comes from Canberra in the form of taxation reimbursements, and Federal grants. If the South Australian Labor Government wishes to raise revenue at the same rate as it is raised by the growth States, the average rate of State taxation must rise at a faster level in South Australia than in other States. This follows because there will be proportionately fewer taxpayers in South Australia than there are in the other States.

A low population growth rate also affects Commonwealth payments to South Australia. It is certain that this State's share of income taxation reimbursements must fall while there is such a low population growth rate. I understand that the Commonwealth can make up for this by special grants under the Grants Commission; in other words, South Australia, as a claimant State, could receive special grants. I must point out that the Grants Commission may be loath to grant South Australia the extra revenue if it sees that the State Government does not appear to want to help itself. I refer, of course, to the question of mineral royalties. Can the South Australian Government, which chooses freely to forgo the projected annual income of \$30 000 000 to \$50 000 000 from mining royalties, expect Commonwealth assistance to meet a short-fall in State revenue? That sums up the question that the Grants Commission will be faced with. Because of the

State Government's refusal to proceed with the development of Roxby Downs and other developments, it could well be that the Grants Commission would look twice before making the extra revenue available to South Australia.

I wish to say a few things about transport, and public transport in general. Since 1970, South Australia has had no totally integrated public transportation plan. Certainly, there have been several stabs at transport planning, probably the most notable being the Scrafton Report of 1973. For the purposes of the exercise I will neglect the M.A.T.S. plan, which was commissioned before 1970. The Government accepted the recommendations of the Scrafton Report. I do not intend to go through the recommendations here, but I may do so in another debate. Despite the Government's acceptance of the Scrafton plan, which recommended, amongst other things, an underground railway (which is ironic in view of recent statements by the Government regarding the North-East transportation project), most of the recommendations have not been put into effect by the Government. The recommendations were accepted but deferred. Members will recall that one of the recommendations was the electrification of the Christie Downs line. The answer to a Question on Notice that I received today from the Minister stated that \$636 000 worth of electrification equipment was bought for the electrification of the Christie Downs line and has now been sold off because the project has been deferred. The point I really wish to make is that, apart from the Scrafton Report, the only other major transportation plan to be considered is NEAPTR, and I will say more about that later.

Whatever type of transportation study one talks about, there is no doubt that the impending fossil fuel shortage will have a great effect on transport planning. I really do not believe that any member would think otherwise. There is no doubt that the world will face a serious fuel shortage in the next 10 to 20 years, if not sooner. Of course, with the shortage will be a vastly increased price for fossil fuels in particular. What effect will this have on the private motorist? Depending on the effect on the private motorist, an allowance must be made for either increased expenditure on public transport or decreased expenditure on public transport.

The increased price of fuel that has pertained in Europe until now, where at least \$2 a gallon for fuel is paid, has had little effect on the private motorist. It has caused not a reduction in the number of motor vehicles on the road but probably a swing to smaller vehicles. I think it can be predicted that the same thing will happen here. I am not one to predict that the fuel shortage or the increase in fuel price will mean fewer vehicles on the road, certainly in the short term; I believe that in the next 10 years it will be found that people will certainly move to smaller cars.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Do you agree with Fraser's policy on parity?

Mr. WILSON: I think the member for Henley Beach will agree that that is happening now. People are showing a marked preference for smaller cars.

The Hon. R. G. Payne: A smaller car cannot pull a caravan, and I think some people are thinking about that now.

Mr. WILSON: That is right, but the price of fuel will force people into buying smaller cars. Certainly, in those families that are fortunate enough to have two cars, the second one will be a small car in the future, if it is not now.

Then, of course, we will see a swing to alternative fuels. While both diesel fuel and l.p.g. are finite fuels in the sense that they are not renewable, nevertheless, because of their economy and the fact that they are far more

plentiful as fuels at present than is normal fuel oil, I believe that we will see a swing to l.p.g. and diesel-propelled cars.

Both the State and Federal Governments have been on record recently with encouragement and guidelines to help people to convert their propulsion to l.p.g. Doubtless, with the reserves that we have in this country and the possibility of converting coal stocks to l.p.g. in future, that is a very wise move and it will help to husband our energy resources, especially in regard to fossil fuels.

Once again, the swing to diesel fuel, or distillate, is attractive because of the higher number of kilometres per litre that motorists receive when they change to this type of fuel. Only yesterday I spoke to the owner of a V.W. Golf diesel and he told me that, while travelling around town, the fuel consumption was 50 miles to the gallon. Certainly, the Golf is a small car, but obviously it is very efficient. The barrier to cars of this type is the price. I think that in Australia at present a car of that type costs about \$11 000.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Did you say 50 miles to the gallon?

Mr. WILSON: Yes. I have not converted that to litres per 100 kilometres, but the member for Henley Beach can do that for me if he wishes. I believe that we will get a transfer to alternative engine types, and the most obvious one that comes to mind is the battery electric propulsion car. We have the Flinders University electric vehicle project in South Australia at present. That is receiving Government subsidy for its commercial vehicle project. In other words, the Flinders University electric vehicle project (I think Mr. Whitford is the co-ordinator) is at present producing, with the help of a private manufacturer, a one-ton delivery van that I understand is intended to go on the market in the next 12 months.

We look forward to more subsidy being provided for that project and, eventually, to seeing a motor vehicle for private use produced. I think it has been commenced and I hope we will get it in future. That would be a second car, not a primary source of travel, because electric cars have a limited range. I believe that the limit of the Flinders University vehicle is 75 or 80 kilometres, when it must be recharged, as it can be by using a household power point. Nevertheless, as a second car for shopping or commuting, this type of vehicle is ideal, and we should consider that. I am not suggesting that those members who are fortunate enough to have chauffeur-driven cars should switch to such a vehicle.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: You'll never get one.

Mr. WILSON: I thank the member for Henley Beach for his confidence! Nevertheless, I believe that it is a desirable goal for all two-car families that eventually the second car should be of the Flinders University electric vehicle type. Finally, regarding alternative forms of propulsion, we look forward to more futuristic types, such as hydrogen-powered engines, which are being tested in the United States. The main problem about them is the explosive nature of the gas and this problem will have to be solved. However, the big advantage of hydrogen power is that hydrogen comes from water which is nothing if not plentiful.

I think we can say with reasonable certainty that, although there will be some reduction in the amount of use of private motor vehicles in the next decade or so, I do not believe that there will be the significant reduction that some transport planners seem to think there may be. I think everyone agrees that smaller cars will be on the road, but I think that that is the only real change that we can look forward to having. Perhaps in 20 years time, when the fuel shortage becomes so acute, we will find more space on

our roads and more use of public transport.

On that note, I wish to deal with a comparison of the North East transportation project with the Bay Area Rapid Transit System in San Francisco, that being the most comparable project I have been able to find. I will deal with this matter now because I think that a study of the Bay Area Rapid Transit System (BART) will help members, in that there are similarities between it and the NET scheme, as the Minister likes to call it, and I think there are lessons to be learned from this comparison. I do not intend to launch into a criticism of the NET scheme, but I will point out some facts that should be considered in any long-term planning of public transport such as we have with the NET scheme.

The BART scheme in San Francisco is a 71-mile four-route system. The NET system, which is a two-route system (Modbury to Adelaide and Adelaide to Glenelg), is really one track but two routes. The BART scheme is considerably bigger and services many more people. Nevertheless, it is an electrified rapid transit system, as the NET scheme is supposed to be. I refer to a report by Melvin M. Webber, entitled "The BART experience: what have we learned?" I think this is an important document, and members may care to read it. It is obtainable from the Parliamentary Library. I will not quote the whole document, because it is rather voluminous, but certain points in it deserve much attention.

The original planning of the BART scheme was carried out as long ago as 1962. There was a philosophy behind the scheme, and it is important to realise that nowhere in America had a reasonable rail system been built on contemporary lines and nowhere in the world had such a rail system been built in an auto-based metropolitan area. That is a relevant comparison with the Modbury l.r.t. because Adelaide is an auto-based metropolitan area. The design of the BART system was based on this sort of philosophy:

The civic leaders who promoted BART chose a rail system over additional highway improvements because they feared that the prophets of intolerable congestion might be right. The prospect that more population and more automobiles would overload the capacities of road systems seemed plausible enough to commend a system that simultaneously had a high capacity yet was conservative in its space demands. And besides, since San Francisco was a world centre along with Paris, London, and New York, didn't it deserve a subway system comparable to others in its league? In planning the BART system, the authorities went through the same planning system as we went through with NEAPTR. They commissioned a report, known as the Composite Report, and in deciding on design criteria or considerations the report made certain reservations. The first was that the new system had to be capable of bringing increasing numbers of peak hour commuters from near their suburban homes to within a few minutes walk of their downtown offices. That was a commendable criterion, and similar to the criterion we have for NEAPTR.

The second criterion was that the system should be sufficiently attractive to travellers to be more than competitive with the automobile. That is also one of our criteria. The third criterion, not surprisingly, was that the project must be financially viable. The response of the planners was to design a modern electrified suburban railroad. Believing that buses could not attain the speed necessary to make them attractive to commuters, they rejected the alternative of using them as rapid transit vehicles. The report further states:

Unlike the subways of Paris, Tokyo or London, which are interconnected networks of lines, BART offers one route in

each compass direction and hence only limited distribution across the urbanised area it serves.

That is similar to the NET system, or the NEAPTR system, because once again it offers only limited distribution across the urbanised area that it serves. Continuing the design criteria, the report states:

Rightly or wrongly, BART was designed to transport peak hour commuters from suburbs to central business districts. In turn, it was intended to generate the following effects:

- to reduce peak hour highway traffic congestion,
- to reduce time expended on commuter travel,
- to foster central district growth,
- to generate development of subcentres throughout its region,
- to raise land values,
- to accommodate suburbanisation of residence and centralisation of employment—

there we have land use—

and to reduce the land area devoted to transport facilities.

They are very commendable objectives, but what has been the result of the BART experience? I believe this is where we can compare it with what may happen with the South Australian Government's NET scheme. The report was written some three years ago, after the BART scheme had been in operation for three or four years. The net effect is that total patronage is running at about half of the initial expectations. Although the Composite Report expected that 61 per cent of drivers would be diverted from private automobiles, in fact only 35 per cent formerly made the trip by that.

That is significant, because the Minister of Transport has said, concerning the NET scheme or the NEAPTR scheme, that he is not sure how many people will use the Modbury l.r.t. There is no way of guaranteeing that the required number of commuters will use the light tramway, and, if they do not use it in the proportions needed, the operational deficit would be far greater. The BART scheme also had an effect on highway traffic—not the effect intended, but certainly it had an effect. The composite scheme predicted that 157 000 trips in private cars would be replaced by the BART scheme. The report states:

At most, the overall change in the three counties served may be a small net reduction in auto traffic volume since BART began; but the change might also be a small net increase. The available regional data makes either conclusion plausible.

I will not refer to the available regional data, because it would involve many pages of information. One of the potential reasons for the introduction of the NET scheme is to reduce highway traffic on the North-East Road and the Lower North-East Road. Even the NEAPTR planners, at this early stage before construction has started, have been unable to predict whether there will be any significant reduction in highway traffic when the Modbury l.r.t. is running at full capacity. It is important that honourable members should realise that, and that the NEAPTR planners should realise it, because we have been talking about costs.

What went wrong with the BART scheme, and why is it not the success that the planners had hoped? The report states:

The designers concluded that high speed, high comfort, high style and downtown delivery were the attributes that mattered most to motorists and BART was then designed to outdo the car on those four counts.

In fact, the management of BART has delivered the system promised in the original specifications. Unfortunately, however, these might not be the features that will entice mass patronage. They are high speed, high comfort,

high style, and downtown delivery, the attributes that the NEAPTR planners have built into the NET scheme. The NEAPTR planners have said that the residents of Tea Tree Gully want high speed, high comfort, high style, and rapid city delivery. They have said, "These are the criteria, and if we build these into the scheme that will make the residents of Modbury and Tea Tree Gully use the l.r.t." If the Government goes ahead and builds the project, I hope that it is right; otherwise there will be serious problems.

What went wrong with the BART scheme was that, for every one of the facilities built into the scheme, something had to be sacrificed; a compromise had to be made. To enable a high average speed between stations, it was necessary for stations to be widely spaced. That design criterion is built into the NEAPTR scheme. What was sacrificed in San Francisco? Obviously, closely spaced stations were sacrificed, and with that went ease of access to stations. The second quality built in in San Francisco was a mainline system serving major traffic corridors.

What was sacrificed because of that was a network of transit lines serving sub-areas of the region and an ability to complete a trip in a single vehicle without having to transfer to and from a feeder system. That is the very basis of the NET scheme (the use of feeder buses), because it is what is called a main-line system. Yet the people showed in San Francisco that they preferred one single mode of transport without having to change to having to use feeder buses and then a rapid transit system.

Another quality that was built in in San Francisco was fixed rail on exclusive grade-separated right of way. We might be talking about the NET scheme. What was sacrificed because of that in San Francisco was flexible routing in response to changing travel patterns, economy of construction and a right-of-way usable by other vehicles. Disabled vehicles do not disrupt the operation of entire lines.

Another quality built into the BART scheme was a frequent service with stops at all stations. What was sacrificed was a differentiated service with both "local" and "express" operations. Another quality built in was high aesthetic and comfort standards. What was sacrificed was economy of construction. Another quality built in was regional long-haul design. Because of that, local trip-making capability was sacrificed. There is a similar story there to the criteria built into the NET scheme. In making these choices, the planners of the BART system made mistakes. I quote again from the report, which states:

During the past 15 years, at least a dozen major studies have investigated the ways travellers assess costs when deciding how they will make intrametropolitan trips. With remarkably small variation among the cities examined, the studies all conclude—

has tremendous significance for the NET scheme—that the time spent inside vehicles is judged to be far less onerous than the time spent walking, waiting, and transferring by a factor of up to 3 or 4 times. For commuters waiting on platforms, the factor may be as high as 10 times! The report continues, later:

We are convinced that the interurban traveller, facing the choice between using his private automobile or using mass transportation, will be influenced in his choice more by the speed and frequency of interurban transit service than by the distance he must travel in his own car or by local transit to reach the nearest rapid transit station.

Herein may lie a clue as to why their strategy erred. Their fixation on high speed meant that riders spend relatively short amounts of time in BART's vehicles, but this is the kind of time that travellers place a low cost upon. That fixation has also inevitably meant long access times, which travellers

account as a high cost. The desire for high speed led to wide spacing between stations, and that, combined with the skeletal mainline route pattern, compels most travellers to use some kind of feeder service getting from home to BART. The use of a feeder bus compounds the onus of waiting and transferring, and many potential BART patrons have therefore simply decided to ride the bus all the way through to their destinations.

I turn now to costs. Cost is a significant factor with the NET scheme. The Minister has said that the cost will be \$114 000 000. At another time, I shall contest his figures, but for the purpose of this exercise we will assume that it will cost \$114 000 000. Of course, that is in 1978 dollars. The NET l.r.t. system is not meant to be completed until 1986, so one can imagine what the cost will be by then; in 1978 dollars it is \$114 000 000. Using that same basis, it will cost the Government \$11 400 000 a year to service the loan. As the NET scheme has a benefit to cost ratio of less than one, that is, benefits will be less than the costs of operating, there will be an increase in the State Transport Authority's deficit estimated at about \$5 000 000 a year; so we are looking at a cost of at least \$16 400 000 for operating costs in 1978 dollars. Let us read what happened to the BART system. The report continues:

The most notable fact about BART is that it is extraordinarily costly. It has turned out to be far more expensive than anyone expected, and far more costly than is usually understood. High capital costs (about 150 per cent of forecast) plus high operating costs (about 475 per cent of forecast) are being compounded by low patronage (50 per cent of forecast).

In other words, capital costs were 150 per cent of those forecast and operating costs were 475 per cent of forecast costs, which was compounded by a patronage of only 50 per cent of that forecast. I make this point because I believe that a lot of what I have had to say about the San Francisco BART system may well apply to the Government's NET scheme. I believe that the NET planners, or NEAPTR planners as they used to be called, members of this House, and the Government should take due note of that comparison.

Mr. WHITTEN (Price): I congratulate the new member for Norwood on two matters; first, for handsomely winning the seat of Norwood, because I feel that he is a great acquisition to this House and a worthy replacement for the gentleman who used to hold that seat (Don Dunstan) and, secondly, for the manner in which he moved the motion for adoption of the Address in Reply, a motion that I am pleased to support. I also congratulate the member for Napier, who so ably seconded that motion.

I wish, first, to refer to the Speech the Governor made on opening this session of Parliament. There were two important segments in that Speech; first, in paragraph 3, he gave the reason for calling Parliament together early, which was the Government's concern over the Cooper Basin gas deposits. We know what has happened since then. The Government moved rapidly to control the entrepreneur Mr. Bond, who wished to control Santos, thereby controlling South Australia, because whoever controls the natural gas resources of South Australia controls not only industry and supplies of domestic gas but also the economy of South Australia.

It is vital that all the energy resources be controlled by the State and not by an individual such as Mr. Bond. Therefore, we should be able to have stable gas prices, provided that, in the Federal Budget to be introduced tonight, Mr. Howard and other members of the Commonwealth Government do not decide to put a

further imposition on the people of South Australia in the form of increased prices for natural gas to bring them up to world parity prices. In paragraph 5, the Governor said:

While the prime responsibility for employment rests with the Commonwealth Government, my Government attaches the greatest importance to the task of achieving, as far as is possible for a State Government, a substantial improvement in the economy of the State and a consequential reduction in the levels of unemployment.

In 1977 the majority of Australian voters were conned by a Government which promised to cut taxes, inflation, interest rates and the Federal deficit. Then we were told, and all Australia was told, that when these challenges were met the resulting economic recovery would substantially reduce the record unemployment, which at that time was said by the Prime Minister to be seasonal and on the slide. In 1975 Mr. Fraser, in his policy speech, promised jobs for all, and in his 1977 policy speech he said that unemployment would start to fall in February 1978. He also said in 1975 that he would turn on the lights and get the economy going in three years. If we look at the Commonwealth Employment Service statistics we can see what has happened over those three years.

In March 1976 the total unemployment in Australia was 278 000. In March 1977 it was 326 000, in March 1978 it was 409 000, and in March 1979 it was 447 703. We are all well aware that the Commonwealth Employment Service figures are not all true, in that they do not reveal the true situation completely. They are not a true indication of the real number unemployed, because many are ineligible to register. This applies to women who have been in the work force and who, when they come back, are put out of work. Even if it is necessary to have two wages in the family, they are unable to get employment. However, they are unable to register because they are ineligible. Therefore, many people who are not even registered as unemployed are looking for jobs.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics this year revealed that there are 411 900 people who are not regarded as being in the work force but who are looking for a job. If we tally them up, 860 000 are now out of work. I ask the House what will happen in the new year when so many other people will leave school and be looking for jobs. I suggest that well over 1 000 000 will be out of work, and many of those will not receive unemployment benefits.

One in every five young Australians under 19 is unable to get any sort of job whatsoever. Whilst those people have gone to school and have also had some tertiary education, when they look for a job they are told that an experienced young person 18 or 19 years of age is required. It has been totally impossible for them to get any experience, but they are denied any job. I feel that we will have a generation of people who may never work and we have only to lay the blame on the Liberal-Country Party coalition in Canberra. It is solely to blame.

One in every two Aborigines is on the dole. How can a Government that says it is looking after people be so callous that it would deliberately put people out of work and deny the natural Australian the right to work? In a report I read recently, it was stated that 1 000 000 people were living in poverty. I do not doubt that, and I am sure any honourable member would admit that a person who is working and bringing home only \$120 is living in poverty. I ask any member on the other side to deny that. That is what happens with the award wages. Although a person receiving award wages is working, he is bringing home only \$130, so more than 1 000 000 people are now living in poverty.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: There would be 2 000 000 near poverty.

Mr. WHITTEN: There certainly would be. That has been caused by a Government that promised that there would be jobs for all who wanted to work. Another callous thing that the Federal Government, led by Mr. Fraser, is doing is denying pensioners any increase in pension rates for 18 months. Honourable members may doubt that that period is correct, but I point out that, when the Fraser Government denied them six-monthly adjustments, they were already six months behind. So, pensioners are not six months behind, not 12 months behind, but 18 months behind.

Mr. Hemmings: They'll remember that in the next election, though.

Mr. WHITTEN: I feel sure of that, and that is probably one of the reasons why the Budget tonight may be a soft Budget, because Fraser is trying to buy some time to try to get some sort of order in Australia. The pensioner, as the member for Napier has said, will not forget it. This happened after a coup in 1975, when a Government that had looked after pensioners was thrown out. The Labor Party had honoured a promise made before 1972 to bring the pension rate up to 25 per cent of average weekly earnings.

Mr. Allison: Inflation was 18 per cent.

Mr. WHITTEN: I feel sure that the member for Mount Gambier would not want to moralise too much at the present time.

Mr. Allison interjecting:

Mr. WHITTEN: I will be careful, and I should have thought that the member for Mount Gambier would be careful the other night, when he referred to a man of fine moral rectitude.

Mr. Allison: You do listen to what I say. I am delighted.

Mr. WHITTEN: I certainly pick up these things when he blows his bags and says, "How good I am—by me," when in fact he would support a hypocrite. The Commonwealth Government he is supporting at the present time is hypocritical. He cannot have fine moral rectitude if he supports a Government that breaks promises, as the Prime Minister has done over the considerable time he has been in office.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Even Fraser admitted the other day that he was no good.

Mrs. Adamson: He—

Mr. WHITTEN: Fraser is in trouble, and I am sure that the member for Coles realises that. Probably that is the reason why she said that she would not be collecting any superannuation. There is no doubt about that. I can assure her that the endorsed Labor Party candidate for Coles will not only give her a good run but is expected to beat her. I know it is not a very good thing to say; I have just picked out two members who have interjected. I feel sure they will not be here after the next election. Certainly that applies to the member for Mount Gambier. We can feel sorry for people who are here for only a very short time and do not get out of their own volition. The member for Coles may wish to get out, but that does not apply to all those who will be defeated.

Regarding promises to cut taxes, I refer to the hypocritical actions of successive Treasurers, particularly the present Treasurer, who was referred to recently in the *National Times* as the "Schoolboy Treasurer".

Mr. Allison: Tell us about Kerr and Crean and Cairns.

Mr. WHITTEN: I would rather talk about Hayden at the present time because Hayden's Budget would have worked. That is what the Liberals were afraid of. If they had given him the opportunity and Garfield Barwick had been honest in his dealings, the Labor Government would have been in power later than 1975. Hayden's Budget would have worked. We would have been in power at

present, there would not be 1 000 000 living in poverty, and pensioners would not be in their present situation.

Mr. Allison: You are better than Hans Christian Andersen.

Mr. WHITTEN: At least I do not say how good I am by me, and the member for Mount Gambier should remember that. The Commonwealth Government certainly cut taxation in the last Budget but only for those persons at the top of the salary scale, the top 2 per cent of income earners, the really wealthy and rich people they represent, the people like—perhaps I should not mention any names.

In May, Howard, the Federal Treasurer, with the support of the Federal Government, decided to increase taxation receipts by \$1 100 000 000 for the coming year. It was stated that an income tax surcharge had been imposed for only a brief period, but in May the Government said that the surcharge would continue until November. We are now led to believe that that surcharge will be removed, by tonight's Budget, perhaps at the end of November. I suggest it will not be taken off if there is any way out of it. Regardless of whether there have been cuts in taxes, there certainly have been cuts in pensions, cuts in welfare funds for Aborigines, cuts in legal aid, cuts in funds for pre-school education, child care, health services, education, public transport and broadcasting, and, of course, the Commonwealth Government got rid of Medibank completely and made sure it would never live again. When he returned from the Premiers' Conference, Des Corcoran said:

Funding for general purpose loans, semi-governmental loans and housing has been cut by 12 per cent, or \$35 000 000 based on last year's figures. In real terms allowing for inflation, funding for vital South Australian projects and services has been cut by almost \$60 000 000, or 20 per cent.

The Opposition says that it wants this done and that done—it wants ferry services, it wants roads built, it wants the Stuart Highway upgraded. We have already completed work on the Eyre Highway. There is no way in the world that the Stuart Highway work can be done without the assistance of the Federal Government, and I suggest that \$72 000 000 is the sum required. I have travelled that road many times, and I tell you it is crook. I do not believe it is as crook as some people lead you to believe. If they think they are on the South-Eastern Freeway when they are on the Stuart Highway, they are in real trouble, but if they drive a vehicle having regard to the conditions of the road they will certainly get through. We have heard the usual speech from the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Rodda: It was a good speech.

Mr. WHITTEN: Someone said, "Knock, knock". When I first came to this House I said he was Ocker the knocker, and he has done nothing to change my opinion. In the first 20 minutes of his speech he knocked South Australia, and in the last part of the speech he said what a wonderful place South Australia would be to live in if we were to mine uranium, and he gave no thought whatsoever to what would happen if we did that. That opinion was reinforced by the Deputy Leader and by the member for Eyre, who gave a travelogue of the nuclear plants that he visited whilst overseas and said what a wonderfully safe thing uranium is. I wonder what he thinks today when he hears what the counterpart of Fraser in New Zealand, Mr. Muldoon, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, had to say on the subject. A report states:

Muldoon fears nuclear dump terrorists. A reported United States plan to store nuclear waste on a Pacific Island has been attacked by the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Muldoon.

I do not think there is much difference in the attitudes of Mr. Fraser and Mr. Tonkin, but it seems that the Liberals

are far apart in whether they want to protect the people. Muldoon wants nothing to do with uranium and Fraser says it is safe, a godsend, and will provide thousands and thousands of jobs. Just a short while ago we had the visit by the Leader of the National Country Party in Australia, Mr. Doug Anthony, who made a prediction and the *Advertiser* went along with him, because it published headlines that made it appear as though the South Australian Government would soon lift its ban on uranium mining in South Australia, but no mention was made about that not happening until such time as it is safe for that to happen. The *Advertiser* report stated:

The ban on uranium mining and treatment in South Australia would be lifted, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Anthony, said yesterday.

I can say emphatically that nothing is further from the truth, until there are sufficient safeguards for the sale and disposal of that awful waste which lives for so many thousands and thousands of years. The *News* on 3 August reports:

The State Government's refusal to allow uranium mining in South Australia was attacked today as a useless gesture which would cost thousands upon thousands of jobs.

We all know well that the mining of uranium is not labour-intensive. Not many men are required to operate a uranium field. Anyone who has had a look at what is happening in the Northern Territory at Nabarlek and Jabiru will know that not many men are required to mine uranium but they do it at a great risk. I suggest that the money that would be put into the mining of uranium would be much better spent if it was invested in the manufacturing industry, because it would provide many more jobs. There are problems at present in selling uranium oxide, and the world demand for uranium is lessening as more and more countries are afraid of what is involved. Even the Commonwealth Government must have some doubts about the viability of uranium, otherwise why would it want to sell the richest mine, the uranium deposit at Jabiru? Does it want to sell it because it can see a lessening in demand and thus no profit for the Australian Government, or does it see it as some way of giving its backers, the wealthy mining interests and the oil interests, an opportunity to get richer? I want to give some indication of what the unions think about uranium mining. My own union, the Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union, in its magazine, recently stated, under the heading "Uranium—the killer: don't offer for this dirty work":

International companies, wild to make huge profits, have used every power pressure possible and without proper security, control or removal of health hazards, have been given approval by the Fraser Government to proceed with mining at Nabarlek, Jabiru and Jabiluka.

A startling report early June 1979 however makes working in these places a survival matter. The report from the Federal Department of Science and Environment says radiation at Nabarlek could be between 5 to 10 times higher than that stated by the company.

The company is Queensland Mining. The report further states:

The most serious dangers exist to water and air, contamination of ponds and streams and the surrounding area. Anyone working in these areas may well be limited to a life span henceforth of 10 to 15 years.

This is a fine state of affairs; a Commonwealth department puts out a report that says the radiation at Nabarlek is five to 10 times greater than the permissible limit and that people working there will have a life expectancy of not more than 10 to 15 years. The Opposition is supporting the killing of workers. I will not read the rest of the report,

which talks of iodine 131, radon gas, strontium 90, cesium 137, and krypton, and the effect on people.

Mr. Evans: Read it; we'd like to hear it.

Mr. WHITTEN: I am sure you would, but you will not have the opportunity to hear it now. I will give you a copy if you would like to read it. I return to the Commonwealth Government's proposition to sell Ranger. Twelve months ago I went to Jabiru and looked at Ranger. I went around the township and looked at the work being done there. This was before the Federal Government gave the okay for mining. One was allowed to look at the place; however, one month ago the Government was so afraid that there is now an 8ft. high cyclone netting fence around the area with a blockhouse and an armed guard to stop anyone from going in. Is the Federal Government afraid that a visitor will become contaminated or is it afraid that a visitor who goes to the place will see something that he should not see? The Government must be afraid of something. I do not know whether protection for people from radon gas is the reason or whether the Government is afraid that someone will see something he is not supposed to see. What is the Federal Government willing to do? Will it sell out Australia? A report in the *National Times* of 18 August states:

The Federal Government's surprise decision last week to test the market for possible sale of its 50 per cent interest in the rich Ranger uranium project is yet another indication of how the Treasury's hunger for cash has become a dominant influence on energy policy. The levy imposed on Australian crude oil and the export tax on coal—which was extended in last May's mini-Budget—are prime examples of this.

One can calculate what the Jabiru deposit is really worth. The report continues:

Ranger deposit is the best uranium project in Australia, with one deposit already being developed and capable of sustaining a mining operation producing 3 000 tonnes of uranium oxide a year for at least 17 years, another deposit of comparable size, and other known reserves that could double its production potential.

Uranium is selling at the present time, on the United States market, at \$44 a pound. If one converts the 3 000 tonnes a year for 17 years and doubles the known reserves, the Ranger deposit in American terms is worth \$10 000 000 000. The Government is willing to sell the uranium for \$350 000 000 or \$500 000 000. That is what the Federal Government will do for its backers—the mining and oil interests.

Perhaps placating the Aborigines, on 10 August the Aboriginal Newsletter, under the heading "Government considering selling its share of Ranger project", stated:

The Minister for Trade and Resources, Mr. Anthony, in a statement, stressed that the obligations entered into with Aborigines under the terms of the Ranger Agreement and in the Land Rights Act would not be affected in any way if the Government disposed of its interests in Ranger.

That shows the hypocritical attitude of the Federal Government. I have talked briefly about fuel. Regarding what Malcolm Fraser has done about the price of petrol and its effect on the people of Australia, a detailed document on the matter states:

13 December 1975. Retail prices for super were generally 12c-13c per litre. During the next 20 months, the Prices Justification Tribunal approved several increases based on increased costs for transport, wages and increases in the price of the 30 per cent of crude oil that we import, refining costs and so on.

17 August 1977. Lynch Budget introduced phasing in of "world parity" for locally produced crude oil. An increasing proportion was to be priced at import parity. The timescale was: 17 August 1977-30 June 1978, 10 per cent to be priced at

world parity; 1 July 1978-30 June 1979, 20 per cent to be priced at world parity; 1 July 1979-30 June 1980, 35 per cent to be priced at world parity; 1 July 1980-30 June 1981, 50 per cent to be priced at world parity.

Increases after 1980-81 were to be determined later on. The official "world parity" price was to be announced every six months. The crude oil levy was set at \$3 a barrel and the Government stated that it was likely to introduce a resources tax on the windfall profits that companies would make as a result of this decision. Retail prices rose to about 19c per litre.

1 July 1978. First import parity price announced for Australian crude in accordance with 1977 formula.

2 July 1978. Government announces there will be no resources tax.

After all, its friends could not be touched. The report continues:

16 August 1978. Instant world parity. Howard retained 1977 phasing-in formula, but immediately increased the crude oil levy so that the price paid by refiners equalled world parity for all locally produced crude. This was to add \$800 000 000 to the nation's fuel bill in a full year, and raised retail prices to 20c-21c per litre.

28 March 1979. OPEC decided to compress projected rises into a shorter period and to allow producer countries to add "surcharges" to their prices.

24 May 1979. Fraser-Howard horror Budget. The policy is changed again. Government panic over the deficit induced it to freeze the "world parity" price at 1 January levels. All future OPEC rises to go straight to the Treasury (through crude oil levy) rather than to the disgruntled producers. The legislation was withdrawn and redrafted at the last minute because it failed to fulfil Howard's undertaking to small producers that their position would be reviewed.

26 June 1979. Fraser energy statement. This gave a *carte blanche* to oil companies to pass on to Australian consumers any high prices they pay on the spot market.

That reminds one of the load of oil that was coming from the Arab countries. Oil countries could see that millions of dollars were to be made by selling on the spot. Australia was deprived of that oil, which was sent to another country. I think I have said enough about oil.

Mr. Evans: Can we stop the Arab States from selling to another country?

Mr. WHITTEN: I do not have the answer to that, but I believe that we should have the power.

Mr. Rodda: How did you go on Gollan Heights?

Mr. WHITTEN: I refer now to what B.H.P. is making. The latest *News Review* from that company states:

The profit hike is a good omen for economy. Increased returns from crude oil sales due to higher prices, lifted the B.H.P. Group's trading profit by 30.6 per cent . . . Earnings attributable to B.H.P. shareholders were in consequence 119 per cent higher—

that is, higher than they were last year.

Mr. Evans: Were they good or bad last year?

Mr. WHITTEN: Let us come back to Port Adelaide. I want to speak about what a good place it is and how it could be made much better.

Mr. Evans: I agree with you.

Mr. WHITTEN: Yes. Until the past 10 years, Port Adelaide had been sadly neglected. The previous Liberal Governments had done nothing for Port Adelaide in 30 years. They let port facilities run down to such an extent that during the past decade so much work has had to be done that we are being accused of getting too much of the cake there. We have at Outer Harbour the most modern container berth in Australia and it has the fastest turnaround of container ships in Australia. That is why we have been able to attract shipping companies to bring to

Adelaide ships that would not come there previously. I want to pay a tribute now—

Mr. Evans: To the Mayor of Port Adelaide?

Mr. WHITTEN: In one way, I would pay a tribute to the Mayor of Port Adelaide. I refer to the Port Adelaide Joint Committee on Redevelopment of Port Adelaide, which is working at present. A remark has been passed by the outgoing member for Mount Gambier about Doug Roeger, the Town Clerk. The honourable member would know Mr. Roeger, because he came from Mount Gambier. He is a respected person and a good Town Clerk, and I regard him as a friend.

Mr. Allison: So do I. Tell us about Alan Burdon—

Mr. WHITTEN: What Alan Burdon thinks of the Town Clerk of Port Adelaide is of no concern to this House and certainly does not affect the redevelopment of Port Adelaide, regardless of whether it affects the egg-marketing thoughts of the honourable member opposite. Port Adelaide redevelopment is continuing, and it is something to see. I pay a tribute to the Engineering and Water Supply Department for the work that it has done in preparation for the redevelopment there. Often, about 10 years ago, roads were put down and houses were built. Then people said that they had no water, and the roads would be dug up. There was no forward planning under a Liberal Government. Major works are now taking place, including what Coles has done in doubling the size of that company's store. That shows that the people have confidence in Port Adelaide, and that it will be a good place to be.

The Savings Bank of South Australia has shown confidence by buying the old Ozone theatre, and a new bank will be erected. I expect that that work will start soon. Approval for the Nautical Museum, where it will be possible to preserve the history of Port Adelaide properly, has taken a long time to achieve, but it is well on the way now. The branches of the State Library in Port Adelaide and Woodville are a credit to this Government and to the library authorities. I am sure that the electors of Price who use the libraries there appreciate them.

Finally, I mention something that I should like to see provided in Port Adelaide. I refer to paragraph 6 of the Governor's Speech, where he dealt with tourism. I think that an excellent way to attract tourism to Port Adelaide would be by establishing an arts and crafts centre. It would be a big asset, not only for tourism, but also because it would give artists and craftsmen an opportunity to make and sell in a good environment.

Those who look at Argyle Place, on Sydney Rocks, and Salamanca Place in Hobart would be impressed, and the same could be done at Port Adelaide. The member for Victoria has made disparaging remarks to me about Gollan Heights. I remind him that I first saw what I am speaking about now in the port of Jaffa (or Old Yafo) where craftsmen, using brass, copper, leather, and all other types of material were doing superb work and selling the products to tourists. The craftsmen are making money, and the tourists get the articles at a reasonable price. People come down to Old Yafo to see that.

Mr. Rodda: When I saw you in London, I thought you had learnt a lot.

Mr. WHITTEN: I was pleased to get out of Gollan Heights quickly. At Port Adelaide, there should be facilities for glass-blowing, leather work, pottery, ceramics, jewellery making, wrought iron work, brass and copper work, and spinning and weaving. I also think that Port Adelaide would be a good place for the establishment of an Aboriginal arts centre. In the District of Price, there are more Aborigines than there are in any other district in South Australia apart from the District of Stuart. There

are many good people in the Price District who would like assistance to be employed usefully.

I have said earlier that one in two Aborigines is on the dole, but that is not by choice. They want to work, but they are not given the jobs that they deserve. I believe that, if an Aboriginal arts centre was provided there, with facilities to work and sell direct to the public, that would assist the Aborigines to retain the dignity that they should have. Members may think that this is airy fairy, but there should be facilities for the display and sale of arts and crafts made there. We would need to acquire a suitable building, but that could be paid for by the craftsmen on a rental and percentage of sales basis. It would not cost a large amount of money.

The National Aboriginal Arts Group would be extremely interested, and there may be some way to get Fraser to do a little for the Aborigines. The Federal Government could put money into a useful project in Port Adelaide. The Arts Development Board could assist. I know that many inquiries must be made, but I think it would be a big tourist attraction in a great place, which Port Adelaide is. It will be greater in the next five years, when the redevelopment is complete and when people come back to live right in the town, as they will do.

The banks of the Port River will be grassed, the river in the upper reaches will be like the area at West Lakes, and that is something which the people of Port Adelaide deserve.

Mrs. ADAMSON (Coles): In supporting the motion, I congratulate the member for Norwood on moving it, and also on his election to Parliament. He is a former adversary of mine, one I managed to dispatch without too much difficulty, and I have no doubt I shall do the same with his successor. Nevertheless, I congratulate the member for Norwood on the way in which he presented himself to the House on this first occasion.

Members interjecting:

Mrs. ADAMSON: Apropos those remarks from the other side of the House, and those remarks made by the member for Price in relation to the comments of the member for Mitcham in his Address in Reply speech, I think I should set the record straight. The member for Mitcham read to the House a letter which I had written to him. He misinterpreted the letter, and displayed his ignorance of the superannuation provisions of this House in assuming that, because I indicated that I intended to retire voluntarily, I would be likely to be doing so in six years time. Obviously, if I were to retire voluntarily, I could stay here for 13 years and possibly 15 years, and still not be eligible for superannuation benefits.

Let me make it clear that I intend to be around for a long time—long enough to make some useful contribution to this House and to the State. That was my intention in coming into the Parliament. When I feel that I have achieved that, I shall feel that it is time to go. I do not intend to hang around, as do some members who shall be nameless, possibly past the time when they are in a position to make a useful contribution. Let me put on record that I shall be here for several elections to come, and I intend to do something constructive during that time. In fact, I hope that I have managed already to achieve something constructive in the less than two years that I have been here.

I join with other members in expressing sympathy to the families of the late Mr. Leslie Harding, Mr. Leo Travers, Sir Baden Pattinson, and Mr. Stanley Hawker. Only those who have served in Parliament could possibly understand and appreciate the contribution of the families of members

of Parliament to the services that the members are able to contribute to the Parliament and the State. Those contributions largely go unsung but, when a former member of the House dies, the fact that we record our condolences to the families indicates that most of us here realise what it is like to have a family giving moral and practical support to a member of Parliament.

Since the House last met, a member of the Parliamentary Library staff, Mr. Peter Host, has retired. Because he did so out of session, the House has not been able to record officially the messages of thanks which are the custom. As a member of the Library Committee, I always found Mr. Host extremely helpful and courteous. I think his knowledge of the Statutes would be unparalleled, and whenever a member needed information about legislation or regulations it was necessary only to see Peter Host, and he would quickly find what was needed.

Mr. Whitten: For once, you and I totally agree.

Mrs. ADAMSON: I am pleased that the member for Price agrees with me, and I am certain all members feel the same way. Mr. Host will be greatly missed, and it will be many years before anyone in the Parliamentary Library can build up the same body of knowledge that Peter Host acquired and used in the service of this House.

The Address in Reply debate provides an opportunity for members to range over a variety of topics. I propose to do that, but before doing so I cannot let pass some of the remarks of the member for Price, who also ranged over a variety of topics. It is important to draw attention to the fact that the member for Price and other members (and, I acknowledge, members on both sides) are prone to make statements, in order to make a point, that sometimes are so extreme that they lack credibility and give politics a bad name.

As an example, the member for Price said that the Federal Government was solely to blame for the fact that some people in Australia might never work. He also suggested that the Opposition was supporting the killing of workers at Nabarlek. Both suggestions are absolutely ludicrous. There is room for debate on unemployment, and I propose to talk about that. There is room also for debate about safety in places where uranium is being mined, but there is no room for statements that give no credit whatever to one's opponents for any kind of thoughtful consideration of how problems should be solved.

The Address in Reply debate is one of the few occasions on which we should address ourselves to topics on the basis of their merits and try to seek a serious resolution of problems. One part of the remarks of the member for Price with which I have great sympathy related to the City of Port Adelaide. He spoke with all the warmth and sincerity of a member representing the area, and all of us in South Australia feel the same way about Port Adelaide. It is a port rich in character and feeling, and even if one merely drives through the area for one reason or another one can sense that character, diversity, and richness. I agree that it would be good if it could be enriched further by the addition of facilities such as those mentioned by the member for Price. However, I do not see why, if a State member and a State Government wish to establish an art or craft centre for Aborigines, it should be presumed automatically that the Federal Government should foot the bill for such a centre. If such a project is worth while, and if the State Government believes that it should be established, to my mind it is the responsibility of the Government that proposes to spend the money to raise the money, bearing in mind the revenue sharing between Federal, State, and local government, which is part of our

Federal system.

Mr. Whitten: So, for education and every other matter the State Government should provide all the money for every project—

Mrs. ADAMSON: I did not say that.

Mr. Whitten: That's what you meant.

Mrs. ADAMSON: I said that, where the State Government has responsibility and intends to proceed with a project, it has the primary responsibility for raising the revenue. That is only good common sense, and basic accountability to the electorate.

Members interjecting:

Mrs. ADAMSON: It seems that members opposite have an absolute fixation about the Federal Government; they speak of nothing else. They cannot speak of their own responsibilities and the things they are supposed to do for South Australia. All they do is dwell, endlessly and tediously, on what they see as the shortcomings of the Federal Government.

I should like to speak about the responsibility of all Governments for some of the things to which we need to be addressing ourselves at the moment. I shall begin by referring to the film *When The Chips Are Down*, which was seen recently by many members of this House. I was interested not only in the film but also in the response of members when they had seen it. The film dealt with the developments that flow from the use of the silicon chip to develop computers which can perform vast numbers of tasks previously performed manually. The implications are tremendous—for Australia and the Western World in the first instance, but ultimately for the whole world. As we walked out of the room where the film was shown, I heard members exclaiming to each other, "This is terrifying; it is frightening."

I can understand that feeling, but I must say that my first impulse on seeing that film was that it is thought provoking. It is tremendously challenging to see, condensed into the space of a few minutes, the developments that flow from the development of the silicon chip and the impact that it will have on all our lives, particularly on the lives of our children. There is an opportunity, on the one hand; there are immense problems, on the other. It seems to me that many members who came out of that room were dwelling solely on the problems without looking at the challenges and opportunities which can and could be turned to good account. In saying that, I do not in any way diminish the enormity of the problems, and I propose to deal with them, if honourable members will listen.

The possibility for improvement in the situation of a great many people does lie within that technology; so does, admittedly, the possibility for misery if we do not harness that technology in the right way. I was pleased to read the comments of the Minister of Labour and Industry, published late last week, about the future impact of technology. I think it was the President of the A.C.T.U. who, either yesterday or this morning, was referring to the impact of technology, particularly in the area of employment for women. But can we look on the bright side for a moment? It is possible, if Governments, individuals, organisations and businesses are prepared to work together to harness this technology for benefit, to see that its introduction is modified so that the disruption it causes is not so immense as to result in gross unemployment and misery.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: It already has.

Mrs. ADAMSON: That is true, but there have been other factors. I am talking solely of the technology aspects. It is possible that the new technology could lead to a renaissance on a par with the renaissance of the fourteenth

and fifteenth centuries. People can be released from the drudgery and dreariness of many of the tasks that have been thrust upon us as a result of industrial revolution.

Mr. Klunder: It depends whether the profits go overseas or not, doesn't it?

Mrs. ADAMSON: I am trying to discuss the topic on its merits. If the honourable member will wait, I may have the opportunity to get on to that aspect. If we look on the one hand we will see that mankind has the opportunity, for the first time in human history, to be released from the drudgery of many tasks necessary to keep the community functioning. On the other hand, we can see that, if this technology is not harnessed carefully, if its full implications are not realised before we proceed with it, there could be effects that we cannot even dream of at the moment. The differences between the developed and developing countries could be made even more grotesque than they are at the moment. On the other hand, properly harnessed, that technology could mean that the developing countries are able to be brought into a situation where their economies can be more stable and where their people are not required to do the intensive manual labour that has been their lot for centuries.

I ask members to visualise the result if Governments of the developed world are prepared to share that technology and plan in concert with countries in South-East Asia and South America. One cannot help thinking of the impact of technology on China. If the silicon chip were to be introduced into China, the mind boggles at how the authorities would cope with the vast numbers of the population who are presently employed in manual labour of a kind simply not undertaken in the Western World. If we want to move a mountain for mining we simply use machinery; if they wish to do that in China, it is a question of 1 000 000 men and 1 000 000 shovels.

The impact is world-wide in its economic, cultural and political sense. There was an interesting interjection at one point in the film when an honourable member from another place saw a tractor automatically going up and down the road, and he said, "That is the end of the Country Party." I suggest that that might be a slightly premature thought. I am saying this in all seriousness, without wishing or intending to antagonise members opposite. I am stating a fact of which they must surely be aware—that the industrial base of the Labor Party rests on trade unions which will be profoundly affected by this technology. There is no shadow of a doubt that the new technology will have a massive political effect on the Western democracies.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: What is the answer to the problem? That is what you are avoiding.

Mrs. ADAMSON: I am not attempting to provide answers. Obviously, if I were in a position to do so, I would not be on the back bench of the House of Assembly of South Australia. I would be Prime Minister of Australia or President of the United States. Anyone who has got those answers would be without doubt someone of immense value to the world. There is no single one of us who has the answers to the questions. It is a question of pooling our knowledge and goodwill—if I venture to say so—and attempting to find solutions.

Whilst the implications for the A.L.P. in terms of new technology are tremendous, they are equally tremendous and pose challenges for liberalism; it could well be that a new political philosophy or new political philosophies will develop because of the disruption that occurs if Governments are not able to cope sufficiently well with this technology. There could almost be revolution in terms of the fact that people are thrown out of work and are deprived of the necessity to work, which is not only

economically based but also based deeply in man's psyche. It is part of our nature.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: It has been going on for 10 years already.

Mrs. ADAMSON: I do not deny it has been going on for 10 years, but it is going ahead faster and faster. Let me just read to the honourable member a report from last night's *News* which says that there is a call for more data to precede computers. The report states:

A South Australian professional body wants special techno-impact statements to precede the introduction of new computerised technology.

"The advantage and disadvantage should be spelt out,"

Mr. Daryl Forest, South Australian President of the Institute of Draftsmen, said today.

Let us come to the next part:

The State and Federal Governments do not appear to have policy on the social impact of technological development, and urgent attention should be given to this.

And it should also take place at local government level. We are all in this together and it is no use standing on opposite sides of the fence trying to beat each other over the head with tools that should be put to good use. In *The Australian*, of 8 August, in relation to the new technology, Mr. Bob Pfannkuch spoke at the Journalists Club and said:

In the States now you have one million homes on home video tape systems, the prediction is 20 million by 1983. That means 20 million homes will not be watching network television, 20 million pairs of eyes will not be watching commercials.

Already we're seeing the effects of bootleg or pirate programming of major motion pictures because there is no coding or copyright on them.

He goes on to say:

What does it mean to social conscience? About 70 per cent of programming being sold is X-rated, it's hard-core pornography. Looking at the host of information—handling technology, there would be polling and voting systems in which you could poll with a computer 100 000 homes in six seconds. It is the voting of the future, kind of a dangerous thought when you can elect a President, or throw him out, all over television. You have the impact of an instant decision—if you are mad today at someone should you have the right to throw him out because technology allows it?

There are deep philosophical questions there that we will have to debate and decide, and some of those decisions will have to be made fairly quickly.

Having spoken about the future, I also wish to speak a little about the past and the importance of preserving that part of our past which is a worthy heritage and which should be retained and enjoyed in the present as well as in the future. I am referring not to old buildings or any other material things but to that body of knowledge which mankind shares and agrees upon as history. It is interesting to note that, in an Address in Reply debate that took place on 10 July 1906, members of the State Parliament were calling for the proper study of history in South Australian schools. Mr. Mitchell asked a question which was reported as follows:

Why was there not in the South Australian schools a reading book which contained the splendid narrative of Australian exploration and pioneering? He hoped the Minister of Education would put a sum on the Estimates, so that an attractive history book, containing biographies of Stuart, Sturt, Eyre and Grey, might be written.

The report of what Mr. Mitchell said continues:

They wanted to have some kind of teaching that would introduce into the character of the people a national ideal. He did not know exactly what distinctive national

characteristic Australians had.

It seems that, with the advent of *Project Australia*, we are still debating that question. We are still searching for a national identity. There seems to be no consensus as to how we should achieve that national identity. I firmly believe that one of the ways is to ensure that we have a community that is informed about the history of our State and national origins as well as about our part in civilisation. It seems that in South Australia, and indeed throughout Australia, we are raising a generation of children who are illiterate in relation to history—they are ignorant of their State and national origin. Australia must be one of the few societies in the world where children are not taught the history of their own nation as a matter of course. In some States of the United States, it is a statutory requirement that children be taught the history of that State. Everyone is well aware that the notion of patriotism and a national identity is very strong in the United States. It must be viewed in some part of this conscious policy of teaching history to children in schools.

In South Australia it is possible for a child to go from reception to year 12 without having studied a history book or, indeed, without having studied a map of the world. Teacher training in South Australian colleges of advanced education virtually ignore history, except as an elective subject. It is not surprising that the number of students who choose that subject has declined in recent years. We are perpetuating a system where not only children but also the teachers do not learn history. If children are to develop a sense of personal identity, of love of country and of their responsibility as inheritors of civilisation, it is important that they be taught history.

In our efforts to come to grips with and respond to the needs of a multi-cultural society, we must not forget the importance of our national and State origins, nor must we forget the history of the English speaking people and its enormous contribution to Parliamentary democracy. It concerns me, when showing children over this House, that very few of them know of the origins of Parliament. Few have heard of Magna Carta or the great documents of liberty on which many of our freedoms are based. This trend should be arrested, and we should embark on a conscious policy to teach history in schools.

A school in my electorate, Campbelltown Primary School, has considered that matter. In a letter to the Minister of Education (a copy of which was published in the *South Australian School Post* of April 1979), the Chairman of the school council said:

In view of the fact that both Australia's and South Australia's birthdays fall in the Christmas vacation and do not get the attention in schools which they deserve, it is recommended—

- (a) that a day be set aside in the school yearly calendar where recognition of Proclamation Day (28 December) and Australia Day (26 January) may be given special attention; and
- (b) that this recommendation be forwarded to the school council, with a view to sending on to:
 1. Premier,
 2. Minister of Education,
 3. Local MP,
 4. Director-General of Education,
 5. SAASSO (as a policy motion for next conference agenda),
 6. Australia Day Committee,
 7. Proclamation Day Committee,
 8. *Teachers Journal*.

Later, the report stated:

The survey revealed that only 12 children out of 77 knew

what Australia Day was about. The school principal, Mr. Murrie, claims a similar survey done in other schools showed similar results.

In the light of other surveys published in the *Sunday Mail* and other papers, that is not at all surprising. Having received that letter, I wrote to the Minister of Education in support of the ideas expressed by the Campbelltown Primary School Council. I agreed with the council that, because the anniversaries fell within the school holidays, the children lacked the understanding that they should have in regard to their national heritage. I suggested that, if a day were set aside for special studies, ceremonies or projects which stressed the importance of Proclamation and Australia Days, that day would be well spent in our schools. I had a fair amount of confidence that I would receive a sympathetic reply from the Minister, because I honestly believe that this is a matter on which we all share a common view. It appears that I was mistaken, however. The Minister sent a copy of the reply which he addressed to Mr. Brimble and which stated:

I agree that the apparent absence of any special days to celebrate the foundation of Australia and of South Australia within the school year is a matter for regret and that there is certainly a strong case to be made for the development of an Australian identity in a pluralistic society.

What did he suggest by way of a practical means to achieve this? The rest of the letter, which is ironically dated 26 January 1979, was very disappointing: in fact, it was a very poor reply from a Minister of Education. The letter continues:

However, there is scope within the new primary social studies programme for teachers to give special attention to the birthdays of Australia and South Australia. The following topics in the Australian cultural studies section of the social studies course are particularly appropriate to a celebration of Australia:

He then listed a few of the textbooks required for years two through six. That was not what the schools had in mind. It is very poor for a Minister to give such an inadequate response to a genuine belief by a school. The Minister suggested that the school community might well decide to give special attention to the significance of Proclamation Day and Australia Day when these topics were studied during the school year. I think the school might well be disappointed with the Minister's response. I hope that he and the Government will reconsider and give instructions to the curriculum committee of the Education Department for a study of our State and national origins to be made a core subject in the curriculums of primary and secondary schools.

[Sitting suspended from 6 to 7.30 p.m.]

Mrs. ADAMSON: Before the dinner break, I was speaking of the importance of planning for the future and of preserving the knowledge of the past. I now want to refer to matters concerning public morality and of the influence not only of the law but also of individual citizens in their various capacities. I will read to the House correspondence that I have had with the Directors of Advertiser Newspapers Limited. My first letter to the directors thereof was drafted early in February this year, although it had been in my mind to write such a letter since I learnt some time last year that the Griffin Press, a subsidiary of Advertiser Newspapers Limited, was printing pornography.

Having drafted the letter and checked and double-checked the information contained therein, I let it lie on my desk for a while. When it came to the point of sending such a letter, I felt incredulous that it had to be written in

the first place. It is rather like discovering that one's well-respected grandmother is a common prostitute when one discovers that the pillars of the community are printing pornography.

In the belief that such practices by prominent people cannot be exposed anywhere if they are not exposed in Parliament, I read the following letters to the House. The first letter, dated 6 April 1979, was addressed to Mr. John Bonython, M.A., Chairman of Directors of Advertiser Newspapers Limited. Copies were sent to Sir Arthur Rymill, J. McEwin, LL.B., Mr. E. H. Burgess, Mr. B. Macklin, O.B.E., Sir Phillip Jones, Mr. P. J. Owens, B.Com., and Mr. Brian Sallis, B.Ec., all Directors of Advertiser Newspapers Limited. The letter reads as follows:

This is a plea to the Directors of Advertiser Newspapers to take action to ensure that your company ceases publication of pornography.

The letter is addressed to your home because I believe that the standards which a person espouses in business, professional or public life cannot be judged separately from the standards that person seeks to maintain in home and family life.

Advertiser Newspapers started publishing pornography in 1974 through the Griffin Press operating under the Oceana and Orion imprints. A selection of the current list of titles is attached and includes material which is so depraved that it has been refused classification by the S.A. Classification Board, a board which has been constantly criticised for its leniency and which, prior to public condemnation, was prepared to classify child pornography. The current titles include *Blooming of Tamara*, which depicts the involvement of a 15-year-old girl in acts of incest and group sex, *Mother's favorite Son*, *I Belong to Daddy*, *His Loving Sis* (all depicting acts of incest), and *Gay Miss Adams*, featuring a lesbian teacher seducing her female pupils.

A great number of your publications have been classified as pornography, and therefore prohibited imports, by the Commonwealth Government. Many are prohibited under Tasmanian legislation, which automatically prohibits titles relating to incest or suggesting family sexual relationships, and also under legislation in other States. There is, therefore, no question that, according to Australian Commonwealth and State laws, the material published by the Griffin Press goes beyond what could be described as salacious novels into the realm of hard-core pornography. The fact that you, as a director, have consented to the publishing of pornography means that you have agreed to promote material in which all standards are violated and in which sexuality is portrayed in its most warped and brutal forms.

Whatever the cost in financial terms, I urge you to cease publishing pornography. Arguments about diminished profit and employment opportunity within Griffin Press are spurious if they use pornography as their justification. Such arguments imply that any means can be used to achieve economic ends.

Directors may say that, as long as the company is operating within the law, supplying a demand and making a profit, they are meeting their obligations. Many South Australians believe there is more to your obligations than that, otherwise we would be operating under the law of the commercial jungle. Despite the regrettably widening net of general statutory requirements, standards of business and public conduct still depend very much on the integrity, decency and conscience of the individuals involved. In the matter of publication of pornography, surely conscience must decree that its publication is indefensible on any grounds.

It is incredible to me that there has not been a revolt by your shareholders over this matter. Perhaps that is because they are not aware of what is going on. If so, they should be

told. There is certainly disquiet among your employees, who are no doubt silent because their security and that of their families is at stake.

This letter has not been written without careful consideration. If it comes as an indictment of otherwise honourable and well-respected people, it is a measure of the disgust I and many other South Australians feel that the directors of our State's principal newspaper could be party to such activity. Your company was founded on high ideals, and in almost all fields it has tried to live up to them, developing a history of fine community service and achievement.

I look forward to your prompt reply as an individual and to an early decision by the Board of Advertiser Newspapers to cease publication of pornography. If the board decides to continue, I and several others will want to raise the matters mentioned in this letter in the various forums available to us.

It took a long time for me to get a reply to that letter. By 4 May I had not received a reply, so I wrote a brief note to Mr. Bonython, seeking one. Later in May, still having received no reply, I again wrote to Mr. Bonython, and on 13 June I received a reply, which I will read to the House together with my answer thereto. Mr. Bonython's letter was as follows:

Your letter of 6 April addressed to me (by the way I am not the Managing Director)—
as I had incorrectly addressed him—

was received by me. I believe that all other board members of my company received similar letters. Rather than that each of us should reply, it was left in the hands of one member to do so. Unfortunately, he had to go overseas and I regret that it appears that no reply was sent to you. On behalf of all of us, I apologise.

One can only speculate on which member of that board left the other company directors believing that a reply had been sent when, in fact, one had not been sent. The letter continues:

May I say that we have noted your views and comments with sympathy. Indeed, I go further—I am on your side. I dislike many words and accounts that appear, not only in books, but also in newspapers, magazines, films and plays. (At times Griffin has refused to print books because they were seditious, libellous or pornographic. Nevertheless, some get through.)

There are a few errors of fact in your letter which I mention. Your letter of 6 April reads "Advertiser Newspapers Limited published pornography in 1974 through the Griffin Press operating under the Oceana and Orion imprints." The Griffin Press does not publish, it prints. It does not, therefore, "operate" under any imprint.

Again, you claim "A great number of your publications have been classified as pornography . . ." Griffin does not publish. It is not true that "a great number" of books printed by Griffin have been classified as pornography. (I am told that not many titles are involved and there is no classification of "pornography".)

The fact that a subsidiary company, however regrettably, may have printed objectionable material (at the order of a customer) does not mean that the Directors of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. had consented to, or were even aware of, the situation. I am unaware that anyone has raised your point about diminished profit and lack of employment opportunities at Griffin. The suggestion that Directors of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. are "a party to such activity" really does not help the cause. It tends to irritate our people and make them refer to the legal situation. What would be a worthwhile contribution would be for you, and for that matter for me, to devise a clear definition of what to do or what not to do. That is, of course, really the job of Parliament. Between the board of Directors of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. and Griffin Press employees there is also

the latter's own board of directors. The board of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. is remote from the scene, so that an accusation of "being party" to matters of this kind is hardly a fair statement of the matter. An essential fact is that Griffin is a printer, not a publisher. Another fact is that Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. and its subsidiaries try to obey the law. We try, for example, to avoid libel, but for various reasons the paper sometimes does libel someone—even though our people try not to. Our lawyer may say "no libel". The court may think otherwise. But the man responsible—editor, reporter or whoever—did not do it deliberately. The same applies to printers.

As I mentioned, it must be admitted that Parliament has not defined what material is pornographic. Thus, it seems that printers are expected to be censors, when it is really, one would think, the task of Parliament to lay down the law. What rule can the Advertiser board give the Griffin board to give to its people as to what not to print?

I assume you know the law here. Mainly it is in the Classification of Publications Act. Anyone can print anything. The onus is on the seller to see that classified material is not readily obtained. This kind of material must be asked for and it must not be displayed or available to minors. The classifications board "classifies". No obligation is on the printer to have books classified.

In January there was publicity over some books wrongly displayed at point of sale. According to law, the "wrong" was that of the vendors and not of the printers. (Since then Griffin has refused to print books until classified. It seems that for some time the classifications board did not classify material until it was printed.) It also appears that the material complained of was printed some years ago—no doubt about the time when the Classifications Act came into force. Anyway, it is Government policy that enables this state of affairs to exist.

Having said all that—neither I, nor the board, approve of the printing of pornography. We are attempting to stop it. As I have said, it is hard to stop something which one cannot define—just as it is hard to avoid libels (even though they are, up to a point, defined by law). We are even on difficult, if not dangerous, ground in suggesting that printers should refuse to print. It is almost true to say that "printers must print". You will recall how, especially in London, printing unions have gone on strike because of objections to what the paper was "saying". This was generally condemned. What goes in the paper is the business of the publishers. The printers are only performing a task—just as were the people who built the machinery, made the newsprint and so on. Printers do not have to like what they print. Practically, the only justifiable reason for not printing is—if the matter is illegal. So our Griffin—only a printer, not a publisher—in being expected to censor, is being asked a good deal. Even so, from time to time, it does say, "We won't print that." Printers print what the customer wants—they are not responsible in law for the use to which printed material is put. However, in case of confusion, I say again that we do not like to print pornography; we do not want to print it. The following may be of interest:

Lord Birkett, famous English barrister and later Judge of the Court of Appeal, in an address to the House of Lords after the English Act known as "The Obscene Publications Act 1959" became law said ". . . it is something to be thankful for that we can still enjoy Rabelais, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Dryden, Pepys, Sterne and hundreds of others who might have fallen under the ban if the law as it existed up to 1959 had been strictly enforced." That is part of the difficulty, that there should be freedom up to a point—otherwise we should lose what is generally regarded as good literature. Birkett, writing on the difficulty in dealing with obscenity and pornography, had this to say: "But with

us the Roman Catholics regard a handbook on birth control as obscene and also pornographic. And how do you prove that reading tends to deprave and corrupt?"

Another item of possible interest: Before the Classification of Publications Act came into force one or two people, not trained as journalists, but working for Griffin, used to go to the police or the Attorney-General as to whether they could print certain books. In one case the Attorney-General, when he had had submitted to him a book called *Portnoy's Complaint*, said that he was in no position to authorise or refuse its printing, said he did not like it, but could not say whether the police would or would not prosecute. As a consequence, Griffin did not print the book. Someone else did. The sad joke of the matter is that *Portnoy's Complaint* is now readily available and what is apparently acceptable nowadays is infinitely more "permissive".

I fear that my letter is disjointed but I should like to say again that I myself have the same objections to pornography as you. I can safely say also that Advertiser Newspapers Limited and its subsidiaries do not set out to be bad. Quite the reverse. Nevertheless, we, no doubt, do commit errors—of fact, of judgment and of taste. We propose to continue to try to avoid these errors.

The letter is signed "John Bonython, Chairman". I will now read my reply, dated 10 August 1979, copies of which were forwarded to all directors, whom I previously named. My reply to Mr. Bonython reads as follows:

I acknowledge your letter of 13 June in reply to my letter of 6 April and apologise for the incorrect form of address I used to you as Chairman of the company. I note the distinction you make between printing and publishing. Although Griffin Press is the printer, not publisher, of Orion and Oceana books, the law recognises the liability of a printer in respect of the material it prints. Jowitt's *Dictionary of English Law, 1959* states: "A publisher of libellous matter is liable both civilly and criminally in respect of any such matter he may publish, and his civil liability exists even though the publication takes place without his knowledge. Not only the party who originally prints, but every party who sells, who gives, or who lends a copy of an offensive publication is liable to be prosecuted as a publisher."

In your letter you made a number of statements which I challenge. You deny that "a great number of books printed by Griffin have been classified as pornography". Because of the lax attitude and criteria of the S.A. Classification of Publications Board, you could possibly claim that "not many titles are involved" in S.A. However, using classifications of the Commonwealth and other States a great number of titles printed by Griffin Press are involved. I refer you to the attached list for details.

Attached to my letter was a list from the Victorian *Government Gazette* showing 30 Orion titles classified as pornography. My letter continues:

You say that "the fact that a subsidiary company, however regrettably, may have printed objectionable material (at the order of the customer) does not mean that the Directors of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. had consented to, or were even aware of, the situation". My response to this statement is that, if creation of subsidiary companies is going to be used as an excuse to release Directors of the parent company from their responsibilities, then the public is entitled to know exactly where the responsibility lies regarding decisions to print, or not to print, obscene material. To my mind the responsibility rests ultimately at the top—namely, with the Directors of the parent company. I imagine that Directors would be required to become swiftly aware of a situation in a subsidiary company if it were incurring losses, and the same responsibility should apply in matters of social consequence, such as the printing of pornography. You say you are unaware that anyone has raised my point about diminished

profit and lack of employment opportunities at Griffin. I am not aware of anyone making this point either, but profit is obviously the aim of any company and if printing of pornographic material were not profitable Griffin would not be taking these printing jobs. My point is that even in business there are considerations which can and must transcend profit if we are to call ourselves a civilised society.

You take issue with my suggestion that Directors of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. are "a party to such activity" (that is, printing of pornography) and say, "It tends to irritate our people and make them refer to the legal situation." Many South Australians are more than irritated at the willingness of Griffin Press to print pornography. They are angry, and I believe that they are quite justified in their anger.

You say it would be worthwhile for me to devise a clear definition of what to do or what not to do and add that this of course is really the job of Parliament. It is indisputable that the making of laws is the responsibility of Parliament but the whole point of my letter rested on the premise that "standards of business and public conduct still depend very much on the integrity, decency and conscience of the individuals involved". Not for one instant do I renege on my responsibility as a legislator in this matter. However, I feel that, unless the community at large takes what Sir Walter Crocker referred to as "a proper active interest" in the affairs of our community, we will only get what we deserve from Parliament. In the case of pornography what we have got from the South Australian Parliament was originally a bad law which has been patched up by successive amendments but is still basically a bad law. Your letter, particularly your reference to the lack of definition of pornography, highlights the deficiencies in the law.

At the same time, I think your reference to "the legal situation" demonstrates the validity of Solzhenitsyn's criticism of Western society made in his address to the Harvard Commencement Exercises on 8 June 1978. He said:

A society with no other scale but the legal one is not quite worthy of men (either). A society, which is based on the letter of law and never reaches any higher, is taking very scarce advantage of the high level of human possibilities. The letter of the law is too cold and formal to have a beneficial influence on society. Whenever the tissue of life is woven of legalistic relations, there is an atmosphere of moral mediocrity, paralysing man's noblest impulses.

You ask "what rule the Advertiser board should give to the Griffin board to give to its people as to what not to print". For a start, the board might consider refusing to print material which depends primarily on incest or the seduction of children by teachers for its plot and descriptive passages. The Orion catalogue of "Sextet" titles which lists 12 out of 35 titles as featuring incest or teacher/student seduction illustrates my point.

On the one hand your letter claims that one is on "difficult if not dangerous ground regarding suggestions that printers should refuse to print". Yet you acknowledge that Griffin has on occasion refused to print books because they were seditious, libellous or pornographic. In each of these cases the law had to be consulted and judgment made. Even if you reject Solzhenitsyn's view, I believe that my reference to the Tasmanian law prohibiting titles implying family sexual relationships is sufficient grounds in one area alone upon which the board could make a decision.

Like you, I sympathise with Lord Birkett's view as expressed to the House of Lords. However, the law has long held that obscenity is not protected by the value which we attach to freedom of speech and freedom of the press. I believe there is strong evidence to prove that pornography can corrupt a society and a civilisation. I also believe that the people's elected representatives have the responsibility and

the right to try to protect them from corruption. Whilst Parliament has the ultimate responsibility, I believe that it can only fulfil that responsibility if both ordinary citizens and people such as yourself and your fellow directors, who are in influential positions, acknowledge that those who are attempting to break down the barriers against obscenity and pornography are dealing a severe blow to both morality and liberty.

You say in your letter you are "on my side". If that is so, perhaps you would accept my invitation for us to try to work together to try to alert South Australians to the dangers and deficiencies of the Classification of Publications Act.

Because I regard this as a matter of importance, my reply to your letter is, like your letter, lengthy.

They were three fairly lengthy letters to read into *Hansard*, but I think it is important, in the light of the present situation in South Australia, that they appear in the record. The Chairman of Directors of Advertiser Newspapers Limited, of which Griffin Press is a subsidiary, can say that the press is printing material which is allowed by law but, when you look at the material, you realise that this is nothing less than a disgrace to South Australia. Much of that material is outlawed under Commonwealth legislation. I refer particularly to regulation 4a of the customs prohibited imports regulations under the Customs Act that is used by the Commonwealth as the basis for the payment of the bounty to printers. The book bounty is a subsidy given to the publisher or printer by the Commonwealth for the printing of material in order to protect the interests of the Australian printing industry. I find some irony in the fact that the Griffin Press is prepared to go ahead and print material that is not eligible for the book bounty under regulation 4a, which provides:

(1) This regulation applies to goods that, whether of their own nature having regard to any literary or other work or matter that is embodied, recorded or reproduced in, or can be reproduced from the goods—

(a) are blasphemous, indecent or obscene; or

(b) unduly emphasise matters of sex, horror, violence or crime or are likely to encourage depravity and to advertising matter relating to such goods.

I believe it is an indictment of this Government that the standards which it uses as the basis for law in this State are so far removed from the standards of Commonwealth law that dozens of titles which are allowed to be sold in South Australia are prohibited under Commonwealth law as imports, if they were to be imported. That criterion is used to apply to the payment of the book bounty to printers.

These are matters of great moment, but they have been dismissed time and time again by the Government. I believe that the time is coming when the Government can no longer dismiss them and say that the law as it stands is good enough, because clearly, as demonstrated by Mr. Bonython's letter, it is not good enough. The people who are printing the material and making a profit from it do not know where they stand in relation to making a judgment. It is easy to say and one is tempted to say that they could make their own judgments on the basis of taste and morality. If they refused or were unwilling to do so, the law should provide them with the means by which they can make judgments in the interests of the people of South Australia. Clearly, a review of the law is sorely needed. There is not time to go into all the consequences of what is happening in South Australia, but I believe that there is sufficient concern in the community, of which I am aware, because letters sent to the responsible Minister or to the Premier are often sent to me by way of a copy. I strongly suggest that the Government should have a look at this Act and consider amending it in the light of what is

happening in the community, particularly in the light of Mr. Bonython's letter, which indicates clearly that it is Government policy which enables this state of affairs to exist, whereby Griffin Press can, with impunity, print pornography in this State, the books can be sold, yet few, if any of them, would qualify for the Commonwealth Government's book bounty.

I have ranged over a variety of issues, and I am grateful that the Address in Reply debate gives us the opportunity to do that. I support the motion.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL (Henley Beach): I, too, support the motion and take this opportunity to congratulate the new member for Norwood on his fine address in this debate. Also, I congratulate the seconder of the motion, the member for Napier, who followed in a similar vein.

I was somewhat amused to hear the contributions of members of the Opposition, especially the contributions by the Leader and the Deputy Leader, because it was obvious that they were using the opportunity to have some sort of election-campaign fling and to air some of the issues that they intend to canvass at the next election. I was puzzled about this because, by my calculations, the next election is not due until March 1981.

Surveys conducted show that the Fraser Government has a dreadfully low image. Surveys undertaken by the Liberal Party in this State reveal the poor standing in which that Party is held, and doubtless it believes that the Government is likely to take advantage of this situation and call an early election. Certainly, I would not blame the Premier if he did take that opportunity.

I was surprised that the member for Mitcham got into the spirit of things and made what could be described as a swan-song speech. He virtually wished us all well; he was convinced that there would be an early election. If that was the swan-song speech of the member for Mitcham, I will be sad about it because, although I rarely agree with him, he does provide some humour in this House. It is to his credit that he does have a lawyer's understanding of legislation, something that is regrettably lacking on the Opposition benches. The member for Mitcham is at least able to apply that skill in this House. He certainly has the ability to obtain publicity, an important asset for a politician. The only fault that I can find with the publicity normally obtained by the honourable member is that it is usually based on grounds that are not factual and that are usually headline hunting. Nevertheless, I must say that the member for Mitcham, if that was his swan-song speech, will be missed by a number of people in this House.

I suppose that members have read the recent newspaper reports that dealt with some of the habits of the member for Mitcham. The honourable member indicated, at a luncheon he attended at a restaurant, that it was his habit to eat almost anything. He indicated that he was affectionately known by members of his family as "garbage guts". I suppose that that is one of the more complimentary terms that they might give to him, because he has referred to himself as a "stirrer". Perhaps the name given to him by his family is one of the complimentary terms.

Mr. Wilson: Was he referring to what he ate at the restaurant?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: No, he was satisfied with what he ate at the restaurant. The member for Mitcham said that, in addition to eating much garbage, as a rule, he always washed his meal down with 10 glasses of hot water. My mind boggled when I read this, because I had the vision of the honourable member's stomach full of garbage, floating in large quantities of hot water. That

explained a lot to me, because it could be that the tremendous digestive disorders that this would create might explain his strange behaviour at times and his absences from the Chamber. It might also explain some of the statements that he makes outside this House.

However, if we look to the policy statements made during the debate by the Leader and the Deputy Leader, they can be summarised by saying that those members look at the question of uranium and attempted to attack the Government on this question by saying that the Government should encourage uranium mining, that it should spend much money in this field and take advantage of the financial rewards that could be obtained by South Australia. The Leader and his Deputy then referred to their own form of tax reform, to which I will refer shortly, and, supported by a number of backbenchers, they threw in their usual dose of union bashing. I thought that the contribution by the Leader in relation to the uranium argument was not badly put together. Obviously, he used his time overseas to speak with people who had a vested interest in uranium mining and who were able to provide him with the sort of material that one can give in relation to the arguments in support of uranium mining.

All members concede that there is a strong case for the arguments of the Opposition and the Government. This is borne out by a report in last night's News under the heading "Expert supports State ban". A visiting American professor (Professor Cloud), a geologist and a professor at Mount Holyoke College, commended the State Government for its decision to ban mining and treatment of uranium while there were some doubts on its safety. He went on to say a number of other things that support the Government's stand on this matter. My view has been strongly reinforced on this question by the address given by the former Premier, when he returned from overseas some months ago. The information that he provided to the House and the community should be accepted by all members.

In the light of the views of the Opposition, the work of the Leader of the Opposition was quite convincing, and I wondered how he felt, after going to all this trouble, after providing such expert information to try to convince the community that he was right, when the Deputy Leader, in a moment of forgetfulness, gave the game away completely in his speech. The Deputy Leader completely summarised the general Opposition view on this question in his speech (page 249 of *Hansard*) as follows:

The Redcliff project is looking a bit rosier, because fuel is getting dearer. Do not let us argue solely at that level. We are in the nuclear age, and customer countries will get the fuel. We can do nothing to control the situation, so we might as well sell it. Do not let us argue at that level, because the member for Mitcham and the former Attorney-General would moralise. Let us argue at the moral level.

I would be prepared to argue at the moral level any day of the week. We have a moral obligation to supply not only people in the developed countries with energy supplies, but if we are to improve the lot of the human race we have an obligation to supply any customer country which is prepared to recognise reasonable safeguards in relation to this source of fuel. The human race will kill itself one way or another. That is the attitude that all members opposite have towards this question; they believe that the human race will kill itself one way or another. What if people do kill themselves because the treatment or use of uranium causes the major tragedies of the world. So what?

Mr. Goldsworthy: Read on.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The Hon. G. T. Virgo then interjected (and quite properly—he beat me to it) "That's a nice attitude." The Deputy Leader then said, "It

will.”

Mr. Goldsworthy: Keep going.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I do not need to go any further. The honourable member was talking about the issue. He said that customer countries would get it one way or another. Clearly, he was saying that they would attack us and steal uranium from us. What other construction can be put on that statement? He then said that the human race would kill itself one way or another. The honourable member may be sorry that he said that now. Obviously, that comment was made on the spur of the moment, but it staggers me and other Government members, because it gave away the Opposition's real attitude towards the mining of uranium: “Here is a dollar, let us get it in any way that we can. What if the human race does wipe itself out from the use of uranium?” I commend the honourable member for at least being honest, for giving the Opposition's point of view and its real feelings about the uranium question.

All I can say is that it is no wonder that the Leader of the Opposition must keep reshuffling his shadow Cabinet from time to time, when he has support from his Deputy at that level. I think the community ought to be told how the Liberals in this State view the question of uranium mining and that they have total disregard for any of the safety aspects about which this Government is concerned.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: They want to make the money safe.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Yes. If members opposite do not agree with what the Deputy Leader has said, it is a wonder that they have not said so, because he was the second speaker on the Opposition side. On the economic front, the State Liberals are using the same sort of tactic as the Fraser Government used before the most recent Federal election. I vividly recall advertisements showing a worker standing with a handful of dollars that were being given to him by the Federal Government, and the advertisement stated, “Vote for Fraser and you will have great concessions and more dollars in your hand.” What a joke!

The Opposition is using the same tactic here. It is saying, “Vote for a Liberal Government. We believe in all sorts of economies and we think it is disgusting that anyone pays any taxes. They do not do this in California now. We believe we can provide all sorts of improved public services. We are not going to sack anyone and everyone will be better off because you will not be paying taxes.”

Mr. Whitten: Is this what Tonkin called resolution 39?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: He did, in a television interview last night. He did not even know the resolution he was talking about.

Mr. Allison: How is the Federal Budget going?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: We will know about the Federal Budget soon, and I hope that relief will be given in it to the millions who have been suffering badly because of financial problems created by the Federal Liberal Government. However, I am now speaking about the State Opposition's attitude to taxes. The Liberals have their waste watchdog running around the community talking about the great principle of not paying taxes and everyone being better off because of that; they will not sack anyone or reduce any services and they will undertake a great efficiency programme.

Their attitude on this reminds me of a television advertisement that some members may have been unfortunate enough to see. It advertised some form of shampoo. I cannot remember the brand but the advertisement stated that, if the shampoo was used regularly, it would help to reduce dandruff in some cases.

That sounds great when the announcer throws it at you but, when you think about it, what does it mean? That is the sort of thing that the Opposition is trying to throw up in relation to its financial policies. A clear example of this was given in a report in the *Advertiser* of Saturday 11 August, headed “Liberals would slash taxes—Tonkin”. In one section he talks about pay-roll tax, saying:

Pay-roll tax, which consumed 5 per cent of the State's payroll and was an impediment to employment, would be reviewed and additional concessions would be granted where possible.

What does that mean? The Liberals are going to slash taxes. That sounds good but, when the people pin them down, they will say that they will look at it, review it, and, where possible, reduce it. That means nothing and it is typical of the financial attitude of members opposite.

We have been trying to get them to be honest. We have said, “If you think you can reduce taxes, tell us what you would do.” We cannot get any real answer. All we can get is, “We will review it where possible.” The waste watchdog was carried away, because he had a meeting in my district, attended by a crone of his, the latest Liberal candidate. They seem to be getting a new candidate there each four months, and everyone seems to drop out. The watchdog called Liberals from all over the State to attend the meeting and hear all about the tax policy. Mr. Becker is reported in the local paper as having talked at that meeting about the Californian proposition 13, which, as another member has properly said, the Leader of the Opposition seems to think is proposition 39. God knows what that is: it may be similar to the sort of proposition that the member who has just resumed her seat would be interested in. The waste watchdog, talking about the community services in California, stated:

Some community services were trimmed—earlier closing times for libraries, less lavish parks and fewer elaborate evening classes and schools offering optional extra subjects. He has finally admitted what the Liberals really want to do. They may cut taxes if they are in Government at some unfortunate time in the future, but they would pay for it by cutting the services to the community. They would have an earlier closing time for libraries. In my district, where the member was, and in the adjoining district represented by my colleague, people have been fighting for years to get an adequate library service in Henley Beach and the western suburbs generally. At present, the facilities are far from adequate, and the community does not want an earlier closing time for libraries. The people want the libraries improved further.

The member for Hanson then spoke about less lavish parks. That means that all the work that we have been doing along the foreshore to provide parks on beaches and all the grants that this Government has been giving in subsidising local government for parks, with the millions of dollars spent to buy thousands of hectares for open spaces, will not be proceeded with and will be a waste. The Liberals say that only the ordinary members of the community use them and that it is better to reduce taxes for their wealthy colleagues than to provide these sorts of services. Who wants evening classes in the educational system offering optional extra subjects? These are the sorts of comment that the member for Hanson, the Opposition watchdog, has made. The report in the local newspaper, referring to Bob Randall, the other Liberal at that meeting, states:

Explaining proposition 13, Bob Randall said the State of California recently reduced its taxes and services. As an example he cited the reduction in library hours. “Instead of opening seven days a week for 12 hours a day, the library hours were cut to four days a week for eight hours a day,” he

said.

Bob Randall claimed that some people in leadership had, in the past, tended to lose contact with the people and provide services which the people did not require. He said there were two alternatives: to maintain services as they were now or reduce the taxes if people were prepared to accept lesser services.

He was proud to talk about reducing taxes and services, not saying, as the Opposition has been saying, "We can reduce taxes and maintain services." Here we have the member for Hanson and another Liberal spelling out clearly for the first time what is the Liberal Party's policy in relation to the taxation measures. They say in a public forum such as this Parliament that they will reduce taxes but will not sack anyone or cut services. However, the cat is let out of the bag in instances such as that and, as I have said, this is the same sort of ploy as the Liberals have used in the Federal Parliament in the most recent two elections, to the extent that they convinced the people that that was so. However, the Gallup polls show that their chickens are coming home to roost. A classic example of this is that the Prime Minister, in his latest policy speech, said, "We will maintain Medibank and ensure that the standard of health care does not decline."

We have now virtually no health care for the people—certainly for those people who are least able to cover themselves for health costs. As from the beginning of next month, for full medical, hospital, and ancillary benefits cover, people will have to pay about \$850 a year. Any normal family within the community will have to conclude that they cannot afford more than \$15 a week out of a working man's pay for this cover. But if he pays \$850, what concessions does he get? He cannot claim it as a deduction on his taxation. The person on the basic rate of \$150 or \$160 a week pays the same amount as does the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, or any other member of Parliament.

When people ask me whether they should be insured, I ask them to look at that sort of cost, \$8 500 over a 10-year period, and to consider whether they are likely to be involved in such a sum for health expenses. In very few cases have people concluded that it would be economical for them to force themselves to take \$15 a week out of their pay for that protection. People will be opting out in large numbers, not because they do not want to be covered, but because the financial strain will be too great. Families which do not enjoy good health will continue to make the payments, but they will comprise the unprofitable section, so their rates will tend to increase dramatically in future. If the uninsured people require hospital care, they will be using the public hospitals, and we will have overcrowding and other difficulties in the administration of our health services. Yet all this comes from a Government which said it would ensure that the standard of health care would not decline.

I turn now to a report in this morning's *Advertiser*, which quoted Mr. Justice Murphy, in a judgment handed down yesterday in the High Court, as saying that safety precautions were habitually disregarded in Australian factories and work places. He said that the disregard for safety disclosed by the evidence was a feature of Australian industry. All the information we have points to that being a serious factor in our community. The Opposition constantly bashes the unions, saying how the economy is affected by loss of time from strikes by the industrial movement, but we never hear Opposition members talking about the 300 000 people who are injured on the job each year in Australia, or the more than 1 000 people killed each year through industrial accidents. In spite of the tremendous loss, not only the loss of life, but

the absence from work of the 300 000 people injured each year, we never hear Opposition members saying that they will demand that industry must do something to improve the relationship between the worker and the employer in relation to safety in the factory.

When the Government talks of industrial democracy and of giving employees an opportunity to be fully involved in industrial safety and similar issues, Opposition members say we are legislating to disturb the employer-employee relationship. It is interesting to notice that Federal Minister Macphee, only in the last day or so, supported the State Government and the Premier's policy in relation to industrial democracy. Since then, Opposition members have gone quiet on that subject; no doubt that was a tremendous embarrassment to them.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: They've got the Chamber of Manufactures doing the job now.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: That is true, but they have always had that avenue of support. I wonder how they will attempt in future to use industrial democracy as an issue to try to divide the South Australian community.

I congratulate the State Labour and Industry Department and the Minister on the work being done in relation to industrial safety. I know that the Director of his department and the Minister are used constantly by other States as a source of information on how best to conduct industrial safety campaigns, and it is to the credit of the Government that this situation applies.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: They are still following the foundation laid by you.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: That could well be true; perhaps they have even improved on that foundation.

I turn now to the \$1 000 000 000 rip-off suffered by the Australian community recently through the petrol levy struck by the Federal Government. This should be mentioned on every possible occasion, because, regrettably, people think that the savage increases in the price of petrol have been as a result of the general world oil shortage, and that all the money flows back to the Arab States, but that we have to pay this because they have increased the price. That is not so. The Federal Government struck this levy on the basis that, if it made petrol dear enough, people would not use it, and somehow we would save petrol.

That has not been the case in any country in the world that has tried to effect a reduction in the use of fuel by increasing the price. People will use their cars as a convenience, irrespective of the cost. That has been the clear evidence everywhere else. This means that the Federal Government has been able to rip off from the Australian community what is expected to be \$1 000 000 000 in the next year. As a result, the Government's dreadful deficit no doubt will be decreased. We are all hoping that the Budget being delivered presently—

The Hon. J. D. Wright: They didn't want that in the c.p.i., though.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: That is the next point. We hope that this will flow back to the community. Having seen some figures about what we may be getting through the removal of the taxation levy struck last year, I can only say that the Government should be returning that money to the community, because the community is paying the additional health costs, and the petrol levy has been an additional form of taxation.

What surprises me, and what was drawn to my attention by the Minister, is that the Federal Government is now talking of introducing a salary indexation system to ensure that workers get a fair go. The newspapers seem to suggest that this is a good idea, and they are critical of Bob Hawke

because he dares to criticise it, but in that deal is a provision that any indirect taxes imposed by the Government, such as increased hospital charges, and increased prices of petrol, will not be taken into account as any form of cost of living adjustment. What justification can there be for that? People have always had these factors taken into account in setting their standard of living, and now they are expected to agree not to have these things as part and parcel of their take-home pay. It is little wonder that the A.C.T.U. and responsible unionists are saying that they want a better go. They have been ripped off sufficiently, with taxes and with loss of indexation, already.

Earlier today, the member for Coles referred to the serious looks on members' faces after they had seen the film provided by the Labour and Industry Department, *When the Chips are Down*.

I was very pleased to see so many members attend, and to notice the areas of concern that were expressed by people after they had seen the film, because it brought home, particularly to members opposite, the fact that we are going through an area of such rapid technological changes that we must have very dramatic decreases in our work force. This situation has been evident in Australia for some years. I believe that last year, in Victoria alone, 8 000 clerks lost their job because of computerisation. We have only to read the views of bank officers and clerical workers to realise the inroads that technological changes are making within the community.

What disappointed me was that the member for Coles, when I pressed her by asking, "What do we do about this?", said, "I do not know; if I did know, I would be the President of America", or something of that nature. Obviously she had looked at the matter and reached conclusions, but promptly forgot the next step of trying to suggest to herself and her colleagues what could be done about this difficulty. I briefly commented on this subject during the last Address in Reply debate, and I indicated that I felt somewhat helpless as a State member of Parliament, because this is clearly an area of Federal responsibility, and we are receiving absolutely no leadership from the Federal Government.

Everyone is saying that we ought to be taking advantage of the improvements that those changes will give us, that we should not resist them but encourage them. People are saying that, because of the introduction of computerisation, the community will be able to take advantage of it by having additional leisure time in the years to come. My view is that the time has already passed where we ought to be planning on how best we can cope with the effects of computerisation by providing people with greater leisure time.

It seems to me that, if we are to continue to have a work force that is fully employed for all of those who want to work, we need some Federal leadership in respect of the provision of a 35-hour week, early retirement and the opportunities for people to enjoy the fruits of the technological changes. This will be achieved only over a long period of time. We cannot suddenly introduce a 35-hour week next week. We cannot suddenly introduce early retirement for people who have planned that they will work until they are 65. This cannot be done immediately. We have to warn people these things are going to happen. I suggest to the member for Coles, who just shrugged and offered no solutions to the problems that she became aware of after watching that film, that she join me in calling upon the Federal Government to act more quickly in trying to find how best we can adjust the community to these technology changes and at the same time provide full employment for the people who want to work, and also

provide opportunities for people to use their leisure time to the best possible advantage.

Dr. EASTICK (Light): At the commencement of his contribution I believe that the honourable member for Henley Beach was tending to talk of his swan song, because it was quite clear from a number of statements which have been made by the media and which are abroad at the present moment that a decision tonight to hold a State election within the very near future was not an impossibility. I should tell the honourable member, who has quite clearly indicated that he wants to enjoy the fruits of this place for a while longer yet, that, when I stood in my place in 1977 to address myself to the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply, I indicated that the only sure thing about politics was its uncertainty. The very next afternoon an election was called. I trust, for the honourable member's sake and for the sake of the Chief Secretary (who has just arrived), the member for Semaphore, the member for Florey, and the member for Ascot Park (the Minister of Transport), that that situation will not arise. Let me tell members opposite that, if they thought they were going to hang a hat on the Federal Budget and use that as a lever back into office, from the little I have heard of the Federal Budget tonight, they will be very much wanting, because a very responsible announcement was made by the Treasurer, Mr. Howard, this evening, and it was at variance with what was said by the honourable member who just sat down, particularly in relation to oil prices. I suggest to the honourable member that he should give some consideration tomorrow to the very worthwhile contribution which was made by the Federal Treasurer in respect of the need for world parity prices for oil on the Australian scene. I have not had the opportunity of listening to the whole of the Budget speech, but what I heard of it made good common sense to me. I believe it makes good common sense to the Australian people, who recognise that there is a need for a rational approach and not the bellyaching or emotive arguments which are so commonly forthcoming.

I extend the courtesies normal at this time to those who were members of this House and who have passed on to higher duty. I make special mention of the service which was given to this Parliament over an extended period by Mrs. Cooper; a person who was not mentioned in His Excellency's Speech but who has left the Upper House since that date.

Whilst indicating my support of the motion before the Chair, let me say quite clearly that South Australia over a long period of time has been very fortunate with a number of its Governors and their Deputies. One can refer to the very major contribution made throughout his term of office, and subsequently, by the former Governor, Sir Mark Oliphant. One can be appreciative of his genuine interest in South Australia and its people. One can be appreciative of his very genuine concern for the underdog and for those things which are right. Never was it more honestly and sincerely indicated than in his preparedness to come out in defence of Harold Salisbury.

On the very first occasion on which I stood in this House to address myself to the Address in Reply, I mentioned the work then being performed as Governor's Deputy by Sir Mellis Napier. Sir Mellis continued to make a contribution in this State, both to the law and as Governor's Deputy, for a considerable period of time after that first occasion in 1970. The history book of South Australia will relate to the contribution made by that gentleman, as I believe the history books of South Australia will relate to the contribution being made by the current Governor's Deputy, Sir Walter Crocker. Since we addressed ourselves

to this debate last year, Mr. Walter Crocker has become Sir Walter Crocker—a recognition by Her Majesty the Queen of his efforts on behalf of the State and on behalf of the Commonwealth, and his contributions on a number of very vital issues through the years. I recommend to the members on both sides of the House an article which appeared in the *Advertiser* of 17 March 1979 under the heading "The age of Delusion" and which picked up a number of the statements made by Sir Walter Crocker during the course of a series of A.B.C. addresses. Those addresses are available in the library, and he makes, throughout those addresses, a number of points which are vital to the future of Australia as well as the future of South Australia.

I would like to refer to several extracts from the article I have mentioned. In referring to the current age, Sir Walter makes the following statement:

The supreme disappointment and surprise to men of my generation . . . has been to see that welfarism, affluence, and the abolition of various inequalities have not made people either better behaved or more contented.

Anybody who stops to dwell on that statement for a few seconds will appreciate its value. He also makes the following point:

It is the era of the consumer society and the spoon-fed culture; and Auden's lines "Poor muddled, maddened, mundane animal, a prey to wilful authority" remind us that the power of the masses does not mean that the individual counts in those masses.

It is, alas, just the brute arithmetical sum of the individuals: the phenomenon is more like a mouse plague, where the mass of mice is frightening in its mindless destructiveness, but each single mouse counts for nothing. They are strong words and words which are prophetic, and which bear a degree of consideration. He goes on to say the following:

An even more apt simile might be to liken us to lemmings in plague numbers, a huge mindless aggregation, moving, moving, moving, in blind gregariousness towards the sea—and death.

He then makes a statement which needs taking up, because it is stated more and more frequently by a number of people who are concerned about where we are going today. The report continues:

It is not only that the educated and educatable minorities are so vulnerable to the press, the T.V., the radio and other noises and values desired by mass, and at times alarmingly moronic, taste. The phenomenon extends to elections and therefore to the governing of the State. In the revealing words used by professional politicians themselves, this is "the numbers game."

He proceeds to debunk, as I believe it can be debunked, the unfortunate aspect of politics today where the numbers (the numbers being the numbers on the floor of the Parliament) mean rather more than the importance of the people whose members are sent here to govern. The report continues:

One of the many damaging consequences has been the widespread over-payment of unskilled labour, especially juvenile labour.

Can a member of the class of '70, like the Chief Secretary, recall that one of the first actions that took place after we became members of this place was the move by the then new Minister of Transport (the current Minister of Transport) to destroy the relativity which had existed in the railway system whereby the skilled and unskilled workers were paid according to their ability to produce a result. It became very quickly apparent (and it has passed on through the more recent years; it is a vital factor in the current unemployment situation which besets not only

South Australia but also elsewhere) that a great measure of the difficulties in which we find ourselves is that there is no longer an incentive or initiative for people to get out and train themselves, knowing that they will get a recognition for their greater skill. That situation, referred to by Sir Walter Crocker, is a factor which we can home to the Government opposite because of the manner in which it went out in front and waved the banner as being activist, saying it was going to show the world how. As a result of that action, a number of juvenile people across Australia (indeed, a number of people who are no longer juveniles in the sense of being under 22 or 23 years of age) are suffering because they did not get the initiative, sponsored by the Government, to apply themselves to a betterment of skill. They knew full well that, although they might put in this effort, they would not receive a benefit in their pay packet, even though they might assist the State and Commonwealth through increased productivity as a result of applying themselves.

It is interesting to note the very real sense of purpose being stated by the Hon. Mr. Macphee, Minister for Productivity, by Ministers in this State when they get down off their high horse and cease their political bashing and face reality, in relation to the importance of improving the lot of the whole population by increasing productivity. There is no advantage in having a second operation or factory open up which employs 1 000 people to produce 1 000 units and to duplicate a factory which, with 1 000 people, produces 1 000 units. However, it is extremely important that the 1 000 people be given the initiative or be shown the way to produce 1 200 or 1 500 units and so increase productivity, thereby bringing the price down so that everybody in the community can enjoy the benefit. The multiplier effect in so many different directions, whether it be in Government service or further jobs, certainly in the enjoyment of the public, is a direct consequence of looking fairly and squarely at the importance of productivity.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Do you agree with Macphee on industrial democracy?

Dr. EASTICK: I agree most heartily with Mr. Macphee on productivity. I agree with the statements of Mr. Macphee on productivity where they relate to the importance as he stated and not as was necessarily reported, where it is important that decisions in respect of a worker involvement evolve and are not created by direction.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill interjecting:

Dr. EASTICK: I would like to know whether the honourable member, who has a trade union background, will accept the situation that the natural follow-through of the South Australian Labor Party's recent announcements would be that the rank and file members of the union will, at long last, be able to have a say in the results of the union's activities and not be, as they are at the moment, subjected to direction by a minority at the top, not having the opportunity, under threat of thumping or under threat of being kept in the dark on many occasions, to play an effective part in trade union development.

I refer again to statements made by Sir Walter Crocker in his article, as I believe they are advantageous to our understanding. I emphasise the opening words:

As for authority, society's cement, parents have lost authority with children, teachers with pupils, politicians with the public, trade union leaders with their members. A sort of mob rule threatens to develop, as in latter-day Britain.

In relation to mob rule as it refers to the trade union movement, it is mob rule because of the leaders keeping their members in the dark and directing them into activities upon which they have been refused the

opportunity to speak. The report continues:

Accompanying all this, whether as cause or consequence, have been deep changes in behaviour and in views on what is acceptable behaviour. Some of this is to the good: more tolerance, less rigidity, more recognition of the diversity of temperaments and lifestyles. My brother, for example, was left-handed, yet punished throughout his school days to try to force him to write with his right hand.

Some of the changes, however, have not been to the good. My concern is not to pronounce judgment upon them but to draw attention to them, for example, the illegitimacy rate, the number of single-parent families or *de facto* wives, the pill and its effects, pornography, which gets even more abundant and more depraved, certain aspects of the women's liberation movement, the recourse to themes of violence, often sadistic violence, by the mass media, the high rate of mental sickness, the high and ever-increasing rates of crime, terrorism, and the addiction of drugs, an addiction almost unknown in British countries until 20 or 30 years ago.

I suggest that members consider that list, which is by no means exhaustive but which points to a number of the major problem areas not only in the South Australian or Australian community but in the world community at present. I laud the fact that a person in such a responsible position and with such a background knowledge over a long life of action on behalf of his country has been prepared to make available that list. He continues as follows:

The supreme disappointment and surprise to men of my generation with my bent to change society in the interests of what we saw as social justice has been to see that welfarism, affluence and the abolition of various inequalities have not made people either better behaved or more contented. Is affluence safe only for aristocrats and puritans? Does it otherwise lead to the boredom that breaks out in vandalism and crime?

Then, he highlights some difficulties with which he has come face to face in respect of vandalism and wanton destruction as he has moved across the State in his official duties and also while following his personal interest in matters of nature. We also saw earlier a statement (reported in the *Advertiser* of Friday 20 January 1978) that, when "a politician finds himself powerful enough to sack a Police Commissioner as decent as Harold Salisbury, one starts to feel a bit scared". That statement, which was made by Stewart Cockburn, is often referred to, is now as true as it was on the day that it was stated, and is dwelt upon by large numbers of people.

It is a fact that there is great concern on the part of men who have a genuine interest in the community, which interest is forthcoming through the mouths of people like Sir Walter Crocker and (although I do not place him in the same category, because these men do not occupy the same position) of Mr. Stewart Cockburn, who is certainly a person well respected in the media.

I mentioned earlier statements made by Sir Walter Crocker regarding the power of the media. There is a considerable degree of distrust of the activities of certain sections of the media, of the written word, of that spoken on radio and television, and of the opportunities taken on film for general display. I considered that an extract from the 18 April 1979 issue of the *South Australian Teachers Journal*, entitled "Looking On" by Basil Harde, picked up one or two points that are relevant to the place of the media and the expectations of the community. Under the heading, "Boots on both feet", it states:

Most of us support that society is to some degree manipulated by the mass media. Teachers and others concerned with tutelage together with that other body identified generally by the media as academics seem more

aware of this manipulation than others. The media has become a subject of formal study in various institutes of learning at a time when it is both more pervasive and persuasive than it has ever been. On the other hand, there is much less attention given to those forces which constantly attempt to influence the media.

He goes on to relate the types of pressure brought on members of the media to try to force a point of view. We in the political field probably see it more clearly than do a number of other people, because it is quite apparent from the amount of effort put into trying to mould the minds of the media by this Government in office, with its high content of press secretaries, that this is what it is about.

The report goes on later to make the point that, if we accept that society is manipulated to any degree by the mass media, we must also be aware that the media is subject to pressures of all kinds from a variety of resources. It continues:

"Manipulation" might be considered too strong a word in most cases, but not if we accept the simple definition to influence to one's own purpose.

We have had plenty of evidence of the manner in which the former Dunstan Government, and more recently the Corcoran Government, have sought to manipulate for their own purposes. The final comment in this document by Harde is something of a poem. It states:

There are T.V. commercials some people find corrupting
But some are better viewing than the films they're interrupting.

The violence that the critics slate is often entertaining.

Especially to the juveniles who see no point complaining.

And all in all I'm thankful that the tedious intellectual

Will usually find his theorising largely ineffectual.

If we are to be realists, we must accept the final comment that, no matter what we do or try to do, the people will get what they want or follow the course they want to follow, quite apart from any danger of which they are advised.

I have been particularly interested recently to see the amount of press coverage, regrettably without much return yet, which has been forthcoming from the bipartisan Senate committee of inquiry into television and the effect that it has on juveniles. I hope that those involved continue with their efforts. I know that they have the support of a large number of members of the teaching fraternity who are concerned about the effect that television is having. I know, too, that an ever-increasing number of parents are questioning the effect that television and films shown at the local theatre and at drive-in theatres are having. Until now, many of them have felt unable to exercise any influence. However, I believe that through parent groups at schools and through various other organisations a genuine move is being made to indicate to the authorities that there is a necessity for Parliament to address itself to the unfavourable influence of a number of these resources and that something positive should be done about it.

I compliment this State's Minister of Education for his consistent attitude towards the present controversy that is raging in relation to corporal punishment in schools. I say that against the background of the comment that I have made recently regarding the importance of authority, the cement of the community, which, in proper perspective and carried out properly by a thinking and concerned educational group, can play a part.

I again quote from the *South Australian Teachers Journal* of 4 July 1979 and I will refer to the same authority, Basil Harde and his "Looking on" column under the heading "Sparing the rod". In part, Mr. Harde states:

Caning is in the news again, with our Scandinavian

colleagues banning all corporal punishment. Not only are teachers forbidden by law to administer the cane, no parent may lay hands or stick upon the child.

The point is made that there is a balance and that there is certainly no place for brutality by a member of the Education Department towards children in his or her hands and that there is no place for brutality by a parent or guardian towards children within their hands.

Members of this House should not disregard the fact that there is an important need for a degree of authority that in some cases leads not only to the child being denied something that he may want to do but also in some controlled circumstances to a degree of physical force. This point is put very clearly in the following comment: a pat on the back develops character if administered young enough, often enough and low enough. Members may laugh or smile at that comment, but it contains a great degree of wisdom. That type of action certainly did not hurt me over the years and, as a freely admitted offering from my own children, I do not believe it hurt them, either.

This whole attitude towards authority and the need to look at what is generally called law and order concerns a large number of people in the community for different reasons. I was encouraged to hear the member for Newland, in his contribution on the subject of law and order, indicate his concern for a number of aspects of the apparent failure of the law in this State. As an example, I refer to a letter to the Editor of *The Bunyip*, which is circulated in Gawler. That letter was printed in the edition of 15 August 1979 under the heading "Grave concern on violence". The letter signed by R. L. Bartlett of Gawler, reads as follows:

The citizens of Gawler, no doubt, view with grave concern the upsurge of violence in their town.

Almost every week there is some crime of violence in which innocent citizens are attacked and their lifestyle affected forever.

The almost unbelievably violent and brutal attack upon the editor of *The Bunyip* in his own home is one more piece of evidence of the need for strong deterrents in relation to crime.

No-one is safe in their own home any more.

This incident underlines heavily the "too light a penalty" attitude that prevails in this State.

The police do their job, catch the criminals and have them brought to the courts. But here the system collapses.

A light sentence or a suspended sentence is handed down and the criminal is soon paroled to perform further acts of violence.

Last week an eight-week parolee stabbed three people and received a minimal sentence.

It is time for all people in this State to call on the Government to do something to protect the law abiding citizens.

Sentences of 20 years should be given for crimes of violence—sentences strong enough to deter the would-be thugs and bullies.

At the moment penalties are so light they encourage criminals.

Let Mr. Corcoran think of the innocent citizens of this State and do something more positive than criticising some justices of the peace, whose views and statements are supported by the facts.

Quite apart from the statements contained in that letter and whether one aligns himself with the totality of the points made by Mr. Bartlett, that letter is a statement that is being made more and more frequently by a greater number of people in the community because of their very genuine concern at what is happening around them. That

letter was written as a result of an incident highlighted in the writer's commentary. That incident followed an attack on a 68-year-old man who about 18 months ago had open-heart surgery (although that would not have been known by his assailants). That man was attacked outside a hotel when he went to inquire as to what three youths were doing interfering with his car. That man was knocked down, kicked and had an Alsatian dog sooled onto him. Another incident since the attack on the Editor of *The Bunyip* occurred when a 66-year-old man was attacked by two youths in a delicatessen when he attempted to remonstrate verbally with youths who were making nuisances of themselves and abusing the proprietor. I could refer time and time again to incidents of this type that have been committed in all communities.

Within our community there is a large number of very worthwhile community organisations. These organisations are dedicated to providing service to the community, to giving a public platform to problems, and to generally allowing people to come face to face with the reality of some of the issues within the community. I particularly laud a community seminar which was held in the Barossa Valley on 1 April 1979 and sponsored by the South Australian Branch of the Returned Services League. That seminar was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor and was attended by about 450 people representing communities across South Australia. It was addressed by four speakers, one of whom was the then Senior Chief Superintendent of Police, T. R. Howie, who soon after became Assistant Commissioner. That officer spoke on the topic of law and order, and in his introduction said:

Law and order means many things to different people: the answer to all social ills; repression and restriction of liberty; abuse of power by law enforcement agents; harsher penalties for criminals; the extension of the criminal law into new fields; the vigorous denunciation of deviant groups; a politician's promise.

What does it mean to you? A magical means of curing the ills of the world, or just the opposite? What does it really mean? If we examine the dictionary definition of "law" we find it means: "A body of enacted or customary rules recognised by a community as binding", whilst "order" is defined as: "Prevalence of constituted authority—law abiding state—absence of riot, turbulence and violent crime".

He then made the point that every social group from the earliest times has found it necessary to evolve a set of rules to regulate the behaviour of people living within that group. I commend the whole of the address given by Assistant Commissioner Howie; in particular I refer to the historical detail that he gave as follows:

In 1829, newly enrolled members of the Metropolitan Police, when their duties were being explained to them, were told;

"It should be understood at the outset that the principal object to be attained is the prevention of crime. To this end every effort of the police is to be directed. The security of person and property, the preservation of public tranquility and all other objects of a police establishment will thus be better effected than by the detention and punishment of the offender, after he has committed the crime.

I make the point again that it is as true today as it was in 1829 when that statement was first made of crime prevention. It is true in the medical and veterinary field and in those fields where it is possible to achieve prevention, be it by medicine, vaccination, specific controls, specific dieting, general husbandry, or sanitation: prevention is always a far better result than the cure. I appreciate the amount of material which is now coming

forward and which clearly indicates, on a correct statistical basis, the facts of society's problems today and relates them in a proper manner—this State to other States, and one district to another district. In other words, a picture is being built up by a new group of criminologists that is giving some means of the community's being able to address itself to prevention, if at all possible. I believe that it was one of the measures inherent in the contribution made by the member for Newland in this debate as regards law and order.

I believe that he did not go far enough when he was talking about penalties and the relativity of penalties. He highlighted effectively some of the discrepancies which exist between the situation in society today and the situation when some of the penalties were related to some of the offences to which he referred. I do not believe that he went far enough, in total, because I personally believe (and I have said it publicly) that there is an important place for maxima/minima penalties to be effected by Parliament so that the courts have a far better indication of the true meaning and intent of Parliament when it passed the legislation. The means that we use in great measure today of giving a maximum and allowing the total discretion all the way down to the courts has led, I believe, to the concern being expressed in today's community about leniency, and too great a leniency.

I believe that it has led to a number of members of the Judiciary at all levels looking at what a predecessor, judge, or magistrate who heard a similar case two or three weeks ago used as a guide, and then seeking to match it or, perhaps, in some cases even bettering it on the down scale. I believe that the method of appeal (and I totally agree with appeals), and some of the appeals that have been allowed have helped bring about this lessening of severity of penalty. I believe the community today would have it put in a more proper context. However, that is another area.

I make the point, on top of what the member for Newland had to say on this important topic associated with law and order, that we, as a Parliament, on both sides of the House, have a responsibility to give proper consideration to the manner in which we write into the legislation of the future the maxima/minima penalty situation. I believe that, until we do that, as we saw and were prepared to do in more recent times in association with drink-driving offences and blood alcohol content, we will continue to have a public outcry because of the deficiencies the public sees in the promoted (in the media sense) results of court actions. Very positively (and statistics show it), the results in the drink-driving and blood alcohol content area have greatly improved (not totally improved—that is an impossibility: Utopia has not yet arrived) as a result of this Parliament being prepared to show the courts how seriously it viewed those particular offences against society.

Coming back to Assistant Commissioner Howie's contribution, one simple piece of statistical detail appears at page 8, as follows:

	1914	1945	1977-78
Willful damage	14	28	601
Breaking.....	42	103	1 086

Mr. Slater: Take it in relation to population.

Dr. EASTICK: Taking it in relation to population, one will still find that the problem is on the increase. I believe that one can have a look at the problem existing today, the statistics available in the court reports and those contained in the various criminology journals that are circulating in our community, and the material that has been available by way of replies by Ministers to members' questions, all of which shows that there has been and is a massive

problem. The real tragedy of the matter is that the greatest increase is in the juvenile area, and an even more damning indictment of today's society is that a tremendously large increase is apparent, and increasingly so, with female offenders. These are problems we have to look at and, I believe, in some measure they will be better resolved by biting the bullet and ensuring that in important areas we have maxima/minima penalties written into our legislation so that we give the courts a true indication of the seriousness with which we see a number of the issues. The conclusion of the address was also interesting; it states:

Make up your minds what you really want. Absolute unrestricted freedom for the individual with all that this implies? Freedom to rob, freedom to steal. Freedom to break into shops and houses. Freedom to create anarchy.

This is part of the price you will pay increasingly for the continued enjoyment of liberty without responsibility. You can compensate the victim of criminal violence, you can provide medical care for those who suffer it, you can encourage crime prevention and use insurance to lessen the hardship arising from crime, but crime will not be reduced until you recognise that every citizen has a positive part to play in law enforcement.

Only if you accept this responsibility will the Police Force achieve its objective:

The prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of peace and good order in the community.

Or, as some would say, "Law and order."

I believe that the entire address, given at the community seminar, is something which all members should take the opportunity of reading.

It clearly indicates current community concern, which has been expressed in a number of ways. I have already adverted to the statement by Sir Walter Crocker. I now refer to the July 1979 *Readers Digest* (page 116) and an address by the Hon. Mr. Justice Megarry to the British Institute of Legal Executives. Under the heading, "They're all right," he stated:

In the permissive society, the permissionists have unlimited rights and no duties, while the rest of us have unlimited duties and no rights. For example, there is the permissive "right" to take drugs. This is balanced by the duty of doctors and lawyers to lend their aid when the taking of drugs has got out of hand. There is the "right" to freedom of sexual intercourse. This is balanced by the duty of society to provide the treatment for venereal diseases and the termination of pregnancies that are so often required. There is the right to drop out of the world. That is balanced by the world's duty to supply the permissionists with the food, the medical, dental, legal and other services that their society cannot provide. In the permissive society, each member claims the right to do what he wants, whatever burdens others may have to bear as a consequence. This one-way permissiveness is what used to be known as selfishness.

It can be spelt out in many different ways. In the town that I represent I recently attended the annual meeting of the Royal District Nursing Society and heard a speaker from the Royal Flying Doctor Service (there is an interaction between these two organisations). In the small document presented by the guest speaker, referring to the Royal Flying Doctor Service established by the outback missionary, the Rev. John Flynn, the words "a mantle of safety" were used to describe the creation of that service for the South Australian and Australian public. I believe that the public is looking for a mantle of safety, that it is looking to the action of this Parliament and other Parliaments to ensure that the rights of the individual are not destroyed; by the same token, that the demands made by a number of individuals, claiming to be their right, are not destroying the rights and benefits that should accrue to

the majority. There is a real need for a mantle of safety, which should be effected from this place.

Several members of this House have recently experienced the trauma of trying to come to grips within their districts with the massive increases instituted by the Valuation Department in the valuation of properties of their constituents. The number of meetings that have been held is on public record. I do not hesitate to make this point, because I addressed a meeting of 450 people at Gawler who spontaneously came forward to exercise their right to protest about the massive increase in charges that had been levied. It is always easy to get upset, to be emotive when the hip-pocket nerve is being squeezed, and that is the consequence of many decisions made by the Valuation Department. In its own defence, and I do not deny it that right, through the Valuer-General the claim has been made, "We have a job to do; an Act of Parliament requires us to follow a particular course. If we have failed in our duty to follow that course, tell us, and the person so aggrieved has the right of appeal." It is easy for a department or its officers to hide behind the legal right associated with the law under which they work. It is not so easy, but it is extremely important in a community, that the rights that they are exercising or the actions that they are undertaking also have an element of moral right. There are many examples in recent valuations made throughout South Australia of questionable moral right, although there may be legal right on the side of departmental officers.

As I have stated previously, this is not a criticism of individuals: it is a criticism of the system presently applying in South Australia. It is a criticism of the failure of this Parliament to amend the legislation that allows these irregularities and deficiencies to continue. In three successive years in this place I have moved motions concerning land tax and valuations. I refer to them again now because I believe that evidence is contained in those motions that still needs to be considered by the Government. Under the heading of "Land valuation", I refer to *Hansard* of 23 August 1978 at page 699; under the heading of "Land tax" at page 887 of *Hansard* of 8 September 1976; and under the same heading in *Hansard* of 30 November 1977 at page 1121. The last contribution refers to the important moral principle, which has not been effected by this Parliament but which requires the valuations to be made giving due regard to the actual land use on the day of the valuation. The community cannot continue to tolerate a situation that places unnecessary financial burdens upon large numbers of people in the community where those people are unable, in any circumstances, to obtain a return from the property which would sustain the charges levied against it.

I recently had the pleasure of addressing a meeting in the district of the member for Alexandra, where the people, acting through the Stockowners Association and certainly supported by a large mass of the population of the Victor Harbor area, indicated their concern. No-one is opposed to paying a just fee for the manner in which land is being used. However, many people throughout South Australia are genuinely concerned and embarrassed about being charged a fee that is quite out of keeping with the use of that property over the preceding 50 years and with the likely use of that property for the next five to 10 years. Widows, old people, even young people, are living in houses that have unfortunately been affected by new zoning. This suddenly places a premium on a property when it is sold.

Mr. Chapman: An artificial value.

Dr. EASTICK: It is an artificial value at the time it is fixed against a property. It is only a just and real value

when the property is sold, yet people are being asked to pay rates and taxes upon that elevated price.

I suggest to some colleagues on this side and to members opposite that their constituents are living in Utopia in respect of the increase in valuation, compared to people in the corporate town of Gawler, some of whom have recently had unimproved land values increased by about 1 660 per cent, many by 1 330 per cent, and large numbers by from 800 per cent to 900 per cent. I refer briefly now to an article from a Queensland publication. Unfortunately, I cannot say other than that it is from Queensland, but it states:

A land valuer must endeavour to picture the land being valued as if it were in the same condition as when the first white man saw the land.

Mr. Slater interjecting:

Dr. EASTICK: The member may laugh. His colleague who sits alongside him has espoused the same view in this House in reply to speeches that I have made previously, because it is the basic principle of valuation. This important principle is established in a recent Queensland court decision.

Mr. Drury: It is a basic principle of unimproved value, not of valuation.

Dr. EASTICK: That is what I had hoped to identify. It has been dealt with in this State, in court actions, and those court actions are on record, but there is no way in which a property can suddenly increase in value by 1 660 per cent because of changes that have taken place around the property, if one truly applies the principle enunciated in that statement and, as I believe the member for Mawson will agree, stated in the Martin case, which was before the South Australian court.

I want to make the point strongly that I believe that the Government of the day (because it can do it now) must urgently consider changing the Valuation of Land Act to enable people to continue to enjoy the amenity of their property at a value that reflects the use they are making of it. If the Government requires, as a taxing authority, to raise further revenue, it should obtain that on occasions when the people sell the property, even if it goes back five years and recoups some benefits that the person has had for the five years.

The ACTING SPEAKER (Mr. McRae): Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

Mr. RUSSACK secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT

The Hon. D. W. SIMMONS (Chief Secretary): I move:
That the House do now adjourn.

Mr. CHAPMAN (Alexandra): Thank you, Mr. Acting Speaker, for the opportunity to draw to the attention of the House a matter that has concerned me for a long time. One of the first addresses I made to this Parliament involved the preservation of rural practices on the Willunga Plains area of the Adelaide metropolitan development zone, that is, the area between the coastal strip, or Sunset strip, as we know it, south of Noarlunga to the point of the range beyond Aldinga Beach and inland to the butt of the hills face zone surrounding those plains.

I said at that time, and I have repeated since then in this place, that it is important that those rich rural producing lands should not be covered with bitumen and concrete, but that where possible they should be preserved for primary producing purposes. I have noted with interest in the interim period that the Government has recognised the need to preserve that area for those purposes. I have

noticed also the Government's recent policy regarding the amount of subdivision that will happen in and about the zone I speak of, particularly in and about the proclaimed township areas on those plains.

Willunga, McLaren Vale, and McLaren Flat, for example, are established towns, and it is my view that, whilst preserving the overall rural concept of the plains area, around the circuit of those established townships there should be a buffer zone in which community facilities and like projects can be established. Accordingly, I believe that there should not be a township surveyed area within the real boundary of the town and then an immediate entry into the broad acre district, but that there should, around that township surveyed area, be a buffer zone to cater for a phasing into the rural community or, on the other hand, a phasing out of the concentrated residential area.

With that basic policy in mind, I draw to the attention of the House an example of such public facility development which I believe is desirable and which should be supported by the Government in its overall zoning and planning policy. In June of this year, a gentleman named Ramsay, from Flagstaff Hill, indicated in correspondence to my office that he was seeking to establish a caravan park on the southern outer boundary of McLaren Vale, and that he and other family members had considered acquiring some land from a rural broad acre holding if in fact they could secure only sufficient land on which to establish their caravan park, and not unnecessary land extra to that purpose.

According to that correspondence, the overall area designed to be purchased was about 25 acres, but, because of the Government policy at that time—and apparently it is current policy also—that area of land cannot be subdivided. The Government says that the minimum area that may be subdivided in that district is 16 hectares. I would hope that common sense would prevail in every area that is subject to planning, and I believe that, in these circumstances, the applicant has a very real case. I hope that, in due course, the Government will recognise the need to rationalise its hard-line policy of a 16-hectare minimum in such circumstances, and extend to the applicant an opportunity to develop the caravan park facility that he proposes.

The site that I refer to is lot 1, part 158, Government Road, McLaren Vale. Geographically an ideal site for the project and located near a thriving vale town, the project has the support of the local district council of Willunga, as I confirmed with that office as recently as today. I understand from contact with the community that the project has wide support from the people living in and about that area. Indeed, in my view such a project would enhance the facilities that are available to the community generally and would be an asset to the southern vales area and to those people who may want to enjoy such caravan parking facilities.

In those circumstances I draw the matter to the attention of the House in the hope that the Minister will recognise the merits of such a project, relax his current hard-line policy with respect to development in and about that area and, while preserving the overall concept of rural practices on the plains generally, that he will give serious and early consideration to providing this concept of a buffer zone around the actual surveyed township areas already established. With those few remarks I look forward to the reply from the Minister of Planning to the correspondence, because at this stage we have in reply from the Minister of Planning on 26 June 1979 indications that in fact the Government may be prepared to reconsider its attitude. I would hope that, as a result of the

case that has been put forward tonight on behalf of Mr. Ramsay and his investor associates, consideration will be lived up and that we can soon expect a decision from both the Minister of Planning and the Minister of Tourism as well because, out of courtesy to another Minister of Government, Mr. Ramsay wrote to the Minister of Tourism on 19 June 1979 to bring him up to date with the merits and details of the project.

In my view and in the view of the promoter, such a project would have the effect of enhancing tourism development in and about the McLaren Vale area. We know that the local people do a tremendous job in their own right in the thriving wine-grape growing district of the vales and in the neighbouring area of Willunga at almond blossom festival time and during such locally organised functions. Tourism is a very real industry that can and does live side by side with the rural practices of that district. Anything that I can do I would hope to do in this place to enhance their opportunities in that direction. I would hope that this fact would be recognised by the Government on a continuing basis and, as far as this project in particular is concerned, reconsidered by the Government as a matter of urgency.

Mr. WHITTEN (Price): This afternoon the member for Stuart raised the matter of the intention of the Australian National Railways Commission to reduce services on the Adelaide to Port Pirie line. In his reply, the Minister of Transport said that he had been endeavouring to negotiate with Mr. Peter Nixon, the Federal Minister, but had been unsuccessful so far. Also, the member for Rocky River this afternoon complained about services that are administered by the Australian National Railways Commission. I want to complain about the high-handed action of the Federal Minister, Mr. Peter Nixon, through the Australian National Railways Commission, in endeavouring to cut services in Port Adelaide.

The proposal first came to light in correspondence to the Secretary of the Australian Railways Union, Mr. Nick Alexandrides and also to Mr. Brian Busch, Secretary of the Australian Transport Officers' Federation. After the usual guff saying that it is necessary to restrict services, the letter went on to say:

Two major terminals, i.e. Mile End and Port Adelaide, within close proximity of each other, and several other suburban stations are available for the receipt and despatch of both wagon loads and LCL consignments of freight traffic. I point out that LCL is not Liberal and Country League—it means "less than car load". The letter continues:

These centres have been carefully investigated in considering this matter and the conclusions reached are that Port Adelaide should be limited to the receipt and despatch of wagon load traffic and, in the main, LCL traffic should be directed via Mile End.

On a broader plane, the review indicates that the following action should be taken:

Port Adelaide—inwards traffic—limit to wagon loads including timber, agricultural machinery, and wool. That means a full wagon load—there is no split load whatsoever. The letter continues:

Outwards traffic—limit to wagon loads including wool loaded by railway staff. (All LCL traffic including inwards LCL wool to be handled through Mile End)

Dry Creek	}	Limit to inwards and outward wagon loads only.
Salisbury		
Outer Harbour		
Smithfield		Close these stations for all goods traffic.
Aldgate		
Bridgewater		

Port Adelaide Dock—Close for parcels traffic.

Coincidentally with the transfer of LCL traffic from Port Adelaide to Mile End, all accounting work would be performed by Mile End on behalf of Port Adelaide. It is proposed that the action intended have effect from Saturday 1 September 1979.

The unfortunate part of it as far as the A.N.R.C. is concerned is that no attempt was made to advise industry in Port Adelaide, and it was not until an organiser of the railways union went down to see the various companies that they became aware of it. The A.N.R.C. was contacted and told that this had been intended. This was to be closed in a week's time. The union contacted 11 companies that day, and their comments were as follows:

Cowell Brothers: If they do this we will use road transport. We will not go to Mile End.

Elders G.M.: We will not go to Mile End. We would probably use road transport. Would welcome a road motor service pick-up.

Adelaide Chemical: Present arrangements are very satisfactory. Mile End would not be any good to us.

John Shearers: Manufacturing services manager said, "We tow machines to Port Adelaide. We can not do this to Mile End. We would be forced to use road transport."

In relation to John Shearers, the agricultural machinery maker at Kilkenny, the A.N.R.C. has closed the loading facilities at Kilkenny so the company cannot load its agriculture machinery at Kilkenny and has to tow it to Port Adelaide. The A.N.R.C. was endeavouring to put over the company that it must tow these machines to Mile End. There is no way in the world that it could go down the Port Road, down South Road, cross the bridge at Hilton and go to the Mile End yards. That is ridiculous, and it shows the attitude of Mr. Nixon in endeavouring to make sure that the railways are no longer viable in South Australia. The comments continue as follows:

McIlwraiths: Service at Port dock is best for us because afternoon delivery arrangements are better. If they do this, railways will lose our business.

A.N.I. Steel: We load an average of 5 to 8 tons mixed loads per day. We find Port Adelaide very satisfactory. Cannot use Mile End. We would be forced to use road transport.

Wadlows Timber said that closing time is the problem at Mile End and that Port Adelaide is the best for them. This change could mean their going to road transport. B.P. said:

If this service at Port Adelaide is lost to us, we will have to use a semitrailer.

Members will recall the present problem experienced at Port Adelaide in relation to semi-trailers going around the Black Diamond Corner. Mobil said:

We are concerned at A.N.R.C.'s action in depriving us of this service. We will be forced to use road transport.

There are others. I remind honourable members that 43 men were to be shifted from Port Adelaide to Mile End, where it was stated that there would be a job for them and that they would not be disadvantaged. However, that is not true, because the men will be disadvantaged. The main point is that Peter Nixon was breaching the railways transfer agreement, which was reached in 1975. The part of that agreement to which I refer and which relates to line closures and reduction of services states:

The Australian Minister will obtain the prior agreement of the State Minister to . . . (b) the reduction in the level of effectively demanded services on non-metropolitan railways and, failing agreement on any of these matters, the dispute will be determined by arbitration.

I contacted the State Minister on the day that this matter was brought to my attention. A public meeting was to be

held at Port Adelaide that night. The State Minister then contacted A.N.R.C. and, following discussions, Mr. Nixon was advised. He agreed that the notice to close Port Dock station would be withheld until negotiations could take place.

Members should remember that under the agreement six-week's notice had to be given to the State Minister of any intention to close a line and, failing that agreement, the matter would go to arbitration. However, the State Minister was ignored completely, with the object of trying to close this line, depriving industries at Port Adelaide, and trying to make Port Adelaide suffer a little more, I should think because those at Port Adelaide support Labor. That would be the only possible reason.

These men have their jobs at Port Adelaide and will spend their money there for some time longer. However, I think Mr. Nixon will do his damndest to shut every line that he possibly can, particularly in South Australia, because of his attitude to this State. However, I assure the people of South Australia that, while they have a State Minister who will stick out and not allow the Federal Minister to put it over, this line will be retained and the men employed for as long as possible.

The matter has now been referred to the Federal Minister, and the notices have been withdrawn. The Port Adelaide meeting condemned the Federal Government's move, and particularly the Federal Transport Minister for his actions in trying to deprive the city of Port Adelaide and its industries of a worthwhile service, which is in effective demand at present. I hope that in future Mr. Nixon will see reason and common sense in this matter and let the line remain, which action will be to the benefit of Port Adelaide and the State.

Mr. EVANS (Fisher): First, I refer to a couple of points made by the member for Price. He said that perhaps Australian National Railways was contemplating transferring people from Port Adelaide to Mile End. However, I never heard the honourable gentleman make any comment when it was his Government's policy to transfer holus bolus many hundreds of public servants from Adelaide to Monarto. Those people were told that, if Monarto went ahead, that is where they had to work. Some of those people had to transfer not 10 miles but, for those who lived on the southern and northern fringes of the metropolitan area, 40, 50 or 70 miles. The honourable member never at any time expressed a view that those workers deserved consideration. This displays clearly his attitude towards workers. However, when it suits his argument to talk about his own area, the honourable member is prepared to say that A.N.R. should not seek to achieve its goal of making the railways pay.

I predict that within two years from now the Australian National Railways will virtually break even on its budget. That is an achievement that many people in Australia believed was unobtainable. However, within two years the Australian National Railways achieved that, and that is to its credit. Mr. Nixon should also be given credit because he is prepared to make organisations in Australia pay if they can.

I now turn to another point that has concerned me for some time. This matter concerns people in my electorate, and I will refer to that area in particular. In the Adelaide Hills in recent times the new property valuations were issued as at 14 June this year. At the outset, I must say that the Valuer-General is in no way governed by Government policy. He is an independent officer, and his officers place values on properties that they believe would apply if those properties were placed on the market at 14 June this year.

If an owner believes that the value placed on the

property by the Valuer-General is too high, he has a right of appeal. If a person appeals and the valuation happens to be too low, the Valuer-General then has the right to increase the valuation of the property. That point must be made clear so that people understand it, because many people in this State are misled into believing that, if the valuation has increased, by, say, 100 per cent since 1974 (properties are valued every five years in different areas of the State), they should appeal because the valuation is too high. However, quite often the value placed on the property is accurate. Some of the increases in property valuations have been quite amazing. Often that means that the original valuation placed on the property was too low.

There are properties in my electorate that belong to people who are not rich and who do not have a lot of purchasing or spending power, yet the value placed on their properties has risen 200 or 300 per cent. The present system of valuing properties and using that as a basis for taxing people, either for services or as a straight-out tax such as land tax, is immoral, improper and unjust. As an example, I refer to council rates. If a person happens to have a house that in the eyes of the Valuer-General would bring \$50 000 on the market, and \$40 000 is still owing, the property owner's equity in that house is \$10 000. For council rating, an annually assessed value is used as a basis for taxing individuals. The assessed annual value is one-tenth of the capital value. Therefore, on a property worth \$50 000 the assessed annual value is \$2 500. If the council applied a tax of 10c in the dollar on the assessed annual value of that property, the property owner is expected to pay \$250 in council rates. That is an example of the money some people have to pay. Those people are often not earning high salaries, and sometimes still owe up to four-fifths of the total value of their property. In other words, if a property is worth \$50 000, some people still owe \$40 000. Those people are paying at least 10 per cent interest, and in some cases, with a second mortgage, they are paying 14 per cent interest. This Parliament condones that system as being fair and just. We know that that system is not fair and just, but we are not game to tackle the system. There are people in the community who have very low or moderate incomes and who are suddenly faced with a high council rating because of this system.

Another injustice in the valuing system used by the Valuer-General needs to be looked at, apart from the examples used by the member for Light tonight. The Valuer-General is bound by the Act under which he operates to take into consideration the value of recent sales within close proximity to the property he is valuing.

That means that, if he is looking at a plan of a property of solid brick construction, with a terra cotta tile roof, of 17 squares, and he then sees that another house of similar size and construction has been sold in the area, he takes that into consideration as a basis for valuing the second property. If the first property has good lawns, good paths, and a beautiful garden, the person who bought the property would have taken all those features into consideration. The second property might not have all

those features, yet the officers of the Valuer-General are bound to consider that. This is where an injustice occurs, and we need to look at that matter.

The other areas that worry me are the areas of water and sewer rates, for which we use the same basis. We could have an elderly man or woman, or a single person living in a property worth \$80 000. The owner might not have much money to spend. The owner could even be a pensioner who might have paid for the property earlier in life. The owner might not need much water for the garden, yet we say that, because the property is worth \$80 000, this person must guarantee to the Engineering and Water Supply Department a sum that relates to the value of the property.

In other words, again we use the annual assessed value of the property, which is one-twentieth of the capital value, so that a \$80 000 property would be assessed at \$4 000 annual assessed value. In my area, the water rates on such a property would be about 5 per cent of that annual assessed value, or \$200. There is no reduction on that. In the driest State in the driest continent on earth, we are saying to people, "We expect you to use that amount of water and, if you don't, we'll still charge you up to the value of 5 per cent of that \$4 000." How proper is that as a form of charging people for water? They could be pensioners, because of circumstances prevailing later in their life, even though they might have been affluent earlier in life. Many members have such cases in their districts. The same position applies regarding sewer rates.

We say that land tax is not charged on rural properties. The only case where land tax is not charged on rural properties is for those who get an income from their property by working on it that is more than the income they receive from outside. For those peasant-type people who have to scratch and struggle to get any form of income from their property (perhaps the wife, in partnership, has to go out and earn something, and the wife earns more than the husband can on the property), the property is not exempt from land tax. So, we penalise them, because they happen to be the poorest form of farmer. We rip them off for land tax. That is what we are doing here, yet the Government says that it will help the under-privileged, when we know that the lower-income group of farmers are some of the poorest income earners in this country, yet we do not protect them in any shape or form. I say that the system is unfair and unjust.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

Motion carried.

MOTOR FUEL RATIONING BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with amendments.

At 10.4 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 22 August at 2 p.m.