

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 19 February 1980

**The SPEAKER (Hon. B. C. Eastick)** took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

## QUESTIONS

**The SPEAKER:** I direct that the following answers to questions be distributed and printed in *Hansard*: All questions on the Notice Paper except Nos. 285, 314, 330, 469, 474, 513, and 518.

## TRAVEL COSTS

23. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: How does the Government intend to give effect to its election pledge to provide more competitive sea and air travel costs to Kangaroo Island and Port Lincoln?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The Government made no election pledge in the terms suggested by the honourable member. However, it was said that the Government would maintain an adequate sea ferry service to Kangaroo Island at passenger and space rates, consistent with those applying to public transport over comparable distances on the mainland. The Government is concerned and has the matter under active review.

## RAYWOOD CONFERENCE CENTRE

31. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Public Works:

1. Will the Government maintain the current development programme for the grounds at Raywood inservice conference centre and, if so, when is it anticipated that the programme will be completed?

2. Are further property acquisitions contemplated as part of this programme?

**The Hon. D. C. BROWN:** The replies are as follows: There are three sections at Arbury Park.

1. (1) The Raywood Inservice Centre, the grounds of which are maintained in good condition by the grounds staff. No significant developments are planned for this section.

(2) The Arbury Park Outdoor Education School. There are no significant developments planned for this section at this stage.

(3) Arbury Park Reserve. The 1980 "Heath Report" has been followed up by a set of development proposals prepared by the Arbury Park Development Committee. These proposals include some land purchases, supply of fire fighting equipment, fencing, etc. The proposals are currently under consideration by the Minister of Education and a decision on the Education Department's commitment to the proposals will be made in the near future.

2. (1) Yes, a number of properties, some privately owned and others held in the name of Government departments such as the Highways Department are being considered as part of the overall development plan for the Arbury Park reserve.

## DIRECT INSTRUCTION

65. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Has the Minister examined the so-called "direct instruction" system which was designed in the U.S.A. for use with disadvantaged children in the public school

system and if so, is he satisfied that the system could be used in South Australian schools?

2. If the Minister has not examined the system, will he do so?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** The replies are as follows:

1. Officers of the Education Department's Priority Projects Office are aware of the Direct Instruction approach advocated by Professor W. Becker, a visiting professor of the University of Oregon, U.S.A. The method is reported to be effective in increasing "learning rate" and IQ in children who are mentally retarded, dyslexic, behaviourally disturbed or coming from disadvantaged homes. Direct Instruction involves the use of carefully sequenced scripted lessons to present step by step learning.

The approach is not new except in detail, and experience in South Australian disadvantaged schools is that any of the many schemes being promoted to improve basic skills in children are likely to be successful if adopted by an enthusiastic and committed teacher.

Priority Projects teachers do not consider that Direct Instruction will necessarily turn educationally disadvantaged children into educationally advantaged children. Experience of highly prescriptive educational methods is that although there are rapid short term gains amongst some children, long term advantages are uncertain. Even Professor Becker was reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on 18th September, 1979, as saying that the Direct Instruction programme is far from perfect, especially in improving reading ability of children from impoverished homes.

However, we have not yet been able to obtain long term results of this method and my officers will keep a close watch on outcomes of "Direct Instruction" applications with a view to determining if more emphasis should be given to the system in our situation.

2. Not applicable.

## RAFFLE LEVY

145. **Mr. McRAE** (on notice) asked the Premier: Is it Government policy to abolish the levy imposed upon moneys collected in the conduct of raffles for all voluntary and charitable bodies?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** This matter is currently under consideration.

## SOUTH COAST EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

166. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Will the Government implement the South Coast Educational Development Plan and, if so—

(a) will this implementation include the closure of the Inman Valley Road adjacent to the Victor Harbor High School; and

(b) will the library facilities recommended as part of the development be established at the high school or in Ocean Street?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** The replies are as follows: No—Cabinet has decided not to proceed with the community complex as originally proposed in the National South Coast Educational Development Plan and has also decided as a consequence that the Interim Management Committee be disbanded. The necessary future redevelopment of the Victor Harbor High School will proceed on the basis of progressive upgrading of facilities on the existing site in accordance with regional priorities.

## ONKAPARINGA ESTUARY

168. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. Does the Government accept the current plan for the development of the Onkaparinga Estuary?

2. Does this plan include—

(a) a nine-hole golf course and, if so, who will develop it and when; and

(b) the extension of Dyson Road across the estuary to link with Commercial Road and, if so, will the extension cross the estuary on a bridge or an embankment and when will it be constructed?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The Concept Plan for development of the Onkaparinga estuary is presently under consideration by the Government.

## NATURAL GAS PRICES

185. **The Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier:

1. Has the Minister's attention been drawn to the Report on Oil and Gas Exploration of the National Energy Advisory Committee released on 12 March 1979 which recommended that natural gas prices should be raised to reflect alternative energy values?

2. Is the Minister aware of comments made by the Minister for National Development on the day that the report was released when he said "moving natural gas prices towards world level will be a major energy policy issue during coming years"?

3. What is the policy of the Government on these natural gas pricing proposals?

4. What action will the South Australian Government take to prevent the Federal Government imposing increasing gas prices on industrial and private consumers in this State?

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

2. Yes.

3. The policy is consistent with the conclusion of the Committee (Section I).

4. The Minister for National Development on 12 September 1979 in relation to the question of natural gas pricing said, "No proposal to raise the price is before the Government; nor is the Government contemplating any action towards that end."

## MINISTER'S STAFF

192. **Mr. SLATER** (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. How many persons are on each Minister's staff?

2. Who are these persons, what positions do they occupy and what are their respective salaries?

3. Are any of these persons not public servants and if so, who are they and what is the basis of their employment?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The replies are as follows:

1. Premier	14
Deputy Premier	7
Attorney-General	12
Industrial Affairs	8
Education	6
Chief Secretary	9
Local Government	1
Agriculture	8
Environment	7
Transport	3
Community Welfare	3
Health	9
Water Resources	8
Lands	3

## 2. Premier

		Salary \$ p.a.
*Feuerheerdt, R. M.	Inquiry Officer	23 316
*Hill, E.	Steno-Secretary Grade I	11 060
*Loughlin, G.	Research Assistant	19 990 + 25%
*Stone, M. D.	Press Secretary	19 990 + 25%
*Story, C. R. Hon.	Executive Assistant	22 650 + 25%
*Quirk, M. E.	Press Secretary	19 990 + 25%
Ayling, D. J.	Secretary to Premier	21 257 + \$1 250 allowance (flat)

Conte, M.	Office Assistant	5 452
Harris, H. J.	Receptionist	9 554 + \$1 000
Janssen, L.	Steno-Secretary, Grade III	12 073
Parsons, H.	Appointments Officer	12 699
Pfennig, R. J.	Receptionist	8 953
Snelling, M.	Steno-Secretary Grade I	10 688
Thomson, R. I.	Steno-Secretary Grade III	12 441

## Deputy Premier

		Salary \$ p.a.
*Yeeles, R.	Executive Officer	19 990 + 20%
*Kimpton, J.	Executive Officer	19 990 + 20%
Petherick, D.	Secretary to Deputy Premier (AO1)	16 927
Brooks, M.	Steno-Secretary Grade III	12 073
Pitman, S.	Steno-Secretary Grade I	10 688
Eitel, J.	Senior Clerk (CO3)	11 699
Hobart, V.	Clerk (CO1)	8 663
Camilleri, M.	Office Assistant	9 246

## Attorney-General

Bell, D. N.	Office Assistant	6 333
Doyle, M. C.	Senior Legal Officer	25 037
Eccles, V. C.	Office Assistant	8 953
Evans, J. A.	Research Officer	15 595
Handke, B. W.	Administration Officer	14 822

*Attorney-General—continued*

Harvey, O. M.	Steno/Secretary	12 441
Kelly, P. M.	Legal Officer	15 633
Mudge, A. W.	Chief Administration Officer	19 392
Vlahos, M.	Office Assistant	7 174
Window, S. G.	Clerk CO1	6 333
Wright, J. A.	Clerk CO2	11 434
Young, B. W.	Clerk CO2	11 434
<i>Industrial Affairs</i>		
*Pearce, D.	Ministerial Assistant	19 990 + 15%
*Williams, J.	Ministerial Assistant	14 051 + 10%
Evans, M.	Administration and Departmental Liaison Officer	17 090
Vickery, P.	Personal Secretary	16 927
Whiteway, A.	Administration Officer	12 441
MacMahon, A.	Clerical Officer	13 798
Curtis, S.	Clerical Officer	7 174
Simpson, S.	Office Assistant	8 663
<i>Education</i>		
Mills, C. P.	Acting Chief Administration Officer AO2	18 726
Dudley, H. E.	Senior Clerk CO4	13 798
Keough, M. A. R.	Clerk CO1	7 174
Chatfield, E. P.	Steno-Secretary Grade III	12 441
Sands, M. J.	Office Assistant	7 174
Reedman, J. L.	Executive Officer	21 642
<i>Chief Secretary</i>		
Winton, I. J.	Senior Administration Officer	17 894
Bertram, K. J.	Senior Administration Officer	17 894
*Rickards, R. (also Agriculture)	Press Secretary	19 990 + 10%
*Graham, P.	Research Officer	17 090 + 10%
Henry, R. A.	Administration Officer	14 051
Baunton, M. M.	Steno-Secretary Grade III	12 441
Shiers, C. R.	Clerk	8 006
Begetis, F. F.	Office Assistant	9 542
Van Amstel, L. M.	Office Assistant	8 006
<i>Local Government</i>		
*Laidlaw, D.	Ministerial Assistant	17 090
Lawrence, R. L. (also Health)	Press Secretary	19 989 + 10% p.a. allowance
<i>Agriculture</i>		
*Emerson, V. M.	Ministerial Assistant	14 051
Rickards, R. M.	(Secretary/Chief Secretary, not included under Agriculture)	19 990 + 10%
Keogh, A. G.	Steno-Secretary MN4	12 441
Jennings, E. F.	Receptionist/Typist	9 542
Murray, L. D.	Chief Administration Officer (local title Secretary)	19 392
Bleeze, G. L.	Assistant Secretary	14 436
Campbell, P. B.	Senior Clerk	11 699
Humenick, N.	Clerk	10 428
Paul, I. P.	Clerk	10 133
<i>Environment</i>		
*Lower, R. J.	Press Secretary (shared with Minister of Water Resources)	19 990 + 10%
*Hansen, D. P.	Ministerial Assistant	17 090
Doherty, B. F.	Secretary to Minister of Environment	17 392
Hunt, B. L.	Steno-Secretary Grade III	12 441
Abbott, H. P.	Clerk	13 065
Banks, R. J.	Secretary to Minister of Planning	16 927
Kopp, J.	Steno-Secretary to Minister of Planning	12 441
<i>Transport</i>		
*Edwards, B. A.	Ministerial Assistant	19 990 + 10%
*Burnett, R. G.	Press Secretary (shared with Deputy Premier)	19 990 + 10%
Griffin, B. P.	Personal Secretary	14 051
<i>Community Welfare</i>		
*Worth, R.	Ministerial Assistant Grade III	19 990 + 10%
Lewis, D.	Press Secretary Grade III (with Attorney-General)	19 990 + 10%
Beard, N.	Ministerial Assistant Grade IV	14 822
<i>Health</i>		
Haynes, C. S.	Chief Admin. Officer	19 392
Menadue, M. H.	Administrative Officer	17 392
*Lawrence, R. L.	Press Secretary (shared with Minister of Local Government)	19 989 + 10% p.a. allowance

*Health—continued*

Hawkes, J. A. ....	Administrative Officer .....	14 822
Lucas, R. F. ....	Senior Clerk .....	13 431
Kerr, A. E. ....	Steno-Secretary Grade III .....	12 441
Jalast, A. ....	Clerk .....	8 953
Raymond, M. V. ....	Office Assistant .....	8 953
Greig, J. K. ....	Office Assistant .....	8 006

*Lands*

Tucker, W. L. ....	Administrative Officer (Acting) .....	15 209
Bunderla, A. K. ....	Steno-Secretary Grade I (Acting) .....	10 688
*Lower, R. J. ....	See Environment .....	
*Nowak, L. Z. ....	Ministerial Assistant .....	19 990

\*These officers are Ministerial employees.

N.B. The quoted salary figures do not include any adjustment in terms of the recently announced National Wage Case decision (January, 1980).

**COOBER PEDY SCHOOL**

193. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Has the Education Department plans to upgrade or provide extra classroom accommodation at the Coober Pedy School and, if so, what are the details?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** The replies are as follows: Coober Pedy Area School has been programmed to have three sets of wooden transportable buildings transferred to it early in 1980. The Education Department recognises the need for additional accommodation at the school, and as a result of a search for buildings in the best possible condition for transport to Coober Pedy, suitable classroom units have been found.

The details are—

1. One dual science block is to be transferred from Renmark High School on 28-1-80.
2. One triple classroom block is to be transferred from Wallaroo Primary School—date to be scheduled.
3. One triple classroom block for use by Further Education to be transferred from Kilkenny Further Education on 2-2-80.

**AGRICULTURE DIVISIONS**

199. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

1. How many people were employed in Public Service positions in the Agricultural Divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries on 1 July 1979?

2. How many people were employed under section 108 of the Public Service Act, and on a weekly paid basis, respectively, on 1 July 1979, and what are the expected numbers in each category on 30 June 1980?

**The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN:** The replies are as follows:

1. 633 (does not include weekly paid or those employed under section 108 of Public Service Act).

2.

Numbers at 1/7/79	Expected Numbers on 30/6/80	
116	116	Section 108 employees
360	360	Weekly paid employees

**FISHERIES DEPARTMENT ACCOMMODATION**

196. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: What is the cost of alterations to office accommodation which has been planned or undertaken because of the creation of a separate Fisheries Department?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** Details of requirements have not been determined for this project. From information available, commissioning is estimated to cost in the region of \$45 000.

**FISHERIES DIVISION**

197. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

1. How many people were employed in Public Service positions in the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries on July 1979?

2. How many people were employed under section 108 of the Public Service Act and on a weekly paid basis, respectively, on 1 July 1979, and what are the expected numbers in each category on 30 June 1980?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. 72.

2. There are two persons employed under section 108 of the Public Service Act and seven weekly paid employees. It is expected that there will be no persons employed under section 108 and seven weekly paid employees as at 30 June 1980.

**HACKHAM LAND**

205. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. What land is held by the South Australian Housing Trust and the South Australian Land Commission between Main South Road and Range Road at Hackham including sections 39, 40, 46, 47, 48, 53 and 54?

2. Is it intended to develop this area and, if so, when and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

The South Australian Land Commission owns parts of sections 39, 40, 41, 46, 48, 49, 53 and 54.

Part sections 46, 53 and 54 are adjacent to the Noarlunga Meat Works and are unsuited to normal residential development.

Part sections 39, 40, 41, 48 and 49 have been considered by the Department of Urban and Regional Affairs, the South Australian Land Commission and the Noarlunga Council as being part of the Morphett Vale East Development Area. Planning exercises over the Morphett Vale East area are preliminary only as it is projected that the first allotments will not be required until 1982-83 at the earliest, although a more probable date is 1983-84. These will come from the northern part of Morphett Vale East. Part sections 39, 40, 41, 48 and 49 will not be required until at least 1985-86.

The South Australian Housing Trust owns no land in the area between Main South Road and Range Road at Hackham including sections 39, 40, 46, 47, 48, 53 and 54.

### PARLIAMENT HOUSE FURNITURE

208. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. What was the purchase price of each piece of furniture (including television sets) in the Premier's suite and in the rooms assigned for use by the Deputy Premier and each Minister at Parliament House?

2. When was such furniture bought and why?

3. What is now the estimated value of each piece of furniture?

4. Is it proposed to retain such furniture in the respective rooms and, if so, in what way does it assist Ministers in carrying out their duties and, if not, what will be done with it?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The replies are as follows:

1. To provide a complete answer in respect of each of the Ministers' offices at Parliament House would require time consuming research which it is not proposed to undertake.

The following items have been provided since 1973 and as at 30/11/79 are presently located in the room indicated.

<i>Premier's Suite</i>	\$
1 Desk, writing (Antique) .....	750-00
Lamp shades .....	56-50
Lamp (table) .....	84-00
Lamp (table) .....	52-00
Lamp, standard .....	193-00
Pendant (chandelier) and brass chain .....	402-00
Refrigerator .....	89-00
1 Georgian wing chair (Antique) .....	440-00
11 Chairs (balloon) (Antique) .....	1 925-00
2 Chairs, carver (Antique) .....	500-00
1 Drop side table (Antique) .....	350-00
1 Clock (Antique) .....	150-00
1 Table, telephone (Antique) .....	120-00
Curtains and fittings .....	750-00
1 Hat stand .....	75-00
4 Tables, occasional .....	128-00
1 Nest of tables .....	145-00
1 22" Colour T.V. Set .....	593-00
	<hr/>
	\$6 802-50

<i>Minister's Office—Room B103</i>	\$
1 Refrigerator .....	89-00
1 Desk .....	255-63
1 Cabinet, 3 drawer .....	43-00
1 Chair, desk .....	130-00
2 Chairs, boardroom .....	226-00
4 Chairs, lounge .....	476-60
	<hr/>
	\$1 219-63

<i>Minister's Office—Room G245</i>	\$
4 Chairs, lounge .....	216-40

<i>Minister's Office—Room B105</i>	\$
4 Chairs, visitors .....	820-00
1 Chair, desk .....	262-00
1 Bookcase/cupboard (Antique type) .....	1 090-00
1 Desk (Antique type) .....	894-00
	<hr/>
	\$3 066-00

<i>Parliamentary Office—Room G209</i>	\$
1 Desk, chair (Antique) .....	
2 Desks (Antique) .....	
5 Chairs (Antique) .....	

1 Table, octagonal (Antique)	
1 Sofa, Grecian (Antique)	
1 Table, folding (Antique)	
All items ex P.B.D. salvage .....	760-00
Total refurbishing costs of these items including:	
13 Balloon Chairs (Antique) already supplied for use in Speaker's Suite .....	3 358-00
	<hr/>
	\$4 118-00

<i>Minister's Office—Room B104</i>	\$
1 22" Colour T.V. Set .....	593-00

<i>Minister's Office—Room B115</i>	\$
1 Desk .....	894-00
1 Bookcase .....	1 090-00
1 Cocktail Cabinet .....	935-00
	<hr/>
	\$2 919-00

### 2. Premier's Suite—Purchased 1974

Room B103—Purchased 1975

Room G245—Purchased 1975

Room B105—Purchased 1979

Room B115—Purchased 1979

The furniture was purchased as either part of the current restoration and renovation programme initiated by the previous Government or as required in the normal course of maintenance.

3. There is no reason to suspect that there has been significant depreciation in the value of the furniture. It is likely that the restored and antique items have increased in value. A revaluation exercise has not been carried out.

4. It is anticipated that these items of furniture will remain in their present location. However, this will be determined by Ministers' requirements and demands posed by the rearrangement of portfolios.

### OVERSEAS TRIPS

210. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier: What trips abroad, at Government expense, were planned for Ministers of the previous Government during the present financial year and, if any, what was the purpose and total estimated cost of each such trip?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The Government has no detail of firm proposals for travel by members of the previous Ministry. Your question should perhaps be directed to the Leader of the Opposition.

### MINISTERIAL STAFF

212. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier: Were the services of Ministerial staff employed by the previous Government terminated after the recent general election and, if so:

- when;
- why;
- at whose decision in the case of each;
- what are the names of those whose services were so terminated;
- what was the salary being paid to each at the time of termination; and
- what payment, if any, was made to each on account of termination and why?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:						
Department	Name	Services Terminated	Terminated by	Salary	Termination Payment	Reason for Termination Payment
Premier's	Chatterton, L. M.	17/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$17 088 (+ 10% overtime allow.)	\$4 324.20	
	Hansford, F. T.	28/9/79	D. Tonkin	\$17 088	\$3 931.20	In accordance with approval given by Premier, 9th October, 1979.
	Koussidis, E.	28/9/79	D. Tonkin	\$15 209 (+ 10% overtime allow.)	\$3 848.40	
	Loftus, T.	5/10/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$19 989 (+ 25% overtime allow.)	\$5 748.00	
	Rann, M.	5/10/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$19 989 (+ 25% overtime allow.)	\$5 748.00	
Agriculture	Clancy, A. J. R.	17/9/79	Contract conditions	\$19 790 (+ 10% overtime allow.)	0	
Water Resources	Charles, P.	18/9/79	Contract conditions	\$19 990 (+ 10%)	\$6 049.32	Severance pay.
Health	McDougall, H. J.	18/9/79		\$15 595	\$3 587.40 + \$632.28	12 weeks in lieu + 9 days <i>pro rata</i> plus loading.
	O'Brien, P. J.	18/9/79		\$19 989 (+ 10% allow.)	\$4 598.40 + \$2 073.14	12 weeks in lieu + 23½ days <i>pro rata</i> plus loading.
	Rogers, M. A.	18/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$12 073	\$2 777.40 + \$979.03	12 weeks in lieu + 15 days <i>pro rata</i> plus loading.
	Treloar, C. L.	18/9/79		\$19 989 (+ 10% allow.)	\$4 598.40 + \$759.10	12 weeks in lieu + 8½ days <i>pro rata</i> plus loading.
	Watson, T.	18/9/79		\$19 989 (+ 10% allow.)	\$4 598.40 + \$1 488.95	12 weeks in lieu + 17 days <i>pro rata</i> plus loading.
Industrial Affairs	Sullivan, R.	17/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$19 990 (+ 10% allow.)	\$10 292.36	12 weeks severance pay—\$4 598.40. Rec. leave—\$1 994.54. Leave loading—\$259.14. Long Service Leave—\$3 296.73. Arrears of National Wage increase—\$143.55.
Industrial Affairs	Cunningham A.	18/9/79	Mutual agreement with D. Brown	\$19 990 (+ 20% allow.)	\$9 690.49	Arrears of 20% allow. from 1/11/78 to 18/9/79—\$1 535.73. Arrears of National Wage increase—\$91.35, 12 weeks severance pay—\$4 598.40. Rec. leave—\$2 580.24. Leave loading—\$884.77
Environment	Stegmar, K.	17/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$15 595	\$10 001.24	Conditions of employment.
	Baker, P. R.	18/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$19 990 (+ 10% overtime allow.)	\$10 522.51	
Attorney-General	Hodgson, A.	18/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$19 990 (+ 25% allow.)	\$7 633.84	Severance pay—\$5 748. Rec. leave—\$1 692.47. Leave loading—\$193.37
Transport	Nicoll, M.	18/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$19 990 (+ 10% overtime)	\$5 058.00	Twelve weeks pay in lieu of notice.
	Brooks, A. P.	18/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$19 990 (+ 10% overtime)	\$5 058.00	Twelve weeks pay in lieu of notice.
Education	Roman, A.	26/9/79	H. Allison	\$15 595	\$3 587.40	12 weeks in lieu of notice.
	Zaknich, M.	18/9/79	H. Allison	\$21 982	\$5 056.80	12 weeks in lieu of notice.

Department	Name	Services Terminated	Terminated by	Salary	Termination Payment	Reason for Termination Payment
Chief Secretary	Martz, H.	19/9/79	W. A. Rodda	\$19 990 (+ 10% loading)	\$5 058	Severance pay.
	Wacyk, T.	19/9/79	W. A. Rodda	\$17 090 (+ 10% loading)	\$4 324.20	Severance pay.
Local Government	Muirden, B.	17/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$21 988 (+ 10% allow.)	0	—
	Anderson, G.	17/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$18 797 (+ 10% allow.)	0	—
	Rein, A.	17/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$19 989	0	—
	Wallace, S.	21/9/79	C. M. Hill	\$10 688	0	—
Community Welfare	Gurry, P.	18/9/79	J. D. Corcoran	\$19 990 (+ 10%)	\$7 121.63	In lieu of notice—\$5 058.00 Rec. leave—\$2 063.63
Premier's	Stubbs, J.	17/9/79	D. Tonkin	\$19 990 (+ 20%)	\$2 708.63 +	Accrued annual leave plus 12 weeks pay.
	Fawcett, S.	17/9/79	E. R. Goldsworthy	\$12 699	\$5 518.20 0	—

### MINISTERIAL STAFF

213. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier: What new Ministerial staff have been employed by the present Government and in the case of each person—:

- why is such Ministerial staff required;
- upon what terms and conditions and for what period is such employment and what are the salary and allowances being paid;
- what are his or her duties and when did those duties begin; and
- was the position advertised before appointment was made and if so, how was it advertised, when and on how many occasions, what salary was offered and how many applicants were there?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The replies are as follows: Ministerial staff appointments by the Government since taking office in September, 1979, are set out in the reply to Question No. 192 asked by Mr. J. Slater, M.P.

- The staff are required to carry out press and research activities involved with the relevant portfolios.
- The terms and conditions are defined in contracts between the Government and the relevant officers.
- The duties involve research and dissemination of information to the public.
- The positions were not advertised.

### MINISTERIAL STAFF

215. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier:

- Are any further appointments of Ministerial staff contemplated and, if so, why and when?
- What is estimated to be the total cost of the employment of Ministerial staff by the present Government during this financial year?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The replies are as follows:

- Not at present.
- Salaries are listed in reply to Question on Notice No. 192.

### FIREARMS

216. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

- What are the reasons for the decision that certain police officers should openly wear firearms, when was such decision made and by whom, and is it supported by the Government?

2. What firearms are to be so worn?

3. What training in the use of such firearms will be given to those who are to wear them, what standard will such persons be required to attain in the care and use of such firearms and in marksmanship and what periodic tests, if any, will such persons have to undergo to ensure that such standard is maintained?

4. What instructions will be given to wearers as to the circumstances in which such firearms are to be used?

5. In the light of recent public debate on the subject, does the Government propose that the decision so to wear firearms be reviewed?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

- To improve efficiency.
  - Announced 4 October.
  - Police Commissioner.
  - Yes.
- Smith and Wessen Model 19, .357 calibre revolver.
  - (a) The same intensive training as currently exists plus initial specialised training in the use of new firearms.  
(b) The highest possible standard covering firing accuracy, handling skills and avoidance of risk to the public and the police.  
(c) Twice yearly practice sessions.
  - Firearms will be used only when necessary to protect life or prevent serious injury and only then when satisfied that no other means are available.
  - No.

### PARLIAMENTARY SUPERANNUATION

222. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. What is the estimated additional liability on the Parliamentary Superannuation Fund as a result of retirements following the recent general election, how is this estimate made up, and how much of this additional liability will be met by Government contribution?

2. What proposals, if any, does the Government have to reduce the burden of Parliamentary superannuation on the taxpayer?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The replies are as follows:

- (1) Lump sum payment on commutation \$822 570  
Refund of contributions . . . . . \$ 16 489  
Pensions (per annum) . . . . . \$162 747
- (2) Section 15 of the Parliamentary Superannuation Act provides for the Treasurer to make contributions to the Fund as follows:—

- A monthly contribution equal to the Members monthly contribution, and,
- An annual contribution which the Public Actuary considers to be necessary in order to make

provision for payment out of the Fund of benefits payable under this Act.

The amount determined by the Public Actuary for 1979-80 was \$386 190.

2. None.

#### HAWKER-WILPENA POWER SUPPLY

236. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier:

1. Will the Minister give immediate approval to the provision of electricity to those people in the Hawker-Wilpena area?

2. Is the Minister aware that the undue delays which have been caused have greatly increased the cost that each person will have to pay?

3. Can the Minister give an undertaking that other such applications will be dealt with more quickly?

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The replies are as follows:

1. The Electricity Trust of South Australia has no current plans to extend the 240 volt power line to Wilpena and surrounding areas.

2. An examination by the Electricity Trust of South Australia has shown the costs of providing such a service to be prohibitive in relation to the small number of consumers involved.

3. Not applicable—(refer 1.).

#### SINGLE MEN'S UNITS

250. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Minister of Water Resources: Does the Engineering and Water Supply Department propose to air-condition the small galvanised iron single men's units in the Flinders Terrace depot at Port Augusta prior to summer and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD:** Investigations are presently being undertaken and a recommendation for consideration by Government will be available within the next few weeks.

#### MOUNT DUTTON BAY JETTY

255. **Mr. BLACKER** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Has the Department of Marine and Harbors any plans to rebuild or in any way modify or alter the Mount Dutton Bay jetty?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** No. However, the Department for the Environment, which has been informally administering the previous Government's Recreational Jetty Policy, has been considering, together with the District Council of Lincoln, the possibility of repair of the jetty, and also cost sharing arrangements. The present Government is reconsidering the Recreational Jetty Policy, and any decision to carry out work on the jetty is being deferred pending this, and pending an indication of likely financial participation by the local council.

The jetty is currently is an unsafe condition, and a section of decking has been removed to deter public access onto it.

#### TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

256. **Mr. PETERSON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: Does the Government have plans for the development of—

(a) Fort Glanville;

(b) Semaphore Time Ball Tower; and

(c) Semaphore Customs House,

as historical features and tourist attractions and, if not why not?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

(a) Yes.

(b) The former Marine Board Reserve, Block 46, Hundred of Port Adelaide, on which the Time Ball Tower is located, was withdrawn from the control of the Minister of Marine and revested in Her Majesty The Queen by notice published in the *Government Gazette* of 30th May, 1968.

It is understood that subsequently the site was renumbered Section 491, Hundred of Port Adelaide and dedicated as a reserve for recreation purposes under the care, control and management of the Corporation of the City of Port Adelaide by notice published in the *Government Gazette* on 21st December, 1972.

(c) This is under consideration.

#### PERMANENT PART-TIME TEACHERS

258. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: How many male and female teachers, respectively, were employed on a permanent part-time basis in South Australian Government primary and secondary schools at the August census this year and what were the comparative figures for 1975 and 1977?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** The reply is as follows:

	Primary Schools		Secondary Schools	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1975	6	33	77	528
1977	4	277	36	598
1979	31	578	92	519

#### OIL SPILLS

265. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. How many oil spills are known to have occurred in the sea at Port Stanvac in the last three calendar years?

2. How many prosecutions were launched as a result of these spills, who were the companies or individuals prosecuted, and what was the result of each prosecution?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

1. 12.

2. Three prosecutions have been instituted. Details are as follows:—

Date of Incident	Vessel	Company or Individual Prosecuted	Result	Remarks
29/11/77	<i>BP Endeavour</i>	Union Bulkships Pty. Ltd.	Fine \$5 000	—
20/7/78	<i>Afrodite</i>	Dalgety Aust. Ltd.	Fine \$10 000	Appeal lodged but date not yet set for hearing.
10/3/79	<i>Mobil Australis</i>	Union Bulkships Pty. Ltd. Capt. G. S. Clark—Master	—	Hearing was set down for 16/10/79 but was adjourned to March 1980.

In addition to the above, three recent cases are presently being investigated with a view to prosecution.

### PRAWN FISHING

270. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. How many fishermen have been detected by the Department of Fisheries allegedly fishing illegally for prawns?

2. In what prawn fishing zones did these alleged offences take place?

3. Were legal proceedings instituted against all these fishermen and, if not, why not?

4. How many prosecutions have been successful?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. 15.

2. Spencer Gulf, Far West Coast, Gulf of St. Vincent.

3. Proceedings have been instituted against all the above fishermen.

4. Five.

### PARENTHOOD COURSES

274. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Has the Government any plans for the introduction of parenthood courses on a pilot basis and in particular has it had any approaches on this matter from the Mothers and Babies' Health Association following the address delivered to the association's conference by Dr. Connell on 24 September?

**The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON:** Parenthood courses have been an integral part of the Mothers and Babies' Health Association programmes for the past seven years. In addition, such courses are provided by other health agencies in the community, including Community Health Centres and the Childbirth Education Association.

In effect, Dr. Helen Connell did no more than emphasise the importance of training programmes in parenthood. No approach has been made to the Health Commission by the Mothers and Babies' Health Association specifically about extending parenthood courses.

### AIR-CONDITIONING

284. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. Do motor vehicles used by senior officers of the public service, statutory authorities and instrumentalities receive priority over the Police Department for the installation of air-conditioning units?

2. Which senior officers of the Public Service, statutory authorities and instrumentalities have exclusive use of motor vehicles fitted with air-conditioning?

3. How many Government motor vehicles have air-conditioning units fitted and to which departments, statutory authorities and instrumentalities are these vehicles allocated?

4. How many Government motor vehicles fitted with air-conditioning units were purchased during 1978-79?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The replies are as follows:

1. No. On 19 November 1979 Cabinet gave its approval for any vehicle being used by the South Australian Police Department in continuous patrol situations throughout the State, or where an officer of the department is continually in such vehicle, to qualify for the installation of air-conditioning.

2., 3., 4. As this information is not held in any one Government department or statutory authority it would be

an expensive and time consuming task to obtain all of the details requested.

### WATER QUALITY

286. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Water Resources:

1. What are the most recent estimates of the concentrations of all dissolved chemicals in the waters of the Onkaparinga estuary?

2. What are the recommended World Health Organisation levels for concentrations of these chemicals in—

(a) river waters; and

(b) coastal waters?

3. Is the water quality of the Onkaparinga estuary safe for—

(a) people to swim in; and

(b) the catching of fish for human consumption

and, if so, what are the factors considered in determining its safety?

4. Have studies been done on the levels of toxic chemicals which can concentrate through the food chains in fish which have been caught in the Onkaparinga estuary and if so, what are the concentrations of these chemicals and what are the recommended W.H.O. levels in comparable fish?

**The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD:** The replies are as follows:

1. Analysis of water from the Onkaparinga estuary in May 1977 recorded total dissolved solids concentrations between 9 600 and 41 000 mg/L.

These widely varying levels of concentrations are related to the effects of evaporation, tides, fresh water flows into the estuary, detention times, seasonal conditions and the stratification effects between the fresh and saline water.

Concentrations in excess of 40 000 mg/L have been recorded in Gulf St. Vincent.

2. There are no recommended World Health Organisation levels for concentrations of chemicals in river waters or coastal waters.

3. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

The constant circulation and replenishment of the water in the estuary ensures that it is safe for swimming and that fish caught in the river are edible.

4. No. Information on the concentration of chemicals in fish living in the estuary is not available.

### LEIGH CREEK

302. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. What contracts have been let for housing in the new township at Leigh Creek?

2. What discussions have been held with firms in relation to competitive tendering for construction work and housing at the new town site and what have been the results of any such discussions?

3. Is it intended to call tenders for construction work at Leigh Creek and, if so, when will they be called?

4. Will any work be done at Leigh Creek by Government day labour forces and, if so, what are the details of this work?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

1. Contracts have been let by the Electricity Trust to Wender & Duerholt (Australia) Pty. Ltd. for 50 transportable houses and to Blunts Homes for 50 transportable houses, 150 *in situ*-built houses, 24 flats and 90 single person units.

2. Discussions necessary to adequately assess tenders and tenderers.

3. Yes. Tenders have already been called and let by the Electricity Trust for the supply of pre-mixed concrete, site works including sewer and water reticulation, storm water drainage, roads and paving, construction of a main water storage tank and for various trade works for the town centre buildings. Other tenders for the remaining works required have been called or will be called over the next few months.

4. No.

### HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT

307. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: What specific recommendations of the committee established by the Government to recommend action to improve efficiency in the Hospitals Department have been implemented so far and what further action is contemplated?

**The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON:** Action has been taken on the recommendations of the committee established under the previous Government to improve efficiency in the Health Commission and hospitals. Substantial improvements have already been made. However, many matters are of a longer term nature and will not be fully resolved quickly. These relate to basic management and financial arrangements for the more efficient and effective operation of the health sector in the future. Nevertheless, action in relation to those matters specifically referred to in the Public Accounts Committee Report has been either implemented or set in train. In addition, I have recently established an advisory committee chaired by Sir Charles Bright to recommend on further improvements, particularly in the area of the Commission's relationship with the hospitals and health units.

On the specific recommendations of the committee's report:

#### Section 1—General Relationship

These recommendations are part of the review to be conducted by Sir Charles Bright. Changes implemented to date, such as improved financial management in major hospitals and administrative arrangements within the Commission, will also be re-examined. Further development will be dependent upon the recommendations of Sir Charles Bright as they become available.

#### Section 2—Audit Criticisms

All audit criticisms have either been resolved to the satisfaction of the Auditor-General or new arrangements introduced to overcome problems in an acceptable time. A small unit has been established in the Health Commission which has responsibility for the follow-up of audit matters to ensure effective action is taken.

#### Section 3—Budgetary Control

A detailed allocation and control process was put into effect in 1979-80; as a result of experience with that approach a complete review of budget arrangements in 1980-81 in the Commission is nearing finality. New procedures for the review of Budget and Manpower requests have been introduced. The Commission is working with hospitals to improve internal budgetary controls within the institutions.

Classifications of some finance management positions in hospitals have now been upgraded.

The Commission is continuing its discussions with the Public Buildings Department on the control of maintenance budgets and transfer of staff from the

department to hospitals. A separate review of Public Buildings Department, independent of the Health Commission is underway.

#### Section 4—Staffing Investigations

The study of medical manpower has been completed and proposals are now being developed in relation to the training of medical practitioners. The Health Commission working with the unions has already achieved savings through cleaning staff reductions, without resorting to any retrenchments. Savings of the order of \$1 million have been achieved to date, with further savings forecast if progress is maintained.

#### Section 5—Food Costs and Meat Usage

Physical controls on food as recommended by the Corbett Committee have been implemented in all country hospitals. Financial controls are being developed with a view to further, more effective controls over all food.

Improvements in the economic management of cafeterias through changes in charges for staff meals have also been introduced. A general review of the basis of fixing charges for staff meals with a view to recovering all costs has been initiated.

#### Section 6—Frozen Food Factory and Capital Works

Transfer of the Frozen Food Factory to the South Australian Frozen Food Operations has been finalised and included in the Auditor-General's Report to Parliament. All Government metropolitan hospitals including Mental Health Services are now using frozen food.

The capital works programme has been fully reviewed and new administrative arrangements introduced within the Commission for the management of the programme. Consultants have been employed to develop an improved management approach to projects within the capital programme.

#### Section 7—Management Information Systems

A computing policy has been developed by the Health Commission and distributed to the major hospitals for comment. This policy statement has been examined by the Interim Committee for the Data Processing Co-ordinating Board which was established to oversee computing developments across the public sector.

The computing needs of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science have been reassessed and approval given to acquire a replacement machine. Further action will be decided following the report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Provision of Pathology Services in South Australia.

Agreement between the four major hospitals on the need for a common Admission/Transfer/Separation (A.T.S.) computer system has been reached and options are being defined. Necessarily, time has been taken for the Health Commission in consultation with the hospitals to determine an approach to this type of system in the hospitals, and to assess an interim working system that can be implemented in the short term to meet their needs. The interim working system is to be introduced and the Modbury/Flinders system closed down. This approach is in accord with recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry into the Flinders Medical Centre computers. Also, in accord with these recommendations, a computer Project Manager is to be appointed.

On payroll/personnel systems, the Health Commission is continuing negotiations for a working system from interstate which will meet hospital requirements.

## Section 8—Hospital Boards of Management

Amendments to the South Australian Health Commission Act and the role and composition of Boards of major hospitals are matters under the review of Sir Charles Bright. Further action will be dependent upon his recommendations.

The Commission Administrative Circulars have been fully redrafted and distributed to hospitals for comment pending implementation.

## Section 9—Rights of Private Practice

In consultation with the South Australian Salaried Medical Officers' Association, new arrangements have been developed to control the exercise of private practice rights by full-time medical specialist staff employed within teaching hospitals, the Mental Health Services and the Commission. These arrangements will soon be finalised and implemented. Similarly, a proposal on charges for facilities and support services provided by hospitals is nearing finality.

A revised classification of private patients has been proposed and is awaiting a response from the Australian Medical Association before implementation.

## Section 10—Management Consultants

Many of the aspects of the consultants' report on the Royal Adelaide Hospital are the subject of other general recommendations on improved management in hospitals which are discussed above. The Health Commission is reviewing its approach to the use of consultants but there is still considerable work to be done in this area.

## COAL

315. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier: Has the Department of Mines and Energy tested South Australia's coal to see if it is suitable to be liquidised into oil and, if not, will action be taken to immediately test the deposits for possible future conversion?

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** No. The liquefaction potential of some South Australian coals has been evaluated previously by the Australian Coal Industry Research Laboratories in Sydney. The Department of Mines and Energy and the South Australian Energy Council have recently commissioned a preliminary study by AMDEL on the pyrolysis of Wakefield coal to produce oil in conjunction with electricity generation, and another study by AMDEL on the feasibility of Wakefield coal gasification for fuel production and electricity generation is currently under consideration.

## APPRENTICES

316. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. Does the Minister support the employment of more women as apprentices in a wider field than at present?
2. What steps have been taken as a result of a deputation to the previous Minister earlier this year when he was asked to launch a publicity campaign to encourage more girls to take on apprenticeships?

**The Hon. D. C. BROWN:** The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.
2. It was not considered appropriate to take any direct action in connection with the publicity campaign proposal.

However, the Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment and the Apprenticeship Commission actively encourage employers and trade unions to promote the employment of additional female apprentices.

## HOUSING LOANS

320. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. What was the total amount of money received from mortgagors as interest on Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement Loans for each of the years 1977-78 and 1978-79?
2. What was the total amount of principal which has been repaid by mortgagors for each of those years?
3. What amount of interest is expected to be received during 1979-80?
4. What is the total amount of principal expected to be repaid by mortgagors during 1979-80?
5. What portion of the interest moneys collected in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79, respectively, was used for the provision of housing and through what channels was it made available?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The replies are as follows:

1. Interest received from mortgagors:			
Year	State Bank	S.A. Housing Trust	Total (\$)
1977-78	15 731 529	3 500 000	19 231 529
1978-79	18 235 820	3 900 000	22 135 820

  

2. Principal repaid by mortgagors:			
Year	State Bank	S.A. Housing Trust	Total (\$)
1977-78	18 599 015	2 816 000	21 415 015
1978-79	24 315 385	3 088 000	27 403 385

  

3. Interest expected to be received during 1979-80:	
State Bank	20 500 000
S.A.H.T.	3 900 000

Total ..... \$24 400 000

4. Principal expected to be repaid by mortgagors during 1979-80:

State Bank	31 000 000
S.A.H.T.	3 900 000
Total	\$34 900 000

5. It is difficult to give an accurate answer to this part of the question because accounting arrangements for housing finance within the institutions concerned are such that some arbitrary allocations of administration allowances are necessary in order to identify the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement interest surplus. Also, interest received includes not only the amount received from borrowers but also amounts paid by the State and by the State Bank on balances held temporarily in accounts at the Treasury and the Bank respectively before recycling or making payments to the Commonwealth. However, it is true to say that all interest, after allowing for administration and the interest payable by the State to the Commonwealth under the Agreement, is recycled into housing assistance.

An approximate break-down of total interest received in 1977-78 and 1978-79 was:—

Payable to the Commonwealth	63 per cent
Administration	12 per cent
Recycled	25 per cent
	100 per cent

Most of the surplus is derived in the State Bank area and is recycled through the State Bank.

**INSTANT MONEY GAME**

321. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier:  
1. Has any investigation been made into the impact on other forms of gambling by the Instant Money Game since its introduction into South Australia?

2. Has this game had any other significant impact and if so, in what way?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** After the introduction of the Instant Money Game, the South Australian Totalizator Agency Board investigated the effects of the game on betting and found that there was no immediate drop in turnover. However, it was considered that the game may have inhibited an increase in turnover.

Initially, the Instant Money Game adversely affected the sales of other lotteries conducted by the Commission but, after the novelty period, the reduction in revenue from those sales became less significant.

In the first few months of the Instant Money Game, ticket sales from Small Lotteries appeared to decrease. Although no figures are available, the initial impact seems to have subsided.

**PIRANHA**

323. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Is there evidence that piranha fish have been imported at any time into South Australia?

2. What steps are taken to ensure that prohibited fish are prevented from entering South Australia?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. There is no evidence of piranha having been intentionally imported into South Australia from either overseas or interstate. There has been one occasion when one juvenile piranha did arrive in a bag containing a number of fish of quite a different specie. The fish was destroyed upon its identity being recognised.

2. The Department of Fisheries has a Fisheries Officer specifically appointed to liaise with customs officers and aquarium interests in checking imports of live fish to South Australia.

All reports of piranha in South Australia are investigated.

**S.G.I.C.**

327. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. What has been the premium income of the State Government Insurance Commission for each year since its establishment?

2. What has been the total sum invested on behalf of the commission in each of those years?

3. What have been the costs in each of those years for—  
(a) salaries;  
(b) recurrent expenses (rent, etc.); and  
(c) advertising and general promotion?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The replies are as follows:

1. and 2. This information is available from the Annual Reports of the State Government Insurance Commission.

(a)	Year ended 30 June	\$'000
	1972	95
	1973	224
	1974	427
	1975	873
	1976	1 748
	1977	2 575

1978	3 629
1979	4 243

(b)

1972	67
1973	128
1974	252
1975	683
1976	1 190
1977	1 271
1978	1 440
1979	2 005

(c)

1972	9
1973	66
1974	42
1975	54
1976	73
1977	119
1978	218
1979	338

These three categories are shown in total as Management Expenses in the Commission's Annual Reports.

**FISHING**

337. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: How many prawn authorities are currently in use in South Australia and how are these authorities distributed between the following prawn fishing zones—

- (a) Spencer Gulf;  
(b) St. Vincent Gulf;  
(c) Western Zone; and  
(d) Investigator Strait (Ministerial permit)?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** There are 53 State prawn authorities distributed as follows:

- (a) 39.  
(b) 14.  
(c) None—three permits issued under section 42, Fisheries Act.  
(d) None—five permits issued under section 42, Fisheries Act.

338. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. How many prawn authorities are currently held by fishermen permanently residing in Pt. Pirie, Pt. Broughton, Whyalla and Cowell, respectively?

2. How many fishermen permanently residing in each of these areas have applied for a prawn authority?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1.	Port Pirie	Nil
	Port Broughton	2
	Whyalla	Nil
	Cowell	1
2.	Port Pirie	2
	Port Broughton	2
	Whyalla	1
	Cowell	Nil

339. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: What is the method used in determining the issue of new prawn authorities and what criteria are used in determining which persons are able to apply for new prawn authorities?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** At present there is no intention by this Government to issue new prawn authorities and no criteria have been established.

340. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Of the prawn fishing authorities currently in use, how many were—

- (a) obtained on the open market, i.e., by direct

purchase; and

(b) obtained for a fee from the Fisheries Department?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

(a) 30.

(b) 23.

341. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: For what cost can a prawn authority be obtained:

(a) on the open market; and

(b) from the Fisheries Department,

by a successful applicant and what is the reason that prawn authorities bring a higher price on the open market?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

(a) The purchaser of a prawn vessel is required to supply the department with a marine surveyor's valuation of the vessel and gear for the material value without any value attaching to the prawn authority, and documentary evidence is required that the purchase of vessel and gear has taken place for a sum approximating the surveyor's value.

(b) Spencer Gulf (Zone D): Vessel surveyed length up to 16 metre, \$205 per metre or part thereof; over 16 metre, \$3 700 flat fee.

St. Vincent Gulf (Zone E): \$2 000 flat fee.

342. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: What restrictions are placed on a person who has been granted a licence by the Fisheries Department to prevent the immediate sale of that licence before the licence holder has participated in the prawn fishery?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** Licences are not saleable.

343. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. For what reasons are closed seasons declared within the prawn fishery?

2. Within what dates do these closed seasons occur in each of the prawn fishing zones?

3. Is it the effect of closed seasons that prawns are lost to the industry and if so, what is the estimated amount of the loss?

4. Do closed seasons result in larger and better commercial quality prawns being available to the fishery and, if so, what is the estimated additional value?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. Closures are introduced for three reasons:

(a) To improve the value of the catch;

(b) To improve efficiency of fishing;

(c) To conserve the resources.

2. Closures for 1979 were published in the S.A. *Government Gazette* on 18 January and 22 February 1979.

3. Closures effected by the previous Government appear to have produced a slight decrease in numbers caught, but a slight increase in total yield.

4. Yes. No estimation has been made of additional value over the entire fishery.

344. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Are prawn authority holders able to sell fish that have been caught as a by-product of their ordinary fishing operations and if so, what species of fish are able to be sold and what is the penalty imposed for selling other than the species named?

2. How many prawn authority holders have been prosecuted for selling fish other than the species covered by their licences?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. See reply to Question on Notice No. 346.

2. None.

345. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief

Secretary: Do fishermen operating in other than the prawn fishery have the right to sell prawns that have been caught as a by-product of their ordinary fishing operations and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** No. See regulation 5 of the Managed Fisheries Regulations 1971 (as amended).

346. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Do any prawn authority holders have fishing licences that entitle them to take for sale other fish species and if so, how many such licences are held and what species of fish can be taken?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** See Proclamation 26 (1977).

347. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: What was the value of last seasons prawn catch—

(a) based on departmental estimates; and

(b) based on prawn fishery returns, for each prawn fishing zone?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

(a) No estimate is made on any basis other than on the prawn fishery returns.

	\$
(b) West Coast* .....	n.a.*
Spencer Gulf .....	8 600 000
Gulf St. Vincent .....	1 320 000
Investigator Strait .....	864 000

Total	10 784 000
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The above is an estimate only, as some returns are still outstanding.

\*As only one vessel fished in this area, the value of the catch cannot be divulged, because of the confidentiality of the returns from individual vessels.

348. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Did any prawn fishing boats take prawns during last season of a value in excess of \$400 000 and if not what was the maximum individual catch?

2. What was the maximum individual catch in each of the prawn fishing zones?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. No, \$346 000.

	\$
2. West Coast* .....	n.a.*
Spencer Gulf .....	346 000
Gulf St. Vincent .....	157 000
Investigator Strait .....	147 000

\*As only one vessel fished in this area in 1978/79, to reveal the value of its catch would be inconsistent with the confidentiality associated with individual operator's returns.

349. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the Fisheries Department have a recommended length of vessel for operation within the prawn fishery and if so, what length is recommended in each of the prawn zones and what is the estimated cost of purchasing and fitting out such vessels?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** No.

350. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Why are double rigged prawn vessels able to operate in Spencer Gulf and other waters while only single rigged prawn vessels can operate within St. Vincent Gulf?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** Vessels in the St. Vincent Gulf were restricted to single rig following a request to the previous Government by the Port Adelaide Professional Fishermen's Association.

351. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Are there any vessels of 16 metres or less, carrying a single rig only, operating viable commercial

operations within the Spencer Gulf prawn fishery?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** No.

352. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: How many prawn vessels of 16 metres or less, carrying single rigs, could economically operate in Spencer Gulf waters north of a line drawn from Shoalwater Point Light to Port Broughton if larger vessels were banned from this area?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The question appears to assume that Spencer Gulf could be divided into two separate and exclusive zones. This is not the case.

353. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Can prawns be efficiently and economically caught in vessels of 8-9 metres in length and if so, in what prawn fishing zone would such a vessel be best suited?

2. What would the price of purchasing and fitting out such a vessel be?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. It is doubted.

2. Not relevant

354. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Is it Government policy to spread the benefits of the prawn fishery as evenly amongst the community as possible and if so, is that policy best implemented by fostering small, economic, fishing units or larger more efficient operations?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The Government's primary objective is to exploit the available prawn stocks as efficiently as possible.

355. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: What is the cost to the Fisheries Department of managing the prawn fishery and how much is contributed towards meeting these management costs by—

(a) the prawn industry as a whole;

(b) individual prawn authority holders;

(c) individual licensed prawn buyers; and

(d) individual licensed prawn processors?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows: For 1978-79, \$227 000.

(a) It is not possible to list contributions for the prawn industry as a whole.

(b) \$103 065.

(c) and (d) There are 342 licensed fish dealers who each paid \$20 (total \$6 840) for their licences. Any of these dealers may process prawns. Under the Fisheries Act, half of the total raised from fees (less amount directly transferred to AFIC) shall be paid into the Fisheries Research and Development Fund.

356. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Are licence holders in fisheries other than prawn fisheries permitted to sell their authority and, if so, what other fisheries and if some fisheries are not permitted, what are those fisheries and why not?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** No licences or authorities, including prawn authorities, are saleable.

357. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Does the Government have a policy of owner/operator for the various fisheries in South Australian waters and what are the details of the current policy?

2. Does this policy apply to the prawn fishery and, if not, why not and, if so, is this requirement stringently policed?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. For a person to control an authority he must show that he is the owner of a vessel. For other fisheries, see the definitions under the Fisheries Act.

2. The matter of conditions which require the authority

holder to work on board the vessel is under consideration. The majority of vessels are operated at sea by employed skippers.

358. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Are there examples within the South Australian prawn fishery where an individual, group of individuals or a company owns or has shares in more than one prawn authority?

2. What is the Government's policy on ownership of multiple prawn authorities?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. In one case, yes.

2. See managed fisheries regulation 21A.

359. **Mr. KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Is it the Government's policy that "B" class fishing licences should continue and, if so, will the current freeze on new "B" class licences be lifted?

2. Has the Government plans to change the fishing rights of those holding "B" class licences and, if so, what are the planned changes?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. Yes. No.

2. Under consideration.

#### VITRIFICATION

368. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier: Can the vitrification processes inspected by the Minister at Marcoule in France only handle waste from obsolescent gas-cooled reactors with graphite moderators or can they also vitrify waste from the mainstream of light water reactors?

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The Premier visited Marcoule; the process used at Marcoule is for the solidification of high level waste from gas cooled graphite moderated reactors. The process is now running at its design output. Its adaptation to Light Water Reactor fuel has been verified in tests and specifications are being finalised for the construction of commercial plants at La Hague to handle LWR wastes after reprocessing. These plants will be of similar design to the Marcoule plant.

#### BEVERAGE CONTAINERS

374. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. Is the Government aware that the Local Government Association has called for the introduction of a 10 cent deposit on all glass beverage containers?

2. Does the Government agree with the Association's contention that the irresponsible discarding of glass beverage containers has increased in the last 12 months?

3. What is the Government's policy on the matter and when is it anticipated that any action will be taken?

4. If no action along the lines suggested is contemplated, what alternative plans has the Government to control the problem?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

2. There has been some increase in the amount of broken glass collected during surveys carried out by the Department for the Environment over the last 12 months.

3. The Government's policy is to reduce wherever possible the amount of broken glass entering the litter stream. Currently, Government assisted publicity campaigns and education programmes are being carried out by

KESAB and other organisations with the aim of reducing all forms of litter.

4. A recently completed departmental report concerning the operation of the Beverage Container Act, which includes assessment of the legislation's effect on bottle deposit systems, is currently being evaluated to enable decisions to be made on future policy relating to beverage containers.

#### EMPLOYMENT

375. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs: How many males and females respectively are employed in each of the following industrial establishments in the City of Noarlunga; Southern Bricks, Petroleum Refineries of Australia, Mobil Lube Oil Refinery, Christensen Diamond Products, Hills Industries, Chrysler Australia, Rainsford Metal Products, Universal Industries, Omark Australia, Golden Breed, Metromeat Noarlunga, Sola International, Engineering and Water Supply Department, McMahons, Matulicks and Telecom Australia?

**The Hon. D. C. BROWN:** The replies are as follows: With the exception of the Engineering and Water Supply Department the companies listed supply details requested on a strictly confidential basis. This information is therefore not available for publication.

Details for the Engineering and Water Supply Department are as follows:

Males	Females	Total
236	2	238

These figures represent the total number of weekly paid and salaried officers employed at the Lonsdale Depot and the Christies Beach Sewage Works.

#### GREENGROCERS

388. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. Has the Minister of Agriculture had meetings with officers of the Greengrocers Association with regard to the marketing of market garden produce and, if so, what report does the Minister propose to give of any such meeting?

2. Does the Minister propose to conduct similar meetings with representatives of market gardeners and, if so, what organisations or groups does he propose to meet with?

**The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN:** The replies are as follows:

1. Not on an individual basis. The Association was represented at a broadly based meeting to discuss the so-called mini-markets and the Minister is awaiting the outcome of investigations into this matter.

2. Appropriate meetings will be held with all sectors of the industry as and when the need arises.

#### STOCK PADDOCKS

392. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: What is the policy of the Government to the future use of the land known as "stock paddocks" and presently under interim development control in the vicinity of Pooraka, Cavan and Parafield Gardens?

**The Hon. D. L. WOTTON:** The Government is committed to the policy of maintaining some form of

open-space area between Salisbury and Enfield. At present this is achieved by retention of open-space proclamations and interim development control over the land.

#### EDUCATION COURSES

402. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. How many primary schools made recommendations to year 7 pupils last year that they attend secondary schools providing courses more suited to their needs than those provided by the nearest school?

2. How many students acted on this advice, believing that, because their special needs were not available at the nearest school, they would be entitled to a travelling allowance?

3. How many of these students, and in what areas, have not yet been granted travelling allowances?

4. Does the Education Department intend to provide the allowance and make retrospective payments to the commencement of the first term of 1979 and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** The replies are as follows:

1. This question cannot be answered because statistics are not kept of the outcome of discussions among principals of primary schools and students at year 7 level.

2. See answer to 1.

3. All travelling allowance applications received by the Education Department during 1979 have been processed. The question cannot be answered further because the students referred to in the question cannot be identified.

4. Approvals for travelling allowances granted during the 1979 school year sometimes required retrospective payments to the beginning of the first term 1979. If students do not qualify for a travelling allowance in accordance with distance criteria, provision exists (Education Regulation 185(3)) for a travelling allowance to be paid if the Director-General determines that another school (not the nearest) is the nearest school which meets the educational needs of the students.

#### EGGS

403. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. What was the total number of hens registered for egg production in South Australia in each year from 1966 to 1979, inclusive?

2. What was the total number of egg producers registered in South Australia in each of the years 1966 to 1979, inclusive, and how many of these producers were registered to have the following numbers of hens:

- (a) 1-1 000;
- (b) 1 001-2 000;
- (c) 2 001-3 000;
- (d) 3 001-4 000;
- (e) 4 001-5 000;
- (f) 5 001-10 000;
- (g) 10 001-15 000;
- (h) 15 001-20 000;
- (i) 20 001-25 000;
- (j) 25 001-30 000; and
- (k) in excess of 30 000?

3. What was the percentage of over-supply of eggs for the domestic market in each of the years 1966-79, inclusive?

4. What was the total amount of money paid to egg producers for leasing back quotas in each year since the lease back programme began?

5. Does the Government intend to introduce regulations to allow the Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee to vary quotas according to production rates twice-yearly and, if so, when?

6. Does the Government intend to take action to ensure that prices of eggs will not escalate above the present market value and the inflationary trend?

7. What is the total number of bird quotas transferred in each of the years since May 1974?

8. Is it intended to reduce the maximum quota any producer may hold below the present 50 000?

9. Will leasing back cease on 31 December 1979?

**The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN:** The replies are as follows: Between 1966 and 1974 producers were not restricted to

specific numbers of hens and flock sizes varied according to seasonal conditions, availability of grain and similar considerations. Consequently the statistics for that period are compiled from single, mid-year returns by active producers, whilst those from 1975 onwards are based on quotas applying at the commencement of each licensing season.

Year	No. of Hens	Year	No. of Hens
1966	819 362	1973	978 634
1967	873 364	1974	1 022 448
1968	963 674	1975	1 250 000
1969	942 982	1976	1 183 469
1970	1 132 264	1977	
1971	1 212 762	1978	
1972	1 059 628	1979	1 088 797

Flock Size	1966 No. of Pro- ducers	1967 No. of Pro- ducers	1968 No. of Pro- ducers	1969 No. of Pro- ducers	1970 No. of Pro- ducers	1971 No. of Pro- ducers	1972 No. of Pro- ducers	1973 No. of Pro- ducers	1974 No. of Pro- ducers	1975 No. of Pro- ducers	1976 No. of Pro- ducers	1977 No. of Pro- ducers	1978 No. of Pro- ducers	1979 No. of Pro- ducers
1-1 000	3 842	3 176	2 915	2 517	2 311	2 156	1 898	1 509	1 377	1 445	1 139	1 027	946	807
1 001-2 000	79	81	84	72	88	106	64	66	49	84	59	68	64	54
2 001-3 000	49	48	67	62	64	75	63	52	60	45	27	21	20	14
3 001-4 000										20	16	14	12	16
4 001-5 000										16	12	13	12	13
5 001-10 000										28	36	33	33	25
10 001-15 000	4	5	6	10	15	16	19	15	20	16	13	13	14	16
15 001-20 000										6	10	10	12	10
20 001-25 000										6	10	10	12	10
25 001-30 000										6	10	10	12	10
over 30 000										6	10	10	12	10
<b>Total Producers</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>3 088</b>	<b>2 678</b>	<b>2 505</b>	<b>2 375</b>	<b>2 064</b>	<b>1 662</b>	<b>1 529</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>1 312</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>1 113</b>	<b>955</b>

	Per cent		Per cent
1966-67	21.6	1973-74	17.5
1967-68	36.2	1974-75	24.7
1968-69	26.0	1975-76	18.4
1969-70	26.0	1976-77	9.7
1970-71	33.0	1977-78	15.8
1971-72	36.6	1978-79	17.1
1972-73	25.8		

	\$
1975-76	37 645
1976-77	105 927
1977-78	128 170
1978-79	105 899

5. Yes, as soon as practicable.

6. Analysis of the consumer price index (Food Group) from 31 March 1970 to the corresponding date in 1978 indicates that during this period the c.p.i. for all foods rose by 114.47 per cent. On the other hand the wholesale price of large eggs increased by 85.71 per cent. The Government will continue to apply a very competitive pricing policy for eggs.

Year	Quota hens transferred
1975-76	228 206 (including March to June 1975)
1976-77	76 665
1977-78	79 910
1978-79	154 305

**Total** 539 086

8. Only if there are specific industry requests to this effect.

9. Yes, unless requests to the contrary are received from industry.

**EASTWOOD WATER RATES**

404. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Water Resources: Why have water rates in the Eastwood area been doubled?

**The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD:** Eastwood forms part of the Corporation of Burnside which was revalued effective from 1 July 1979. The scales of rates operative for 1978-79 and (1979-80) were as follows: water 8.1 per cent (4.5 per cent) and sewer 7.6 per cent (4.5 per cent). The reduction in the scale of rates arises out of the operation of the rates equalisation scheme which achieves as far as possible an equality of charges across the State. A random sample of properties in the Eastwood area showed the following comparison between 1978-79 and 1979-80.

	PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN		
	Annual Values	Water Rates	Sewer Rates
Domestic	108	15.6	23.0
Commercial	47	18.3	12.6
		(decrease)	(decrease)

The only circumstance where the water rates on a property could have doubled would be if the annual value rose by 260 per cent or more.

**DEMAC SCHOOLS**

405. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Does the Education Department intend to

continue the Demac construction of schools or is it intended to revert to solid construction and, if so, what are the reasons?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** It is intended that the DEMAC programme will be progressively wound down during the 1979/80 financial year. In future, as school enrolments are expected to be stable, solid construction will be used for the majority of projects. This changed requirement for DEMAC is predominantly due to the reduction in the need for capital facilities for educational purposes as a result of demographic changes. Other factors include an increased capacity to move existing transportable buildings as required and a lessening of the price advantage of DEMAC compared with solid construction.

**HILLS FACE ZONE**

406. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: What plans are being made to preserve representative sites in the area between the hills face zone at O'Halloran Hill, south to Sellicks Hill, including remnants of the original vineyards and early buildings of heritage significance?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The first interim list of the Register of State Heritage Items contains a total of six items located within the area between the hills face zone at O'Halloran Hill, south to Sellicks Hill. The South Australian Heritage Committee is continually assessing items for possible inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items, including items located within this area. There are no natural sites or vineyards within the area on the first interim list of the Register of State Heritage Items.

**JETTIES**

407. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: Is it intended that legislation will be introduced into Parliament in order to enable the control of jetties and jetty reserves, especially those of recreational value, to be transferred from the Minister of Marine to the Minister of Environment under the Coast Protection Division of the Department for the Environment and, if so, when, and when was this legislation first proposed?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The necessary legislation to enable the control of jetties and jetty reserves to be transferred from the Minister of Marine to the Minister for the Environment was passed by Parliament last year and assented to on 7 December 1978.

**HOUSING**

408. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. Is the Minister aware that the present policy of making the majority of Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement money available for new homes is forcing the people who can least afford high transport and other costs into the outer fringes of the metropolitan area and, if so, what action will be taken to rectify the problem?

2. Is it intended that the State Bank will now retain only one list of applicants for Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement funds regardless of whether they wish to buy new or established homes?

3. Will approval for the use of State Bank loans to acquire established homes lead to South Australian Housing Trust and Land Commission surpluses in the outer fringes of the metropolitan area?

4. How many houses does the trust have which are, or

are nearly, completed and which could be made available for rental or purchase within a month?

5. What is the total number of houses the trust has under construction or completed?

6. What is the total number of Land Commission allotments available for sale and in what areas are they located?

7. What is the total number of allotments the Land Commission has completed and in what areas are they located?

8. What is the anticipated number of allotments to be developed in the 1979-80 year and in what areas will they be located?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

1. Most Housing Agreement money has in the past been tied to new housing on the metropolitan fringe. This policy is now being reviewed with the South Australian Housing Trust allocating a substantial portion of this money for housing rental in established areas of Adelaide.

2. For the time being the State Bank is retaining separate waiting lists for loans for new and established houses but these will ultimately be replaced by a common listing.

3. Although the situation will be carefully monitored, it is not envisaged that this situation will arise.

4. The South Australian Housing Trust had just over 100 dwellings which have been completed and are now available for sale.

5. 877.

6. Total lots in stock as at 2/11/79—

Marion .....	664
Meadows .....	584
Noarlunga .....	329
Tea Tree Gully .....	303
Salisbury .....	2
Munno Para .....	1 149
West Torrens .....	—
Mount Gambier .....	74

TOTAL ..... 3 105

7. Lots developed—(including lots in stock)

Marion .....	854
Meadows .....	1 236
Noarlunga .....	821
Tea Tree Gully .....	941
Salisbury .....	772
Munno Para .....	1 785
West Torrens .....	11
Mount Gambier .....	120

TOTAL ..... 6 540

8. 65 allotments in Tea Tree Gully.

**STRATA TITLES**

411. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Is it proposed to introduce amendments to the provisions of Part XIX B of the Real Property Act concerning strata titles and, if so, when and what is the purpose of such amendments?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** No, not at this stage.

**ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT**

413. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. Does the Minister propose that a Parliamentary member of the Australian Labor Party, be briefed regularly by an officer or officers and which of his department on environmental matters and, if so:

- (a) why;
- (b) who is to be so briefed;
- (c) when will such briefings begin; and
- (d) what conditions, if any, are attached to the use to which the information given may be used?

2. Is it proposed that representatives of the other parties in Parliament be briefed and, if not, why not and, if so, will such briefing be under similar conditions?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** Communication between public servants and members of Parliament will be in accordance with guidelines approved by Cabinet recently and included in a memorandum to Permanent Heads setting out conditions applicable to requests for information.

### COMPANIES ACT

415. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Has the Attorney-General seen the letter of 10 July 1979 from the member for Mitcham to his predecessor concerning amendments to the Companies Act and, if so:

- (a) does he propose to reply to it and when; and
- (b) what action, if any, does the Government intend to take on the matters raised therein and when and, if not, does he require a copy of the said letter?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** Yes, the Attorney-General has seen the letter of 10 July 1979 from the member for Mitcham to the former Attorney-General.

(a) The former Attorney-General replied to this letter on 29 August 1979, indicating that the Land and Business Agents Board had decided that it would give consideration to applications by companies to have the second director exempt from compliance with the qualification requirement. A copy of that letter will be made available to the member for Mitcham.

(b) Under the present Government the Land and Business Agents Act comes under the administration of the Minister of Consumer Affairs. It is the present Government's intention to legislate to amend the Land and Business Agents Act to require the board to exercise the power of exemption contained in section 16 (3) where it is satisfied that the prescribed person in question is a director who will not take an active part in the conduct of the agent's business.

### NATURAL GAS

416. **The Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier:

1. Is the Minister aware that extensions to the natural gas pipeline grid are proposed for a number of large country areas of New South Wales?

2. Has consideration been given to extending the natural gas supply in South Australia to Whyalla and other large country centres?

3. What is the amount of fuel oil consumed at the Whyalla steel works each year, what is the annual cost of this fuel and what volume of natural gas would be required to replace it?

4. Does the design of the proposed natural gas pipeline to the Redcliff petro-chemical project take into consideration the possibility of supplying Whyalla and other northern cities?

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.
2. Extension of the natural gas supply to large country centres and industries in South Australia is continually under review.
3. The annual consumption of fuel oil at the Whyalla steelworks is approximately 150 000 tonnes, equivalent to 180 000 000 cubic metres of natural gas. I have no information relative to the present price of fuel oil at Whyalla.
4. The design parameters for the proposed natural gas supply to Redcliff have not yet been finalised.

### HOUSE FLIES

418. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. Does the Government have information available from the department, instrumentalities or private organisations of the relative concentration of house flies in the various parts of the metropolitan area?

2. How high is the incidence of this nuisance in the Hallett Cove Beach area and if there is a problem, has the source of it been identified and what is being done to rectify it?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

1. Yes. Since 1962 periodic surveys have been carried out to determine the incidence of fly-breeding in the metropolitan area.

2. The incidence of fly-breeding in the Hallett Cove Beach area is low and complaints from this area to the Marion Local Board of Health regarding nuisances due to flies are uncommon.

One complaint was received recently and investigated. The adult fly population was found to be normal and no fly-breeding was detected.

### WATER TURBIDITY

419. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Water Resources: What was the cause of the extreme turbidity in the water reticulated to the vicinity of Elgin Avenue, Christies Beach on Tuesday and Wednesday, 30 and 31 October, how widespread was this problem and for how long did it last, was remedial action taken, what is the likelihood of a recurrence, how many complaints were received by the Engineering and Water Supply Department either by phone or in writing and are persons who had washing ruined by this extreme turbidity able to claim compensation from the department?

**The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD:** The cause of the turbidity of the water reticulated to the vicinity of Elgin Avenue, Christies Beach, on 30 and 31 October 1979 was twofold. First, the water in the reservoirs has not had time to settle following recent rains, and, secondly, the higher demand for water due to rising temperatures causes increased flows in the mains, which results in the material that has settled during winter to flow through the distribution system.

This problem was experienced throughout most of the metropolitan area. It occurs every year at the change of season and usually lasts several weeks, depending on weather conditions.

The only short-term remedial action that can be taken is to flush mains in the areas affected. This was done on two occasions in the vicinity of Elgin Avenue, Christies Beach, following receipt of consumer complaints on 31 October. This problem is likely to recur until water filtration is

available throughout the metropolitan area. A total of 90 complaints were received by the Engineering and Water Supply Department on 30 and 31 October.

Compensation for washing soiled by the turbid water conditions is not paid unless these conditions resulted from negligence on the department's behalf. There was no negligence on the department's behalf on this occasion.

### URANIUM

420. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier:

1. Is the Minister aware that the B.P. Company, which holds approximately 49 per cent of the shares in Roxby Downs, was involved in "sanctions busting" with Rhodesian oil despite clear policy directives from the U.K. Government to abide by the sanctions of the United Nations?

2. Can the Minister assure the House that this company will abide by any directives relating to international safeguards on uranium?

3. What previous experience does this company have with uranium and with the nuclear industry in general?

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The replies are as follows:

1. The Government is unaware of any direct involvement by B.P. in the alleged "sanctions busting" over Rhodesian oil and considers the matters raised by the question requires further substantiation.

2. The directives relating to the international safeguards on uranium are clearly stated as Federal Government policy and supported by this Government. Adherence to these requirements will be mandatory in any arrangements by any company involving sales to customer countries, and these requirements will be enforced.

3. B.P. has access to practical experience in uranium mining and ore processing through its American subsidiary Sohio. Annual production of Sohio's L-Bar is about one million pounds of yellowcake per year, and in addition to milling its own ores L-Bar undertakes toll processing for nearby operations. Moreover, added to its experience in mining and processing L-Bar has demonstrated its ability to meet strict U.S. environmental requirements in disposal of mine wastes.

In a more general sense the B.P. group has substantial research establishments in Britain, Germany, France, the United States, and more recently in Australia. As the need for research and development in conventional oil refining declines, these skills, together with B.P.'s engineering and processing capability, are being diverted to mineral processing and energy substitution. Thus the project will have access to the experience of a major international company accumulated over six decades. This existing resource is already being supplemented by acquisition of staff with specific experience in the minerals industry, and this process will continue with a strong accent on energy minerals, including uranium.

### ABORIGINAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

435. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Who are the members of the Minister's Aboriginal Co-ordinating Committee, and what is the purpose of the committee?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** The replies are as follows:

#### I. Membership

1. Chairman—Mr. L. J. Nayda

2. Government members—

Health Commission, Dr. D. Russell (Acting Director, Aboriginal Health Services);

Education Department, Mr. J. Coker, (Superintendent of Aboriginal Education);

Further Education Department, Mr. D. Westover, (Principal Education Officer, Aboriginal Education);

Department of Community Welfare, Mr. D. Busbridge, (Regional Director, Northern Country);

South Australian Housing Trust, Mr. P. Wilson, (Housing Services Officer);

Police Department, Superintendent D. Symons, (O. in C. Community Affairs);

Treasury, Mr. T. Grant (Finance Officer)

Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Mr. B. Powell, (Regional Director, Adelaide);

Mr. J. Angel, (Regional Director, Alice Springs).

3. Aboriginal members—

(a) Representing functional organisations—

National Aboriginal Conference, Mr. G. Wilson, Ms. L. O'Donoghue, Mr. P. Thompson;

Aboriginal Housing Board, Mr. R. Ware;

Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement, Ms. R. Hammond;

WOMA Committee, Ms. B. Ridgeway.

(b) Representing Aboriginal Consultative Committees—

Education Consultative Committee, Mr. P. Hughes;

Welfare Consultative Committee (A), Mr. R. Agius;

Health Consultative Committee (A), Ms. M. Hampton;

(A) These committees are yet to be established, and the members have been appointed on an interim basis.

(c) Representatives from remote areas

North-West Communities, Ms. M. Ferguson; Yalata, Vacant.

#### II. Purpose of the Committee

The purpose of the committee is to monitor and co-ordinate special services provided for Aboriginal people by State Government departments which are in receipt of grants from the Commonwealth under the State Grants (Aboriginal Assistance) Act.

### POLICE CARS

437. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. What is the reason for the restriction on the number of kilometres that police cars can travel per shift?

2. Is the Minister aware of concern that this particular restriction could unduly restrict the police force carrying out supervision necessary for preventing crime?

3. Will the Minister have action taken to review this particular requirement so as to give patrols, particularly in country areas, more flexibility?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. There are no direct restrictions on the number of kilometres that police cars, engaged in normal operational patrolling activities, can travel in a particular shift. Some months ago, departmental action was taken to devise ways of conserving fuel. As a result, one of the measures implemented was to place restrictions on the use of vehicles for administrative or non-essential purposes. At the same time, the Commissioner of Police directed that,

while operational usage of patrol vehicles was not to be restricted, greater emphasis was to be applied to "contact policing" in patrol sectors with a view to achieving greater public contact. Reinforcement of the concept of "contact policing", which had been one of the basic principles of the mobile patrol reorganisation first introduced in 1973, had the peripheral benefit of conserving fuel.

2. As stated in 1 above, while operational usage of patrol vehicles is not restricted, contact policing which requires policemen to get out of their cars and perform foot patrols of strategic areas, is regarded as a more effective crime prevention strategy than constant patrol vehicle mobility throughout the whole of a shift. If there is concern, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police has had no evidence of this, he considers it to be unfounded.

3. In view of 1 and 2 above, such action is unnecessary.

### ROXBY DOWNS

443. **Mr. McRAE** (on notice) asked the Premier: Has the Government entered into, or will it enter into, and, if so, when, indentures with Western Mining and B.P. concerning the further development of mineral deposits at Roxby Downs or nearby, and in either case what are the terms, and what inducements or royalties are offered or granted between the parties?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The arrangement concerning the immediate future development of the Olympic Dam deposit by W.M.C. and B.P. at Roxby Downs was determined through an exchange of letters between the former Premier, Mr. Corcoran, and the companies, and has been endorsed by this Government. An indenture with the Companies covering the actual mining of this deposit and the matters relating to this undertaking has not yet been considered.

### FILTERED WATER

444. **Mr. McRAE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Water Resources: Can the Minister advise which parts of the electorate of Playford are not now provided with filtered water and when provisions will be made and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD:** None of the suburbs making up the electorate of Playford is currently supplied with filtered water. When the Anstey Hill Water Filtration Plant is commissioned early in 1980, a cross-section of the electorate, including the suburbs of Gepps Cross, Pooraka, Cavan, Para Vista, the Levels, and the eastern part of Para Hills, will receive filtered water. The suburbs of Parafield, Salisbury South, Para Hills West and the western part of Para Hills will be supplied with filtered water when the Barossa Water Filtration Plant, now under construction, is commissioned late in 1981.

### HILLS FACE ZONE

445. **Mr. McRAE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: Further to the answer to question No. 105, did not the Personal Assistant, Playford Electorate Office, call at the Department for the Environment Office, West Beach Road, Keswick, specifically to complain about the matter on behalf of some constituents of that electorate and did not the Minister's officers speak by telephone to the member for Playford stating that an inquiry would be commenced and, if so, why is there no record of these events and why is the information in the answer incorrect?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** In replying to Question on Notice No. 105 it was not appreciated that it referred to a noise complaint; rather it was interpreted as relating to an off-road vehicle matter. It is acknowledged that the member for Playford and his personal assistant were in contact with officers of the Department for the Environment on this matter.

### SITTINGS AND BUSINESS

447. **Mr. McRAE** (on notice) asked the Premier: When is it proposed that Parliament will first meet next year and for how long will the session continue?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** 19 February 1980. The length of the session has not yet been determined.

### ASSEMBLY ELECTORATES

450. **Mr. McRAE** (on notice) asked the Premier: Is it the policy of the Government to increase the number of electorates for the House of Assembly and, if so, why, and when is it proposed to introduce legislation?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** It is not the Government's intention to increase the number of electorates at this stage.

### CENTRAL SOUTHERN REGION

459. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: How many national parks, conservation parks, game reserves and recreation parks have been established in the Central Southern Region as defined by the Committee on Uniform Regional Boundaries, what is the total area of land covered in each category and how many rangers serve this area?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

1. National parks, Nil;  
Recreation parks, Nil;  
Conservation parks, 13 parks with an area totalling 3 383 ha;  
Game reserves, two reserves with an area totalling 359 ha.

2. One ranger at Strathalbyn serves all but two of the parks within the Central Southern Region. Those two parks, Nixon Skinner and Kyeema Conservation Parks, are close to Adelaide and are managed by a ranger from the Belair district.

### HACKHAM SOUTH PRIMARY SCHOOL

462. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: When does the Government intend to build the Hackham South Primary School and will it be part of a "Reception through twelve" complex and, if so, what parts of the complex will be developed first?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** The replies are as follows:

1. There is no present policy to develop a "Reception through twelve" complex at Hackham South although the sites for the Primary and High Schools are adjacent.
2. Because of the increasing enrolments at nearby Hackham West it has appeared timely to develop the Hackham South Primary School a year earlier than originally planned in 1982.
3. Present demographic evidence is such that the earliest date for the high school appears to be 1984.

**CHRISTIES BEACH WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTRE**

463. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Is the Government aware of pressure to establish a Women's Health Centre in the old Department for Community Welfare office on Beach Road, Christies Beach, and does it support such a move and, if so, when will it be established and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON:** The S.A. Health Commission is aware that the Women's Community Health Centre at Hindmarsh has an outreach activity at Christies Beach which is located in inadequate premises.

Informal contacts have been held with the Department for Community Welfare concerning the use of their office, which they intend to vacate when the Department District Office moves into the T & G Building in the Noarlunga Regional Centre.

There is no intention at this point to establish a separate Women's Community Health Centre.

**OLD NOARLUNGA**

464. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier: Are any tenements current for lignite or bituminous coal in the vicinity of Old Noarlunga and, if so, where are they and who holds them?

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** No.

**MINING LEASES**

465. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier:

1. What exploration leases are held by Western Mining Corporation in the vicinity of Roxby Downs, what is the area of each and when were they first taken up?

2. What commitments to exploration expenditure are included in each and what modifications have been made in the last 12 months?

3. What has been the actual expenditure on each tenement since it was taken up?

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The replies are as follows:

Exploration Licence No.	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Area First Acquired
404	2 439	3/1/76
405	2 755	30/1/76
406	2 165	30/1/76
456	790	17/11/76
474	89	14/1/77
487	510	23/3/77
488	1 086	23/3/77
489	2 370	23/3/77
536	2 358	2/5/75

2. Current expenditure commitment for each licence:

Exploration Licence No.	Commitment \$
404	300 000
405	300 000
406	300 000
456	50 000
474	10 000
487	50 000
488	60 000
489	35 000
536	400 000 (Roxby Downs EL)
	<hr/>
	\$1 545 000

The main modification within the past 12 months relates to the agreement reached between the Government and WMC by means of an exchange of letters, whereby security of tenure of WMC's areas on the Stuart Shelf is guaranteed provided that a minimum of \$10 000 000 is spent within three years of 28 May 1979 on appraisal of the Olympic Dam project and an additional \$5 000 000 is spent within the same period on the WMC licence areas on the Stuart Shelf exclusive of the Olympic Dam project area.

3. Actual expenditures for each licence since acquisition are being compiled, however total expenditure to date by WMC on their Stuart Shelf Licences is in excess of \$3 000 000 and far exceeds the total commitment since exploration in this area was begun in 1975.

**TUNKALILLA BEACH**

467. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: What progress has been made on the development of a public walking track into Tunkalilla Beach and when will the project be completed?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The Government is continuing to pursue arrangements for the development of a walking track into Tunkalilla Beach which will provide limited public access to that beach. The Recreation and Sport Division of the Department of Transport is currently negotiating with land owners in the area with a view to providing an agreed access route. It is expected that such a route will be agreed to by the end of February and this will then enable a walking track to be developed from the proposed southern end of the Heysen Trail to Tunkalilla Beach. At this stage it is not possible to indicate when the walking track will be completed as this will depend on the resources available.

**DEEP CREEK PARK**

468. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: What is the current dedicated area of the Deep Creek Conservation Park, are further purchases contemplated, what will be the area of the park once all such purchases are completed and when will this programme be completed?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

1. The dedicated area of the Deep Creek Conservation Park was 2 455 ha as at 30 June 1979.
2. Yes.
3. Approximately 4 630 ha.
4. It is anticipated that the programme for land purchases at Deep Creek will be completed in the 1980-81 financial year.

**TEACHER AIDES**

470. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Is the Government aware that some schools discern a reluctance on the part of the Education Department to sanction the employment of school leavers as teacher aides?

2. Does this accurately reflect the department's view and, if so, what is the reasoning for such an attitude?

3. What is the Government's policy in this matter?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** The replies are as follows:

1. Teacher aides in schools are employed under the School Assistants (Government Schools) Interim Award.

This award is an adult award (adult in this sense being 21 years of age and over) and junior rates do not apply. If a school leaver is appointed, that person is paid the same as a person aged 21 or over. This arrangement was determined following an extensive case argued before the Industrial Commission. The President of the Industrial Commission found that the Education Department usually needed people employed in schools who are adults because of the kind of work they are required to perform. There could, therefore, be a reluctance on the part of some principals of schools to sanction the employment of school leavers as teacher aides.

2. The departmental view is that the kind of employee required depends on the range of duties required to be undertaken, the size of the school, and the relationship expected between ancillary staff and students. In many cases an adult person would be more appropriate and in some cases junior employees would be apt. At present, of over 3 000 school assistants who are employed, 5 per cent are under the age of 21.

3. The Director-General of Education wrote to principals of schools about this matter in September 1979. The Government's policy accords with the view expressed in that memorandum which indicated that there was nothing in the award to prevent the employment of a school leaver as a school assistant and encouraged principals of schools to employ persons under the age of 21 if they were the most suitable applicants.

#### CONTRACT TEACHERS

471. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Does the Government intend to vary the 25 per cent salary loading for contract teachers and, if so, how and with what object in view?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** In November 1978 the South Australian Institute of Teachers filed a claim with the Teachers Salaries Board seeking a 30 per cent loading for teachers appointed on contract to fill short-term vacancies in schools. The matter was called for hearing in March 1979, when the claim was amended to a loading of 32.17 per cent. The claim was adjourned before the Teachers Salaries Board on 27 March 1979. The matter has not yet been resolved and negotiations are continuing.

#### SCHOOL CLEANING

472. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Has the Minister had discussions with either the Miscellaneous Workers Union or the Australian Government Workers Association about the future of the petty contract system used for school cleaning and, if not, are any such talks planned?

2. Are any changes to the system planned?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** The replies are as follows: Discussions have been held with the respective secretaries of the Federated Miscellaneous Workers Union and the Australian Government Workers Association with regard to the present petty contract system of school cleaning. Changes to the system are planned in order to bring about greater economy in the provision of this necessary service and are as follows:

1. That the utilisation of industrial cleaning contractors be undertaken in all new schools and major additions to existing schools, and that the letting of a contract result from tenders. In the absence of a satisfactory tender, petty contracts or day labour to be used.

2. That the existing petty contract system be amended as soon as possible and in any event, not later than 31 December 1981 and replaced with—

(a) petty contract with fixed term; or

(b) petty contract (including supply of materials) for a fixed term selected on a competitive price basis.

3. That the existing petty contract specification be modified to take into account individual differences among schools, subject to no additional cost resulting from such modification.

Subsequent to the discussions, letters were dispatched to the unions concerned confirming the above proposals.

#### SECONDED TEACHERS

473. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: What reduction will occur during this financial year in the number of seconded teachers working in prisoner education?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** There is to be no reduction in the number of teachers working in prisoner education.

#### COORONG SALINITY

475. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. Are salinity measurements taken in the Coorong and, if so, where and how frequently?

2. What is the mean annual reading and what are the widest fluctuations around that mean?

3. Is it demonstrated that there has been a long-term increase in salinity and, if so, what is the size of this increase?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

1. Yes. They are taken throughout the north and south Coorong Basins at one or two monthly intervals.

2. Salinities vary from almost freshwater at the barrages when open, to precipitated salt at the southern end of the Coorong.

3. No.

#### TRANSFER PROVISIONS

477. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Does the Minister intend to alter the country transfer provisions which currently apply for Department of Further Education teachers to bring them into line with the provisions applying to Public Buildings Department workers as detailed by the Minister of Industrial Affairs in the House on 7 November?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** I see no need to alter the country transfer provisions which currently apply to Department of Further Education teachers. The provisions applying to the Public Buildings Department workers as detailed by the Minister of Industrial Affairs in the House on 7 November apply to the transfer of Government employees between departments. Department of Further Education teachers are transferred between colleges, not departments. Furthermore, on joining the Department of Further Education, teachers agree to the possibility of transfer as a condition of service, and the guidelines governing transfers have been accepted by the South Australian Institute of Teachers.

### FISHING LICENCES

479. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the Government intend to lift the freeze on "A" class fishing licences currently existing so as to enable new applicants to apply for entry into the scale fishery?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** There are presently no restrictions on persons applying for entry into the scale fishery.

### CENTRAL FISHERIES RESEARCH LABORATORY

480. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Following the establishment of a central fisheries research laboratory with two regional centres—

- (a) what will be the cost of these facilities;
- (b) when will they be commenced and completed;
- (c) has the cost been provided for in the Budget allocation for 1979-80;
- (d) how many staff will be required for each facility; and
- (e) how many positions will be filled from existing appointments and how many from new appointments?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

- (a) No detailed costing of the projects will be available until site and building plans have been finalised.
- (b) Building will commence as soon as Government building priorities permit.
- (c) No.
- (d) Undecided. Planning is proceeding on the basis that biological research staff will occupy the Marine Research Centre with a small number of support staff while regional centres will accommodate research, licensing and extension personnel.
- (e) Most of the positions will be provided from within existing staff numbers, although it is anticipated that some additional positions could be required to staff all new buildings.

### AUSTRALIAN FISHING INDUSTRY COUNCIL

482. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the Minister intend to increase licence fees for fishermen to cover the deficit in funding for the Australian Fishing Industry Council Executive Office and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** Yes.

### FISHERIES TRIBUNAL

483. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: In relation to the new Fisheries Tribunal proposed by the Minister—

- (a) what will be its establishment cost;
- (b) what will be its purpose and function;
- (c) will it be a replacement of the existing Fisheries Licensing Appeal mechanism;
- (d) have indications of appointment to the new tribunal been given;
- (e) how many people will be on the tribunal;
- (f) what will be their responsibilities;
- (g) what will be their remuneration;

- (h) what will be their term of appointment; and
- (i) will the tribunal take over part of the present role of the Director?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** Detailed planning of the Fisheries Tribunal is proceeding. No details of costing, mechanics or other information will be available until the matter has been submitted, fully considered and approved by the Government.

### SQUID FISHERY

484. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: What will be the cost of additional research announced by the Minister into the squid, pilchard and leatherjacket fishery, and have other programmes been sacrificed to fund the additional research and, if so, which ones?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** None. No programme has been sacrificed for work on these fisheries.

### A.F.I.C.

486. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. What proportion of fishermen's licence fees are paid to A.F.I.C. (S.A.)?
2. Is this levy compulsory?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. 50 per cent.
2. Yes.

### FIRE BRIGADE

487. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the Minister propose to seek an extension of the coverage of the South Australian Fire Brigade to include suburban development in Salisbury North, Salisbury Downs and Parafield Gardens not presently covered?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** This and many similar matters will be determined when a decision is made on the report of the committee of inquiry, which has recently been released for public comment.

### ALICE SPRINGS ROAD

488. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. What is the Government's policy on the sealing of the South Australian section of the road to Alice Springs?
2. What propositions or requests in this regard will be put to the Federal Government?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The replies are as follows:

1. The Government's policy is to complete the sealing of this road as soon as possible, having regard to the availability of funds and resources.

2. Following negotiations between me and the Federal Minister for Transport, the highway is now expected to be completed within seven years.

### CYCLE PATH FUND

489. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. What allocations from the Cycle Path Fund have

been made since its inception and to which groups were these allocations made?

2. Is it Government policy to continue the existence of this fund?

3. Are any changes in conditions of eligibility or rate of subsidy anticipated?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The replies are as follows:

1. \$
  - 217 550 Corporation of City of Adelaide
  - 34 100 Corporation of City of Woodville
  - 21 000 Corporation of Town of Naracoorte
  - 22 000 District Council of Meadows
  - 10 500 District Council of Tatiara
  - 5 480 Corporation of Town of Jamestown
  - 8 600 District Council of Murat Bay
  - 4 000 Corporation of City of Noarlunga
  - 750 Corporation of City of Unley
2. Yes.
3. No.

### SALISBURY HIGHWAY OVERPASS

490. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. What is the policy of the Government on the proposal to construct an overpass connecting Salisbury Highway and Gawler Street?

2. If the Government proposes to proceed with the project, what are the—

- (a) starting and completion dates;
- (b) cost; and
- (c) anticipated peak-load traffic volumes on those roads after completion?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The replies are as follows:

1. A long-standing proposal exists for the extension of Salisbury Highway through Salisbury passing over the railway. Land has been reserved on this basis but it is not being actively pursued at the present time. Further investigation and consultation with appropriate bodies will be necessary in the future to determine whether this project should be implemented.

2. See 1. above.

### RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

491. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. Is the Minister aware that some peak hour railway passengers have had to stand because of a shortage of carriages?

2. Is the problem of a passenger rolling stock shortage related to an industrial dispute in the S.T.A. workshops at Islington?

3. How long will this problem of overcrowding at peak hours continue?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The replies are as follows:

1. The loading standards adopted by the State Transport Authority, which represent a compromise between passenger comfort and economy of operation, provide for a proportion of standing passengers on some trains during peak periods.

2. Recently, however, there was a shortage of rolling stock due to an industrial dispute at Islington workshops (which are now under the control of the Australian National Railways Commission). During the period of this dispute, loading exceeded the normal standards in some instances.

3. There will continue to be some standing passengers

on peak hour trains as it would be inefficient to provide seats on each train for the maximum anticipated number of passengers, which varies from day to day. Passenger loadings will be monitored, particularly after timetable changes, and any adjustments found necessary will be made as soon as can be arranged.

### FACT SHEETS

492. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: How many titles and copies of Fact Sheets were published by the then Department of Agriculture and Fisheries during 1978-79, how many copies were sold during that period and what was the cost of publishing them?

**The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN:** Until July 1979, information on Fact Sheets was kept by calendar years only. In addition there was no clear cut-off point between years with respect to numbers printed and costs. With new ordering arrangements as from 1 July 1979 this problem has been overcome. On this basis the reply to the question is as follows:

	1978	1979	Total 1978-79
New titles . . . . .	67	42	109
Old titles reprinted . . . . .	55	64	119
Copies printed (estimated) . . . . .	250 000	185 500	435 500
Cost of printing (estimated) . . . . .	\$12 500	\$11 500	\$24 000
Revenue from sales* . . . . .	\$2 500	\$4 500	\$7 000

\* Fact Sheets were first sold in February 1978 and became free again on 5 November 1979.

### McASKILL REPORT

493. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: What action does the Minister propose to take on each of the recommendations of the McAskill Report into Citrus Marketing?

**The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN:** No action will be taken until each recommendation of the McAskill Report is given full consideration.

### SAMCOR

494. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: What surplus land has Samcor sold, how much was the land sold for, and to whom was it sold?

**The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN:** An area of 749 hectares of land at Port Lincoln has been sold to Australian Bight Fisheries Co-operative for \$25 000 since 30 June 1978.

### SOIL CONSERVATION BOARDS

495. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. Will the Minister advise how the soil conservation boards will operate under the regional structure which now covers the whole State?

2. Will these regional structures relate to the Regional Officer or the Division of Land Use and Protection?

**The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN:** The replies are as follows:

1. Soil conservation boards are district bodies nominated by the Advisory Committee on Soil Conservation whose duty is to advise and make recommendations to the Minister on soil erosion and soil conservation. Each

district board has defined boundaries in which it operates and regionalisation, apart from possible minor adjustment of some existing boundaries, should not affect them in any way. For ease of administration, any new districts formed will, of course, take into account both local government and regional boundaries.

2. District boards consist essentially of local farmers and it has been the policy of the Department of Agriculture to provide a technical secretary to service each board. The technical secretary, who is not a member of the board, has normally been the district soils officer of the Land Use and Protection Division. With regionalisation, the secretary will be same officer as previously who now comes under regional administration. Effective liaison between the divisions, in this case the Land Use and Protection Division which is responsible for the administration of the Soil Conservation Act, and the regions is, of course, a basic requirement of regionalisation.

#### DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITY WELFARE

496. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. What disbursements of special or emergency assistance were made by the Salisbury office of the Department for Community Welfare during each of the years 1977-78 and 1978-79?

2. How many applications for such assistance were received and how many were approved?

**The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON:** The replies are as follows:

	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$
1. Amount of special or emergency assistance . . . . .	20 441	11 745
2. Number of applications approved . . . . .	680	708

Statistics were not kept of the number of applications received.

#### HAY FEVER SUFFERERS

498. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: What steps are being taken to minimise the effects on hay fever sufferers from the weeds and undergrowth along the Glenelg tramline?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The State Transport Authority has a regular maintenance programme, including the mowing of weeds and undergrowth along the Glenelg tramway.

#### TRAMWAY MUSEUM

501. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Premier: Other than the SURS scheme, what alternative avenues of financial support by the Government are open for application by the St. Kilda Tramway Museum and which departments are responsible for each of these avenues?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The St. Kilda Tramway Museum could forward an application for financial support to the Department of Tourism for consideration. That department administers subsidies for the development of tourist resorts. The museum could also apply for financial assistance to the Department for the Arts, which considers requests for grants from organisations of this nature.

#### SALISBURY NORTH HIGH SCHOOL

502. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: When is it proposed that the temporary structures to house primary grades at the Salisbury North High School site from 1980, will be replaced in greater part by permanent structures?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** Current planning provides for the availability of additional solid construction buildings at the beginning of 1982. If indicated levels of funding are maintained, all timber buildings would be replaced by this date.

#### HUNDRED OF YATALA

504. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. What is the present stage of progress regarding planning and zoning proposals for part sections 299-302 in section 2 257, hundred of Yatala?

2. At what stages may it be anticipated that the first stage of construction of facilities will begin and be completed?

3. What is it anticipated the first stage of facilities will incorporate?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

1. The land has been designated a district centre in the Salisbury Centres S.D.P. which was authorised on 19 April 1979. As yet, no zoning proposals have been prepared.

2. It is anticipated the first stage of construction will commence during the 1981-82 financial year with the completion date yet to be determined.

3. The facilities will incorporate shopping and non-retail community facilities.

#### BOLIVAR TREATMENT WORKS

505. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Water Resources:

1. What contracts have been signed for the supply of effluent water from the Bolivar Treatment Works?

2. What is the anticipated annual consumption of effluent water under these contracts?

3. What is the anticipated annual revenue from these contracts?

4. What is the total supply of water available for sale to consumers?

**The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD:** The replies are as follows:

1. Under agreements which applied prior to 1978, six landholders are entitled to use effluent water from the Bolivar Sewage Treatment Works.

During 1978, all landholders in the area were invited to apply for its use, as a result of which a further 11 are now permitted to do so. However, no contracts have been signed with respect to these additional allocations, pending consideration of a proposal to licence all users under the provisions of the Water Resources Act, 1976-1979.

2. 5 834 megalitres per annum.

3. \$15 200 per annum.

4. The present allocations to consumers, expressed in relation to the supply capability of the outfall channel during peak summer demand, fully commits that supply capability.

## RAILWAYS

506. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. Why was the 5.10 p.m. Adelaide-Brighton train put back to 5.14 p.m.?

2. Does this now create a gap of 25 minutes between the 4.49 p.m. train and the 5.14 p.m. train in a peak-hour period?

3. Has the S.T.A. received correspondence in late October (on or about 26 October) concerning this problem from a Mr. R. A. Boots of Marion and has this letter been either replied to or acknowledged and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The replies are as follows:

1. The 5.10 p.m. Adelaide-Brighton train was re-scheduled to 5.14 p.m. to allow for the operation of a 5.10 p.m. express train to Noarlunga Centre.

2. The effect of the changes to schedules does increase the gap between services from 21 to 25 minutes.

3. The State Transport Authority has received correspondence from a Mr. R. A. Boots which has been acknowledged. The matters raised by Mr. Boots are being investigated, and he will be advised of the results of those investigations in due course.

507. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Is it the intention of the Rail Division of the State Transport Authority to install automatic barriers and/or automatic fare collection machines on the Adelaide and/or any other metropolitan railway station and, if so, when will installations be carried out?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The State Transport Authority has no present plan to install automatic barriers and/or automatic fare collection machines on the Adelaide Station or any other metropolitan railway station.

## RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

508. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. Does the Government intend to install C.T.C. equipment on the Adelaide to Outer Harbor railway line and, if so, when will this installation commence and what is the expected completion date?

2. Does the S.T.A. intend upgrading the signalling equipment on the Noarlunga Centre line and, if so, when will this commence and what is the expected completion date?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The replies are as follows:

1. The State Transport Authority intends to appoint consultants in the near future to advise on the most appropriate form of signalling for its metropolitan railway system. The consultants will be required to consider within their brief the desirability of adopting the centralised traffic control system for all metropolitan railway lines owned by the authority, including the Adelaide to Outer Harbor line, and to advise an appropriate installation programme.

2. See 1. above.

## RAIL CARS

509. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Does the S.T.A. Rail Division intend to operate the new generation rail cars with only the engineman in charge of the unit and, if so, when will this be implemented?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The State Transport Authority does not intend to vary existing arrangements in

relation to the number and classification of employees to operate the new generation rail cars.

## SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

510. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many school dental clinics currently operate in South Australia?

2. What percentage of Government school children are covered by the operation of these clinics?

3. How many new clinics will have to be provided to ensure that all primary school children are covered in 1980?

4. What other measures will be undertaken in furtherance of the Government's commitment as outlined in answer to Question No. 33?

**The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON:** The replies are as follows:

1. 97 static clinics; 11 mobile clinics; two clinics used to train dental therapists.

2. Approximately 85 per cent.

3. Positions approved on the School Dental Service manpower budget will be filled. Two mobile units that commenced operation in the 1950's will be replaced.

## ACCIDENTS

511. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Is such information now available as would enable the Minister to answer Question No. 263 and, if so, what is the answer?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The replies are as follows:

1. 1 763 reported accidents.

2. 34 deaths; 670 injuries.

3. and 4. This kind of statistical data is not recorded in a readily accessible form by the Police Department. To divert manpower to the task of extracting such information from some 15 000 accident reports is not considered justified.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

512. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Of the 25 P.E.O's attached to the central office of the Education Department, how many are male and how many female?

2. Of the 43 P.E.O's in regions, how many are attached to each region and in each separate total, how many are male and how many female?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** The replies are as follows:

1. 20 male, 5 female.

2. Region	Male	Female	Total
Central Northern . . . . .	8	2	10
Central Southern . . . . .	5	1	6
Central Eastern . . . . .	5	1	6
Central Western . . . . .	5	1	6
Northern . . . . .	5	0	5
Riverland . . . . .	1	0	1
Yorke and Lower North	2	0	2
South-East . . . . .	3	0	3
Murraylands . . . . .	2	0	2
Eyre . . . . .	2	0	2

38                      5                      43

**MINISTERIAL STAFF**

514. **Mr. BANNON** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier: How many members of the Minister's staff who have been listed on 6 November in reply to a question from the member for Elizabeth asked on 24 October are members of the Australian Journalists' Association or have a salary related to the Metropolitan Daily Journalists' Award negotiated by the Australian Journalists' Association?

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** One.

515. **Mr. BANNON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: How many members of the Minister's staff, either employed directly by the Minister or shared with any other Minister, are members of the Australian Journalists' Association or have a salary related to the Metropolitan Daily Journalists' Award negotiated by the Australian Journalists' Association?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** My Press Secretary, who is shared with the Deputy Premier, is the only member of my office who is a member of the Australian Journalists' Association.

**POLICE PISTOLS**

516. **Mr. BANNON** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Have orders for the new police pistols yet been placed and, if so, how many have been ordered, who will be supplying them, and how much ammunition will be ordered for them, and, if not, will the Government reconsider the need for the purchase?

2. What will happen to the old firearms which are to be replaced?

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** The replies are as follows:

1. No.
2. Options are being examined.

**FAMILY RESEARCH UNIT**

517. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Is there a Family Research Unit in the Department for Community Welfare, and, if so:

- (a) when was it set up and why;
- (b) what is its function and is the Minister satisfied that the unit fulfils that function; and
- (c) who are its members?

**The Hon. H. ALLISON:** The replies are as follows:  
Yes.

- (a) October, 1979. To assist in the implementation of the Government's policy to strengthen the family.
- (b) To examine the status and wellbeing of families and recommend to the Government ways in which the family as a unit can be strengthened. To assist with the development of a system of family impact statements.

The Minister anticipates that the unit will fulfil these functions.

- (c) Mrs. L. Mann; Mr. G. K. Forbes.

**MAKE SOUTH AUSTRALIA GREAT AGAIN**

519. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier: Is it the aim of the Government to "make South Australia great again" and, if so, what does the Government mean by the word "great", how does it propose to achieve that

aim, and what has it done so far to achieve it and with what success?

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The replies are as follows:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) The same meaning ascribed by the Oxford English Dictionary.
- (c) By implementing its policies.
- (d) Policies already implemented are a matter of public record.
- (e) With great success.

**ROADS**

520. **Mr. ABBOTT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. Has the Government made a decision as to when a start will be made on the Ovingham overpass and if so, when will it be started and, if not, why not?

2. Has the Government made a decision as to when a start will be made on the South Road underpass at Hindmarsh and, if so, when will it be started and, if not, why not?

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** The replies are as follows:

1. Yes. It is expected that work will commence within the next three years, subject to the availability of funds.
2. No. The project is not of sufficiently high priority to justify funding in the foreseeable future.

**HOME SWIMMING POOLS**

In reply to **Mr. RANDALL** (13 November 1979).

**The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON:** At present neither the Central Board of Health nor local boards of health have any "hand out" literature dealing with the maintenance of suitable water quality in private swimming pools. As there appears to be a need for such literature this matter has been referred to officers of the inspectorate who will draft appropriate guidelines and instructions. The completed pamphlets will be sent to local boards of health for distribution to swimming pool owners who seek advice or assistance.

**RURAL YOUTH**

In reply to **Mr. BLACKER** (31 October 1979).

**The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN:** The honourable member will be aware that over the years the movement's emphasis on agricultural training has been superseded by activities relating more to personal and social development, leadership, self expression and recreation. Moreover, it became obvious that servicing of clubs from Adelaide had disadvantages both from the point of view of advisers having to travel long distances and remote clubs receiving poor services.

Consequently, under departmental regionalisation, a Senior Extension Officer has been appointed in the South-East region. He spends 15 per cent of his time servicing rural youth clubs in the region and this has been a great help to the clubs. Similar officers are needed in the other regions to assist Rural Youth clubs effectively but I cannot predict when such appointments will be made.

In August 1979 the State Council of Rural Youth requested the establishment of a working party to examine the funding, staffing and central office needs of the movement; and I understand that the council subsequently

accepted the recommendation by the working party that council assume a number of duties which are non-agricultural in nature. The purpose of that move was to allow the Rural Youth clerk to devote full attention to the more immediate needs of clubs and I believe the revised arrangement is working satisfactorily.

An examination also was made of funding arrangements for the Rural Youth Movement, particularly in the areas of printing and travel subsidies for members of State Council. I am told that, as of 30 December last, some \$700 out of a total allocation of \$5 500 had been spent on these items and a further \$1 200 may be required for printing during this financial year. In these circumstances there is nothing to suggest that funds will be inadequate nor do I believe that there is a pressing need to improve existing services to Rural Youth.

### PARKS COMMUNITY CENTRE

In reply to **Mr. BECKER** (17 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

1. There was no structural fault in the ceiling. The contract for the ceiling installation was let to Surface Treatments Pty. Limited who at the Christmas shutdown in December 1978 had completed a large section of their contract. Upon inspection of company's work by the architect, it was found the ceiling was showing evidence of cracking and movement between the supports.

An instruction was issued requesting the contractor to rectify the faulty workmanship. The contractor advised that he was unable to carry out this instruction as it would force the company into liquidation. The company's financial position was investigated and this fact was substantiated. The then Minister decided to terminate the contract and replace the faulty ceiling. This cost was borne by the project and resulted in the additional \$55 000 expenditure.

2. The pool planned for the Parks Community Centre was never designed to be of Olympic standard.

### STAFF SALARIES

In reply to **Mr. BANNON** (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** During 1978-79 the Department of Services and Supply adopted a deliberate policy of operating below its approved staff ceiling, using casuals and temporary appointments to meet peak workloads. The purpose of this policy was to provide the necessary flexibility to redeploy resources to areas of higher priority within Divisions. At 30 June 1979 the department was operating at about five per cent below its approved staff ceiling, and this is reflected in its ability to absorb wage increases during 1978-79 within its overall allocation without having to seek certificates from Treasury to cover them.

During 1979-80 these positions will be redeployed to improve the services offered to clients and increase the efficiency of operations while remaining within the approved staff ceiling which has been increased by approximately four per cent to accommodate transfer of staff from other departments to establish a micrographics bureau and document reproduction facilities.

It is proposed to transfer some accounting and administrative staff from the various Divisions to the Office of the Director-General to improve financial management operations of the department. This will be

accommodated within the approved staff ceiling and no new positions will be created.

### PUBLIC SECTOR COMMITTEE

In reply to **Mr. BANNON** (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The Committee of Enquiry—Public Sector Supply Function was initiated by the previous Government and commenced its deliberations on 23 July, 1979. The members of the committee are: Chairman: Mr. A. W. Richardson, B.A. (Hons.) Ec., F.A.I.V., Chairman, Monarto Development Commission.

Members: Mr. T. M. Barr, Director of Management and School Services, Education Department. Mr. R. Bruggeman, Director, Services and Supply, South Australian Health Commission. Mr. A. Flint, Chairman, State Transport Authority. Mr. I. Lees, Executive Assistant to the Public Service Board. Mr. G. Lewkowicz, Senior Project Officer, Policy Division, Premier's Department. Mr. W. Voyzey, Director-General, Department of Services and Supply. Its terms of reference are:

The Committee will examine and report upon the procurement, custody and supply functions of the South Australian public sector with a view to recommending the most effective and efficient means of conducting such functions. In particular, the following matters should be considered:

1. The devising of a code of principles which should underlie policy and be incorporated in legislation appropriate to a modern State supply system.

2. The most appropriate organisational patterns, general administrative arrangements and financial planning and reporting procedures to give effect to the legislation with particular attention to the role of the Supply and Tender Board, the State Supply Division or any other such agency(ies) as may be envisaged.

3. For any purchasing and supply agency(ies) recommended, advise on responsibilities, staffing, organisation, method of operation including financial planning and reporting procedures, funding and charging arrangements, and delegations of authority.

4. Advise (a) whether any public sector organisation should be excluded from observing the principles proposed for the legislation;

(b) the extent to which and under what general conditions public sector organisations should be required to use the facilities and comply with the procedures established by any purchasing and supply agency(ies).

5. The committee should lodge its report within six months of the date of Cabinet approval.

The Committee is expected to report before 31 December 1979.

### GOVERNMENT PRINTER

In reply to **Mr. LANGLEY** (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The Government Printing Division provides (and has traditionally done so) a printing service to Parliament, State Government departments and various statutory bodies in that order of priority. Over the past three years it has taken a number of steps to improve the efficiency of its operations aimed at providing a better service to clients. It is not competing for work outside the public sector.

### SUPPLY AND TENDER BOARD

In reply to Mr. LANGLEY (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The members of the Supply and Tender Board and their fees are:

Chairman—Mr. W. Voyzey, B.A., A.U.A.

Director-General, Department of Services and Supply (receives no fee)

Members—All receiving a fee of \$1 650 p.a.

Mr. C. Dracopoulos, B.Ec., A.A.S.A.—Senior Finance Officer, Treasury Department

Mr. A. N. Killmier, A.A.S.A., M.A.C.S., J. P.—Assistant Director, Administration, Engineering and Water Supply Department

Mr. J. D. Ledo, B.E.—Advance Planning Engineer, Highways Department

Mr. J. C. Cusack, B.Sc., Dip. Ed., Dip. T.—Assistant Director, Research and Planning Directorate, Education Department (on leave of absence from 1/1/79 to 31/12/79)

Temporary Member—Mr. B. W. Saint, B.A., A.U.A., Dip. T. M.A.C.E.—Regional Director, Education Department (until 31/12/79 vice Cusack)

policy of operating below its approved staff ceiling, using casuals and temporary appointments to meet peak workloads. The purpose of this policy was to provide the necessary flexibility to redeploy resources to areas of higher priority within Divisions. At 30 June 1979 the department was operating at about 5 per cent below its approved staff ceiling, and this is reflected in its ability to absorb wage increases during 1978-79 within its overall allocation without having to seek certificates from Treasury to cover them.

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It is proposed to transfer some accounting and administrative staff from the various Divisions to the Office of the Director-General to improve financial management operations of the department. This will be accommodated within the approved staff ceiling and no new positions will be created.

### GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

In reply to the Hon. PETER DUNCAN (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The Department of Services and Supply uses the following number of vehicles:

	Adelaide Metropolitan Area	Country Area
Cars .....	8	2
Goods Carrying Vehicles .....	24	
Miscellaneous e.g. Forklifts etc.	4	2
Total.....	36	4

One of the cars is air-conditioned and is used normally but not exclusively by the Director-General of the department. The others are in general use by various officers involved in the operations of the department.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

In reply to the Hon. PETER DUNCAN (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** Twenty different publications are sent to approximately 60 different countries through the Exchange Bureau. The work involved in preparing a more detailed answer to this question is not warranted; however, the publications fall into the following general categories:

Annual reports

S.A. medical register

S.A. tide tables

Various publications of Government departments

The budget allocation is to cover the cost of postage and packaging.

### STAFF SALARIES

In reply to the Hon. PETER DUNCAN (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** During 1978-79 the Department of Services and Supply adopted a deliberate

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

In reply to the Hon. PETER DUNCAN (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The publications purchased on a regular or subscription basis are:

Office of Minister—

*Bulletin*..... (weekly)

Office of Director-General—

*Bulletin*..... (weekly)

*Work & People*..... (3 issues per year)

*Rydges*..... (monthly)

### GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

In reply to the Hon. R. G. PAYNE (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The weekly print of the *Government Gazette* is 2 000 copies of which 1 096 are paid subscriptions and 623 are issued free to those persons and organisations who have received the necessary Ministerial approval. Of the remaining 281 copies a varying number are sold over the counter each week from the Publications Branch of the Government Printing Division at Netley and the State Information Centre. The number sold over the counter depends on the content of the *Gazette*.

The increased allocation for 1979-80 arises from the need to cover the following increases in costs:

Cost of—paper increased by 13 per cent.

ink increased by 30 per cent.

labour increased by 11 per cent.

### CHEMISTRY DIVISION

In reply to the Hon. R. G. PAYNE (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The following items of laboratory equipment are proposed for purchase for the Chemistry Division:—

	\$	
High Pressure Liquid Chromatograph and parts	17 560	
Parts for Auto-Analyser . . . . .	4 420	
Service Contracts for major equipment items . . .	4 250	
Integrating Calculator for Tracor Gas Chromatograph . . . . .	3 700	
Dispensers and dilutors . . . . .	2 800	
Parts for Atomic-Absorption Spectro-Photometer	2 490	
Hobart Mixer for Baking Laboratory . . . . .	1 900	
Parts for Blood-Alcohol Testing Apparatus . . . .	740	
Miscellaneous Small Items . . . . .	930	
		\$38 790

### LIGHT SQUARE

In reply to the **Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The Light Square operations of the Department of Services and Supply are involved in the supply of meat and poultry to public institutions. The previous Administration approved the phasing out of these operations by December 1980. The reduced salaries allocation for 1979-80 reflects both decreases in staff numbers to date and the proposed run down of these operations for the remainder of the financial year.

In reply to **Mr. McRAE** (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The Light Square operations of the Department of Services and Supply are involved in the supply of meat and poultry to public institutions. The previous Administration, following an investigation by a high-level working party, authorised the phasing out of these operations by December 1980. Furthermore, on the recommendation of the working party, a subsequent investigation of the possible future uses or disposal of the site and facilities was also authorised by that Administration.

### COMPUTER CRIME

In reply to **Mr. TRAINER** (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The problem of computer crime is the responsibility of other public service departments, e.g. Police, Corporate Affairs Commission. The A.D.P. Centre of the Department of Services and Supply merely provides systems analysis and data-processing services to various "user" departments. Nevertheless, the centre's resources are available for investigations in this area if required. Furthermore, within the centre strict security precautions are in operation in both systems design work and computer processing.

### GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

In reply to **Mr. HEMMINGS** (24 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** There are no proposals at this stage for any replacement motor vehicles to be run of l.p.g.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

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labour increased by 11 per cent.

### GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

In reply to **Mr. HEMMINGS** (25 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The allocation for purchase of new motor vehicles is provided for in the department's Loan Estimates; the estimates being debated are the Revenue Estimates.

### ENERGY DIVISION

In reply to the **Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (25 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The \$188 000 is the Budget estimate for salaries of Energy Division staff during 1979-80. Of this amount, approximately \$100 000 is in respect of the 10 new positions, appointments to which will be made progressively during 1979-80. The 10 new positions are as follows:

Clerical Assistant (\$9 842)

Manager, Energy Development Branch (\$26 393)

Senior Energy Project Officer, Energy Supply (\$20 768-\$21 987)

Senior Energy Project Officer, Energy Policy and Planning (\$20 768-\$21 987)

Energy Project Officer, Energy Supply (\$18 195-\$19 228)

Energy Project Officer, Energy Use and Conservation (\$18 195-\$19 228)

Research Officer (\$11 060-\$13 789)

Senior Energy Project Officer, Energy Utilisation Projects (\$20 768-\$21 987)

Energy Project Officer, Energy Supply (\$18 195-\$19 228)

Energy Project Officer, Energy Use and Conservation (\$18 195-\$19 228).

**DRILLING**

In reply to the **Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (25 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The department undertakes drilling to determine the State's mineral, coal, petroleum and ground-water resources, in conjunction with geological and geophysical investigations. There is no back-up or assistance by drilling and is quite unrelated to the programme proposed by the South Australian Oil and Gas Corporation in the Cooper Basin.

**UNDERGROUND WATER**

In reply to the **Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (25 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The line "Underground Water Investigations—Test Boring" relates to drilling carried out in assessment of the State's groundwater resources. This includes rehabilitation of artesian bores to prevent wastage of this valuable resource.

Under the National Water Resources Assessment Act 1979, this work attracts a subsidy, on a dollar for dollar basis, from the Commonwealth Government for ground-water investigations as part of the national water resources assessment programme up to a maximum of \$700 000 this financial year. The department has attracted the full available Commonwealth subsidy since inception of the scheme in the financial year 1965-66.

**MINING ECONOMIST**

In reply to the **Hon. PETER DUNCAN** (25 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The department has no designated "mining economist". However, a Supervising Geologist with post-graduate training in economics and who has attended courses on mineral economics is employed to serve this requirement. One of his duties is to be familiar with trends and costs through available literature and attendance at seminars and lectures. It is well recognised that changes in prices and costs can determine the viability of mine development. Another vital function of this person is to assess mining royalties—a function which involves mineral economics. Other staff, including members of the Energy Division, have studied economics at various levels. The department has not employed consultants in the mineral economics field.

**THEBARTON DEPOT**

In reply to the **Hon. PETER DUNCAN** (25 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** Repairs and renovations to be undertaken at the Thebarton Depot relate to existing buildings and the upgrading of the yard surface. There is no nuclear waste material stored at the Thebarton Depot. The only radioactive materials stored at Thebarton comprise Crookers Well mineralisation which have been monitored by the South Australian Health Commission and declared to be not a health risk. Amdel does not use departmental space for storage of any material.

**UNDERGROUND WATER**

In reply to **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (26 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** Management of the groundwater basin of the Northern Adelaide Plains is the responsibility of the Engineering and Water Supply Department, which arranges liaison as appropriate with the Department of Mines and Energy, the Department of Agriculture and other departments or authorities.

Representatives of the three departments named serve on the Northern Adelaide Plains Water Resources Advisory Committee established under the Water Resources Act, 1976. Liaison is maintained through this committee in making recommendations to the South Australian Water Resources Council on the quantity and usage of groundwater available to landholders in that area.

**LIBRARIAN**

In reply to **Mr. BANNON** (31 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The replies are as follows:

1. The position of Director, Public Libraries, has been advertised twice and applications have been received.

2. Funds have been provided for 1979-80 against the line "Libraries Division—Salaries and Wages and related payments" to cover the salary of the new position.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

In reply to **Mr. O'NEILL** (31 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The provision of \$425 000 against the line "Grants and provisions for community development" replaces that which was proposed under the former Department of Community Development.

**HOUSING TRUST RENTALS**

In reply to **Mr. SLATER** (13 November).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The last general increase in South Australia Housing Trust rents occurred on 2 December 1978, when increases of up to \$4.00 per week were approved. In recent months the trust has again considered the need to increase the rents charged on its properties, and Cabinet approval was given on 17 December 1979 for a general increase in rents of between \$3.00 and \$4.00 per week. The following points should be noted:

- the rents of pensioner tenants who are the holders of pensioner health benefit cards occupying family dwellings will not be increased;
- there will be no increase in cottage flat rents;
- increases will not apply to households currently in receipt of rent reductions; and
- the general increase does not apply to some categories of housing.

Implementation of these increases is consistent with the requirements of the Housing Assistance Act, 1978.

Even though every effort is being made to increase income from other sources and to reduce costs where possible, the trust considers the increases essential if it is to contain its losses.

**ETHNIC AFFAIRS**

In reply to the **Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (31 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The \$64 000 refers to the salaries of five positions transferred to the Ethnic Affairs Branch from other Government departments during 1978-79 but debited against those previous departments' salaries allocations. The 1979-80 Appropriation Bill is therefore increased for the Ethnic Affairs Branch and reduced in those previous departments by the corresponding amounts.

In reply to **Mr. MAX BROWN** (31 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The previous Government has already made available a grant of \$5 000 for 1979-80 to one ethnic group, namely, Whyalla Ethnic Broadcasters, to improve broadcasting facilities. However, this Government is not aware of any other similar requests from ethnic organisations but will give every consideration to them should they be received.

**FILM CORPORATION**

In reply to **Mr. TRAINER** (31 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** From this year's financial allocation the S.A. Film Corporation will purchase films to the value of \$150 300 comprising \$139 700 for new titles of which \$109 300 are as a result of requests from educational institutions.

**BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION**

In reply to the **Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (31 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The Progressive Music Broadcasting Association was formed in July 1978 to establish an alternative radio station and successfully applied for an FM broadcasting licence to operate in Adelaide. The 1978-79 grant was made to assist the association with capital and initial establishment costs. The reduced grant of \$30 000 proposed for 1979-80 is to be used towards the association's operating costs for that period.

**FIRE COMMITTEE**

In reply to the **Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (31 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** In order for the Building Fire Safety Committee adequately to assess fire safety in buildings, it has become necessary for the committee to seek advice on the quality of electrical wiring therein and engage technical staff to draw up plans for many of the buildings. In this regard, technical assistance is to be sought from the Electricity Trust of South Australia and the Public Buildings Department, which will be reimbursed for the services rendered.

**STATE LIBRARY**

In reply to **Mr. BANNON** (31 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** Negotiations are at present taking place for the lease of a suitable building of some 1 300 square metres area in the suburbs for use as an archival repository to provide additional storage capacity

for archives immediately. If successfully concluded, the lease of the building will be funded during the current financial year. A report is being prepared by the Public Buildings Department on the renovation of part of the Libraries Board's property at Norwood to serve as an archival repository in the longer term.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

In reply to **Mr. ABBOTT** (31 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The methods and guidelines for the distribution, apart from existing commitments carried over from the Community Welfare Grants Advisory Committee, have not been determined at this stage.

In reply to **Mr. ABBOTT** (31 October, Appropriation Bill):

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** Of the \$425 000 provided under this line, approximately \$170 000 is to be used to meet existing commitments formerly funded through the Community Welfare Grants Advisory Committee.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUNDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

In reply to **Mr. BANNON** (31 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** No decisions has been made on the membership or terms of reference of this committee.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS**

In reply to **Mr. BANNON** (31 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** An amount of \$425 000 has been provided for 1979-80. Approximately \$170 000 will be required to meet existing commitments formerly paid through the Community Welfare Grants Advisory Committee. The balance is an additional provision, the recipients of which are yet to be determined. At this stage, no applications for such grants have been called.

**RECREATIONAL JETTIES**

In reply to **Mr. PETERSON** (1 November).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** A review of the policy regarding recreational jetties is being undertaken by officers of the Department for the Environment and the Department of Marine and Harbors. The policy approved by the previous Government was that recreational jetties be transferred from the Minister of Marine to the Minister of Environment, and for him to lease them to local councils. The policy set out an 80/20 cost sharing arrangement, with the Government paying 80 per cent of normal repairs and the full cost of storm damage repairs. Councils were required to carry out normal day-to-day maintenance and supervision.

This policy was approved in June 1975 but was delayed because of legislative amendments needed to enable the Minister of Marine to transfer the jetties. These amendments were included in the Harbors Act Amendment Act assented to in December 1978.

An amount of \$250 000 a year has been allocated towards repair of recreational jetties, to enable the

upgrading of these structures into a suitable condition for leasing to councils. No specific amount has been allocated for each jetty, although specific amounts are allocated each year for jetties included in that year's works programme. These programmes are devised having regard to their recreational importance, the urgency of repairs, Department of Marine and Harbors work loads, and other factors. The jetties classed as recreational are as shown on the attached list. The cost figure given against each jetty represents either the amount spent by the Government on the structure since the repair programme commenced in 1976 or the amount included in an approved repair programme. Council expenditures are not included. Because of continued deterioration, the extent of work and estimates need frequent updating and allocations for some jetties (indicated) are currently under consideration.

#### RECREATIONAL JETTIES—EXPENDITURES AND ALLOCATION

Jetty	Expenditure/Allocation
<i>Eyre</i>	
1 Fowlers Bay	Under consideration
2 Port Le Hunte	Under consideration
3 Denial Bay	\$39 346 Spent
4 Murat Bay	\$1 244 Spent
5 Smoky Bay	\$651 Spent \$75 000 Allocated
6 Haslam	Under consideration
7 Mt. Dutton Bay	Under consideration
8 North Shields	\$49 392 Spent
9 Louth Bay	\$22 062 Spent
10 Tumby Bay (Old)	Council responsibility
11 Tumby Bay (New)	\$45 776 Spent
12 Pt. Neill	\$41 596 Spent \$25 000 Allocated to complete repairs
13 Arno Bay	\$63 171 Spent
14 Pt. Gibbon	\$638 Spent
<i>Spencer</i>	
15 Whyalla	New jetty, no repairs
16 Port Augusta	\$40 000 Allocated
17 Port Germein	\$164 287 Spent \$20 000 Allocated to complete repairs
18 Pt. Davis	\$2 200 Allocated
<i>Yorke</i>	
19 Port Hughes	\$1 325 Spent
20 Balgowan	\$528 Spent
21 Port Rickaby	\$8 992 Spent
22 Port Turton	\$20 377 Spent
23 Stenhouse Bay	\$52 517 Spent
24 Marion Bay	\$49 149 Spent
25 Edithburgh	\$702 Spent
26 Wool Bay	\$10 051 Spent
27 Stansbury	\$3 004 Spent
28 Pt. Vincent	No repairs required
29 Pt. Julia	Deferred
30 Ardrossan	\$43 264 Spent
31 Port Price	Wharf only
<i>Metro</i>	
32 Largs Bay	\$1 921 Spent
33 Semaphore	Nil
34 Grange	Nil
35 Henley	\$6 296 Spent
36 Glenelg (Res. Only)	\$19 376 Spent
37 Brighton	Nil
38 Pt. Noarlunga	\$5 149 Spent \$20 000 Allocated for additional repairs
<i>Fleurieu</i>	
39 Normanville	Nil
40 Second Valley	Nil
41 Rapid Bay	Nil

42 Rosetta Head	Nil
43 Port Elliot	Nil
<i>South East</i>	
44 Robe	\$1 893 Spent
45 Beachport	\$52 121 Spent \$3 000 Allocated to complete repairs
46 Meningie	\$2 784 Spent \$6 380 Allocated to complete repairs
47 Narrung	\$16 000 Allocated
<i>Kangaroo</i>	
48 Emu Bay	\$887 Spent
49 Kingscote	Nil
50 Hog Bay	\$1 868 Spent

#### COAST PROTECTION FUND

In reply to Mr. PETERSON (1 November).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** The Coast Protection Fund is the one from which money is used for the carrying out of any work on coast protection. The fund in total consists of an amount allowed by the Government in relation to approved borrowings by the Loan Council (so far in 1978-79 this is \$1 000 000), plus an allocation from revenue (in 1978-79 \$1 000 000).

#### LEIPOA OCCELATA

In reply to Mr. O'NEILL (1 November).

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** A recent survey published in September 1979 and conducted by the South Australian Ornithological Association examined the adequacy of bird conservation in the National Parks and Wildlife Act reserve system in South Australia. With regard to the mallee fowl it was concluded:

Adequately conserved in the State's parks, but a vulnerable species whose numbers require regular monitoring. As the species may show a preference for seeds of leguminous plants it is a possibility that areas could be managed specifically for Mallee Fowl.

Populations of mallee fowl are known to occur in the following 28 parks—

National Parks: Coorong, Lincoln, Innes.

Conservation Parks: Lowan, Pooginook, Fairview, Peebinga, Ferries-McDonald, Mt. Rescue, Ngautngaut, Billiatt, Messent, Mt. Boothby, Karte, Scorpion Springs, Martin's Washpool, Gum Lagoon, Mt. Shaugh, Danggali, Jip Jip, Mt. Scott, Hincks, Hambidge, Warrenben, Yumbarra, Bascombe Well, Pinkawillinie, and Lake Gilles.

In addition, there are still populations on privately owned land where substantial amounts of mallee vegetation remain.

In conclusion, therefore of the four States (Victoria, N.S.W., S.A. and W.A.) where the Mallee Fowl occurs, it is probably most effectively conserved in South Australia.

#### REDCLIFF PROJECT

In reply to Mr. KENEALLY (26 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The replies are as follows:

(1) Redcliff Steering Committee—  
Functions

To overview Government planning for the project

and to co-ordinate the inputs required from the various Government departments. To undertake negotiations on the indenture and any other agreements for the establishment of the project.

#### Membership

Mr. W. Schroder (Adelaide Brighton Cement)—Chairman

Dr. M. Messenger (Mines and Energy)—Deputy Chairman

Mr. R. Bakewell (Trade and Industry)

Mr. G. Inglis (Environment)

Mr. K. Patrick (Law)

Mr. E. Knuepffer (Trade and Industry)

Mr. C. Kaufmann (Urban and Regional Affairs)

#### (2) Redcliff Project Team

##### Functions

To undertake day-to-day activities on behalf of the steering committee.

##### Membership

Mr. E. Knuepffer

Mr. R. Robson

Mr. M. Harvey

#### (3) Redcliff Urban Planning Group

##### Functions

To co-ordinate the inputs required from the various Government departments in relation to social and community infrastructure.

##### Membership

Mr. C. Kaufmann

Mr. D. Duncan

There are various sub-committees set up under the Redcliff Urban Planning Group.

In reply to **Mr. KENEALLY** (26 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** I have examined the arrangements whereby the Redcliff Urban Planning Group's findings and personnel were made available to the honourable member and have instructed the group that where possible every assistance should continue to be given to the honourable member.

### GROUP ALLOCATIONS

In reply to the **Hon. PETER DUNCAN** (26 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The Australian Mineral Industries Research Association is a private industry organisation consisting of mining companies interested in promoting a research and development service for promoting the development of the mineral industry in Australia. No allocation of funds has been made to the association by the South Australian Government, and the question of consultants, solicitors or accountants used by the association is therefore a matter for the association, not the South Australian Government.

The National Energy Conservation Campaign has employed the following consultants in the development of a national campaign on the conservation of liquid fuels:

Eric White Associates

John Clemenger (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.

Peter Wherrett

Australian National Opinion Polls

W. D. Scott Pty. Ltd.

The National School of Drilling, which is being established for the training of the drilling industry and is funded by private industry, the Commonwealth Government and State Governments, is still in its early planning stages and no consultants have been used at this stage.

The only consultants used by the South Australian

Energy Council have been the Australian Mineral Development Laboratories. No solicitors or accountants have been employed by the council. No consultants, solicitors or accountants have been employed by the State Energy Research Advisory Committee. The Redcliff Urban Planning Group has employed the following consultants:

Neil F. Wallman and Associates, regarding a study of the city centre of Port Augusta; and Michels Warren Public Relations, regarding a brochure providing information on Redcliff for Aboriginal people.

The Uranium Enrichment Study Committee has used Mr. S. B. Dickinson and Amdel as consultants. No solicitors or accountants have been employed by the committee.

### REDCLIFF PROJECT

In reply to **Mr. LEWIS** (26 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** Although there are other possible sites that could be utilised, I am satisfied that the Redcliff site is the most appropriate overall for the development of a petrochemical complex. The environmental implications are currently being examined in the preparation of an Environmental Effects Statement.

### WASTE ENERGY

In reply to the **Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (25 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** With regard to the recovery of energy from waste, the Energy Division of the Department of Mines and Energy has commissioned a study by Amdel to assess the potential for energy recovery from domestic, industrial and other wastes in the Adelaide metropolitan area. The purpose of this study is to provide a preliminary revised assessment (some work was done in this area about five years ago) of the options for recovering energy (and other raw materials) from domestic, industrial and other refuse in the Adelaide metropolitan area, including the feasibility of such options.

The Energy Division is also keeping under review developments in a wide range of processes concerned with obtaining energy from biomass, such as alcohol fuels, hydrocarbon producing plants, animal and agricultural waste and production of energy from short-rotation eucalyptus plantations. Roseworthy College has done some work on the development of a small methane gas generator from animal wastes, and this has been supported by a research grant through the State Energy Research Advisory Committee (SENAC). Other applications being considered by SENAC this year cover such areas as energy plantations in arid or semi-arid areas and the cultivation of hydrocarbon producing plants.

### MINING STAFF

In reply to the **Hon. PETER DUNCAN** (25 October, Appropriation Bill).

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The lines involved and details sought are shown in Appendix A.

## Appendix A

## Department of Mines and Energy

Officers Classified Executive Officer (EO) and Administrative Officer (AO) (as at 1 November 1979)

Treasury Line Details— Salaries and Wages and Related Payments	Name	Title of Office	Classification	Details of Employment in Private Mining Companies
Administration	B. P. Webb	Director-General	EO5	North Broken Hill Ltd. (1948-1950) Geosurveys of Australia Pty. Ltd. (1964-1965) Newmont Pty. Ltd. (1965-1972)
	R. K. Johns	Deputy Director-General	EO3	Nil
	K. J. Bockmann	Chief Administrative Officer	EO1	Nil
	M. G. Day	Senior Management Services Officer	AO1	Nil
	T. M. McCarthy	Accountant (Acting)	AO1	Nil
Technical	Nil	—	—	—
Geological and Geophysical Survey	Dr. C. D. Branch	Director (Resources)	EO2	Nil
	W. R. P. Boucaut	Assistant Director	EO1	Nil
Energy Division	Dr. M. J. Messenger	Director, Energy	EO2	Nil
	J. D. Noble	Manager, Energy Policy Branch	EO1	Nil
Surveying and Drafting	Nil	—	—	—
Drilling and Mechanical Engineering	Nil	—	—	—

**ASSENT TO BILLS**

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

Appropriation (No. 2),  
Art Gallery Act Amendment,  
Cattle Compensation Act Amendment,  
Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters),  
Consumer Transactions Act Amendment,  
Gift Duty Act Amendment,  
Pay-roll Tax Amendment,  
Public Purposes Loan,  
Pyap Irrigation Trust Act Amendment,  
Stamp Duties Act Amendment,  
Succession Duties Act Amendment,  
Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act Amendment.

**SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

**HIGHWAYS ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

**WHEAT MARKETING BILL**

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

**FORESTRY ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

**PETITIONS: PORNOGRAPHY**

Petitions signed by 5 867 residents of South Australia praying that the House would legislate to tighten restrictions on pornography and establish clear classification standards under the Classification of Publications Act were presented by the Hons. D. O. Tonkin, E. R. Goldsworthy, D. C. Brown, W. A. Rodda, and W. E. Chapman, Messrs. Gunn and Evans, the Hons. J. D. Corcoran and D. J. Hopgood, Messrs. Langley, Millhouse, Mathwin, McRae, Keneally, Olsen, Ashenden, Peterson, Glazbrook, Hamilton, Lynn Arnold, Billard, Schmidt, Lewis, Becker, Bannon, and Abbott.  
Petitions received.

**PETITIONS: MARIJUANA**

Petitions signed by 62 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 and Schmidt.  
Petitions received.

**PETITIONS: SUNDAY TRADING**

Petitions signed by 288 residents of South Australia praying that the House would oppose any legislation to permit hotels opening their bars on Sunday were presented by the Hon. W. A. Rodda, Messrs. Olsen, Whitten, Lewis, and Becker.  
Petitions received.

**PETITION: SENIOR CITIZENS COMPLEX**

A petition signed by 282 residents of South Australia praying that the House would support the building of a senior citizens complex at St. Agnes, on land owned by the South Australian Land Commission, was presented by Mr. Ashenden.

Petition received.

**PETITION: CEDUNA SCHOOLHOUSE**

A petition signed by 365 residents of South Australia praying that the House would prevent demolition of the old Ceduna schoolhouse and transfer the said building to the National Trust was presented by Mr. Gunn.

Petition received.

**PETITION: NOARLUNGA BUS SERVICE**

A petition signed by 381 residents and friends of residents of Old Noarlunga praying that the House would give consideration to a regular S.T.A. bus service to the Noarlunga Centre and local shopping and business facilities was presented by the Hon. D. J. Hopgood.

Petition received.

**PETITION: SHOPPING CENTRES**

A petition signed by 757 residents and ratepayers over 18 years of age within the city of Enfield praying that the House would require the Enfield council to conduct a poll of residents and ratepayers to determine their wishes in respect of proposed shopping centres was presented by Mr. O'Neill.

Petition received.

**PETITION: PORT NOARLUNGA DRAINAGE**

A petition signed by 334 residents of South Australia praying that the House would call upon the State Government to provide a deep drainage scheme for the Port Noarlunga South and Seaford area immediately was presented by the Hon. D. J. Hopgood.

Petition received.

**PETITION: MARION PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS**

A petition signed by 229 residents of South Australia praying that the House would request the Government to install pedestrian-activated crossing lights on Marion Road at North Plympton, as soon as possible, was presented by Mr. Becker.

Petition received.

**QUESTION ON NOTICE**

**The SPEAKER:** After the last day of sitting in November, it was brought to my attention that Question on Notice No. 317, asked by the member for Mitcham of the Minister of Environment, was identical to Question No. 87 asked by the member for Ascot Park of the Deputy Premier. Question No. 317 has, therefore, been removed from today's Notice Paper. For the benefit of the member for Mitcham, I advise that the answer to Question No. 87

was tabled on 13 November, and appears on page 906 of *Hansard*.

**COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS**

**The SPEAKER** laid on the table the judgment of the Court of Disputed Returns in the matter of a petition against the return of Frank Raymond Webster as the member for Norwood.

Ordered that judgment be printed.

**The SPEAKER:** Pursuant to section 187 of the Electoral Act, 1929, as amended, the Master of the Supreme Court has forwarded to the Clerk of the House a copy of the order of the Court of Disputed Returns in the matter of a petition against the return of Frank Raymond Webster as the member for Norwood in which the election for that district was declared void.

**PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS**

**The SPEAKER** laid on the table the following interim reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works:

River Murray Salinity Control Programme—Noora Drainage Disposal Scheme,

River Murray Salinity Control Programme—Rufus River Ground-water Interception Scheme.

**The SPEAKER** laid on the table the following reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with Minutes of Evidence:

Victor Harbor Sewerage Scheme Extensions—Yilk Area,

Berri Joint Regional Headquarters (Engineering and Water Supply Department and Lands Department),

Treasury Building—North Wing Upgrading,

Blackwood High School Additional Accommodation,

Murray Bridge High School—Phase 1 Additions,

Hallett Cove Estate Sewerage Scheme,

Port Noarlunga South Sewerage Scheme.

**The SPEAKER** laid on the table the Final Report, together with minutes of evidence, on River Murray Salinity Control Programme—Rufus River Ground-water Interception Scheme.

Ordered that reports be printed.

**PAPERS TABLED**

By The Premier (The Hon. D. O. Tonkin)—  
Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Public Service Act Regulations—Reduction of Salary
- ii. Public Service Board of South Australia—Report, 1978-79.

By The Treasurer (The Hon. D. O. Tonkin)—  
Pursuant to Statute—

Pay-roll Tax Act—Regulations—

- i. Exemption
- ii. Refunds
- iii. Various Amendments.
- iv. Land Settlement Act—Regulations—Travelling Allowance.
- v. Public Accounts Committee Act—Regulations—Travelling Allowance.
- vi. Public Works Standing Committee Act—Regulations Travelling Allowance.

- By The Deputy Premier (The Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy)—  
Pursuant to Statute—
- Explosives Act—Regulations—
- I. Licence Fees
  - II. Various Amendments
  - III. Supply and Tender Board—Report, 1978-79.
- By The Minister of Mines and Energy (The Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy)—  
Pursuant to Statute—
- I. Electoral Workers and Contractors Licensing Act—Regulations—Forms.
- By The Minister of Industrial Affairs (The Hon. D. C. Brown)—  
Pursuant to Statute—
- I. Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act—General Regulations, 1979.
- By the Minister of Education (The Hon. H. Allison)—  
Pursuant to Statute—
- I. Adelaide College of Advanced Education—Report, 1978
  - II. Companies Act—General Regulations, 1979
  - III. Education Act—Regulations—Leave Loading for Teachers
  - Electoral Act—Regulations
  - IV. Electoral Visitor Voting
  - V. Fees for Poll Officers
  - Rules of Court
  - VI. Local Courts—Firearms Act—Revocation of 1959 Rules
  - VII. Local and District Criminal Courts—Amendments
  - VIII. Supreme Court—Appeal Applications
  - Supreme Court Rules—Companies Act
  - IX. Hearing of Petitions
  - X. Various Amendments
  - XI. University of Adelaide—Report, 1978
  - XII. South Australian Institute of Technology—Report, 1978
- By the Chief Secretary (The Hon. W. A. Rodda).  
Pursuant to Statute—
- I. Architects Act—By-laws—Subscription Rates
  - II. Firearms Act—General Regulations, 1980
  - III. South Australian Fire Brigades Board—Report, 1978-79
  - IV. Friendly Societies—Amendments to General Laws—United Ancient Order of Druids Friendly Society
  - V. Listening Devices Act—Report 1979
  - VI. Prisons Act—Regulations—Payment to Prisoners
- By the Minister of Marine (The Hon. W. A. Rodda)—  
Pursuant to Statute—
- Boating Act—Regulations
- I. Lake Fellmongery (Robe) Zoning Regulations, 1979
  - II. Tumby Bay Zoning Regulations, 1979
  - III. Licence Fee
  - IV. Licence Fee—Amendment
  - V. Harbors Act—Regulations—North Arm Fishing Haven Regulations, 1979
- By the Minister of Agriculture (The Hon. W. E. Chapman)—  
By Command—
- I. Australian Agricultural Council—Resolutions of the 107th Meeting, held in Perth on 6 August 1979
  - Pursuant to Statute—
  - I. Agricultural Seeds Act—Regulations—Analysis Fees
  - II. Cattle Compensation Act—Regulations—Amount of Compensation
  - III. Dried Fruits Board of South Australia—Report for year ended 28 February 1979
  - IV. Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee—Report 1978-79. Metropolitan Milk Supply Act—Regulations
  - V. Milk Price
  - VI. Cream Prices
  - VII. Stock Diseases Act—Proclamation—Section 6—Declaration of Diseases
  - VIII. Veterinary Surgeons Act—Regulations—Fees
  - IX. Wheat Industry Stabilization Act—Regulations, 1979
- By the Minister of Environment (The Hon. D. C. Wotton)—  
Pursuant to Statute—
- I. Building Act—Regulations—Council Fees.
  - II. Outback Areas Community Development Trust—Report, 1978-79.
  - III. Recreation Grounds (Regulations) Act—Regulations—Corporation of Port Adelaide—Control of Spectators.
  - IV. State Theatre Company of South Australia—Report, 1978-79.
  - V. City of Brighton—By-law No. 1—Bathing and Control of Foreshore.
  - VI. City of Mount Gambier—By-law No. 7—Traffic District Council of Mannum—By-laws—
  - VII. No. 2—Streets and Footways.
  - VIII. No. 8—Public Health.
  - IX. Museum Board—Report, 1979.
  - X. National Parks and Wildlife Act—Report on the administration of the Act, 1977-78.
  - XI. South Australian Local Government Grants Commission—Report, 1979.
  - XII. The State Opera of South Australia—Report, 1979.
- By the Minister of Planning (The Hon. D. C. Wotton)—  
Pursuant to Statute—
- I. North Haven Trust—Report, 1979.
- Planning and Development Act—Regulations—
- II. Metropolitan Development Plan—City of Noarlunga Planning Regulations—Zoning.
  - III. District Council of Munno Para Planning Regulations—Zoning. Interim Development Control.
  - IV. Corporation of Jamestown.
  - V. Corporation of Wallaroo.
  - VI. District Council of Burra Burra.
  - VII. District Council of Central Yorke Peninsula.
  - VIII. District Council of Eudunda.
  - IX. District Council of Gumeracha.
  - X. District Council of Lameroo.
  - XI. District Council of Laura.
  - XII. District Council of Mount Pleasant.
  - XIII. District Council of Port MacDonnell.
  - XIV. District Council of Yorketown.
  - XV. Planning Appeal Board Regulations—Service of Documents.
  - XVI. Planning Appeal Board—Report, 1978-79.
- By the Minister of Transport (The Hon. M. M. Wilson)—  
Pursuant to Statute—
- I. Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act—Regulations—Fares. Motor Vehicles Act Regulations—
  - II. Electric Vehicles.
  - III. Towing Unregistered Vehicles—Road Traffic Act, 1961-1979—Regulations.
  - IV. Traffic Prohibition (Salisbury).
  - V. Installation and Maintenance of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Equipment.
  - VI. Weighing of Vehicles.
  - VII. Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act—Regulations—Licence and Permit Fees.
  - VIII. Road Traffic Act—Regulations—Various Amendments.
- By the Minister of Recreation and Sport (The Hon. M. M. Wilson)—  
Pursuant to Statute—
- I. Racing Act—Dog Racing Rules.
  - II. Racecourses Development Board—Report, 1978-79.

iii. South Australian Dog Racing Control Board—Annual Report, 1978-79.

iv. South Australian Trotting Control Board—Report, 1978-79.

By the Minister of Health (The Hon. J. L. Adamson)  
Pursuant to Statute—

i. Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board—Report, 1977-78.

ii. Building Societies, Registrar of—Report, 1978-79.

iii. Credit Unions, Registrar of—Report, 1978-79.

iv. Credit Unions Act—Regulations—Notification of change in Directorship.

v. Food and Drugs Act—Regulations—Pesticide Residue Levels. Various Amendments.

vi. Hospitals Act—Regulations—

vii. Fees for Employee Examinations.

viii. Fees for Nursing Home.

ix. Opticians Act—Regulations—Qualifications for Registration.

x. South Australian Psychological Board—Report, 1978-79.

xi. Residential Tenancies Regulations—Deferring Application of Section 32 (2).

xii. South Australian Health Commission Regulations—Fees for Employee Examinations. Fees for Nursing Home.

xiii. Hospital By-laws—

xiv. Royal Adelaide Hospital—Control of Grounds.

xv. Queen Elizabeth Hospital—Control of Grounds.

By the Minister of Water Resources (The Hon. P. B. Arnold)

Pursuant to Statute—

i. River Murray Commission—Report, 1978-79.

By the Minister of Lands (The Hon. P. B. Arnold)  
Pursuant to Statute—

i. Lands—Statement of Land Resumed.

ii. Geographical Names Board of South Australia—Report, 1979. Real Property Act—Regulations—

iii. Fees Regulations, 1980.

iv. Strata Titles Fees—Amendment.

v. Strata Titles Fees.

vi. Fees Regulations—Amendment.

## QUESTION TIME

### UNEMPLOYMENT

**Mr. BANNON:** Does the Premier still stand by his statement reported in the *Advertiser* on 14 December that the Australian Bureau of Statistics unemployment figures for November provided unmistakable proof that the new Government's policies were working? If not, can he explain what that statement meant and whether the Government intends to initiate direct job creation schemes? Many commentators, including myself, expressed caution about the Bureau of Statistics' November figures. Since then the bureau has recorded increases in the total number of persons looking for work in South Australia, as follows: between November and December an increase of 6 000 and between December and January an increase of 3 200, a total increase of 9 200. Commonwealth Employment Service figures available to December support this trend. The unemployment rate among persons looking for full-time work has risen from 8.1 per cent in January 1979 to 8.3 per cent in January 1980.

The South Australian rate is the highest for any State. In addition, the latest available civilian employment figures from the Australian Bureau of Statistics record a decline of 300 jobs in private sector employment in the 12 months ended November 1979, compared with a 1 300 increase for the 12 months ended August 1979, when the former Labor Government was in office.

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** I stand by the statement made in December, and that does not in any way mean that I am not most concerned about the present unemployment figures. They are a matter of grave concern for every member in this Chamber and for every person in this State. Once again I can only express my very grave regret that the State of South Australia, particularly industry in South Australia, had been allowed to run down to such an extent during the past nine years that it was not able to take up the challenge and to make more jobs available. Members of the Opposition may go on all they wish about this matter, but there is no denying the fact that their policies made it extremely difficult for the private sector to take up the increase in unemployment and to provide the necessary jobs.

The figures are still unacceptably high. It ought to be said now that the recent encroachments in the vehicle manufacturing industry are likely to lead to similar figures in February. That, too, is a matter for some regret, but there are signs which warrant some cautious optimism and which should be looked at equally by people in the community, because I think everyone is sick of hearing the hard luck, knocking stories coming from the Opposition, many of them without any fundamental basis in truth.

*Members interjecting:*

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The question has been asked and the honourable Premier is now answering it. I ask all honourable members to give him the opportunity to do so.

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The regular survey of 122 key South Australian firms conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry provides the following results: in the 12 months from December 1978 to December 1979 employment in South Australia increased by 1 436 people or by 1.5 per cent. Positive growth was recorded in nine of the 12 manufacturing industry sectors in two of the three major industrial groups. Another very encouraging sign is the A.N.Z. Bank survey of job vacancies advertised in the *Advertiser*. On a seasonally-adjusted basis this indicator has grown steadily each month since the election of this Government. The latest figures available for December 1979 show that 1 171 vacancies were advertised in that month, an increase of 14.5 per cent over the corresponding month a year earlier.

Finally, I can report that in its first four months of operation from October to January inclusive the Government's special youth employment schemes, the pay-roll tax concessions, have resulted in 1 000 additional jobs for young people, and there are probably more that have not been picked up under that scheme. As to the question of a Government's adopting the disastrous policy of creating direct assistance in job creation schemes, already the incentives offered by this Government to make sure that young people get positive, permanent and productive jobs have worked far better than has any frittering away of funds on temporary schemes in the past.

### DISASTER RELIEF

**Mr. OLSEN:** Can the Premier say whether he intends to raise with the Federal Government and his interstate counterparts whether or not the criteria for disaster relief assistance made available by the Federal Government can

be amended so as to give greater flexibility to the South Australian Government in making financial assistance available to those who have experienced hardship? As a result of the experience gained following the recent storms that ravaged South Australia, it would appear that there are grounds for the criteria to be renewed.

In the recent storms the greatest hardship was suffered by pensioners and low-income earners in these areas who, for financial reasons, were unable to take out insurance; if they had taken out insurance, the normal insurance policy did not cover the type of damage caused to their property. It would certainly appear that there needs to be, in the formula, greater flexibility for the Government to provide financial assistance to those people to relieve the anguish they suffered as a result of going through such an experience and then finding out that they had no insurance coverage.

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** I am most grateful to the honourable member for the question, because it gives me the opportunity of placing on record the Government's thanks and, I believe, the thanks of all people in South Australia to the many people who assisted in both tragedies. Regarding the flooding at Port Pirie, the honourable members in the area will be well aware of the tremendous impact of 125 millimetres of rain falling in about 2½ hours. The member for Rocky River is also referring to the Port Broughton damage, and associated damage throughout the State. I have received a number of letters from local government in those areas thanking the Government and the people for the support they have given. I place on record my appreciation of the work done by the State Emergency Services, E.T.S.A., the Fire Brigade, and many others who rallied around to help. It was a tremendous effort.

**The Hon. R. G. Payne:** The organisation you inherited was good.

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** I would have no quarrel with the organisation. It went into operation effectively indeed, and I would be the first to be proud of what was done. I think we all are proud.

In relation to the question that has been asked by the honourable member, it is important to make clear at the outset that, whilst any Government stands prepared to help in cases of hardship, there is no way in which a Government can pick up the tab for simply a loss of personal effects that are not insured, simply because someone has not insured against a particular risk that could be foreseen. The Commonwealth has established some fairly stringent guidelines. I am prepared to talk to the Commonwealth officers again on that matter to see whether there can be any variation of the guidelines.

As determined at the October 1977 Premiers' Conference, regarding the assistance for natural disaster relief the Commonwealth stands ready to join with the State Government concerned on a \$1 for \$1 basis in meeting expenditure on the immediate relief of personal hardship and distress, except where such expenditure is of a very minor nature. Such expenditures may cover provision of food, clothing, shelter and repair of homes to make them habitable and secure. In respect of major disasters, the Commonwealth also assists with expenditures on other agreed relief and restoration measures when it is considered beyond the capacity of the State concerned to meet the expenditure from its own resources.

In brief, the Commonwealth applies the following standard measures: grants for relief of personal hardship and distress (cyclones, floods, storms and bushfires); grants for restoration of public assets and emergency protection and repair works by State, local and semi-government authorities; concessional loans to small

businesses (cyclones and floods); concessional loans to churches, sporting associations and other voluntary non-profit organisations; concessional loans to primary producers for carry-on, restocking and restoration purposes; freight subsidies for primary producers; subsidies for carriage of water to central dispersal points for primary producers (drought); and assistance to State, local and semi-government authorities for the disposal of helpless and unsaleable stock.

The Commonwealth does not provide grant assistance for the repair or restoration of private assets damaged or destroyed as the result of a natural disaster, but major exceptions have been made where widespread damage has occurred, for instance, in bushfires in Tasmania and flooding in Queensland in the early part of 1974. The line drawn is at \$3 000 000. The Commonwealth meets the State Government on a \$1 for \$1 basis up to an expenditure of \$3 000 000 in the case of South Australia. From that stage, the subsidy is given on a Commonwealth to State subsidy of \$3 for \$1. We have put into effect the request to the Commonwealth on both of these occasions. The guidelines which have been adopted by them have been passed on in our own guidelines. The guidelines which have been approved by the South Australian Government and which have been used before are as follows: no Government grant will be made on industrial or commercial properties; grants will only be made in cases where a dwelling is occupied by the owner as a principal place of residence; no payments will be made for the restoration of damage where the cost of repairs is being met by an insurance company or other benefactor; no payment will be made for other than damage to a dwelling and essential household items (items for which payment will not be considered include boats, cars, trailers, billiard tables, pianos, etc.); aged, sick, invalid pensioners, unemployed (and superannuitants on fixed incomes and other disadvantaged persons recommended by the Disaster Relief Committee and approved by Cabinet) will be entitled to a grant sufficient to reasonably repair or rebuild their residence and replace essential household contents subject to assessment of their financial situation; and the assessment of payment for damaged or destroyed items to be based on replacement value where the item was purchased within the past five years.

We have also considered a claim by the Corporation of the City of Port Pirie for repairs to roadways, footpaths, and drainage systems, and an itemised account is being compiled on that basis. In the meantime, an assessment of the damage in that area has been made.

Another matter covered by the honourable member relates to whether or not people should be covered by insurance against flood as a natural disaster. I have already approached the insurance industry to look at that question. As members will know, there is some difficulty in obtaining cover for flood and other natural disasters, and this matter is now being investigated and discussed with the insurance industry. In the two tragedies referred to people lost property. I can only reiterate what I said at the time (a sentiment, I think, echoed by the Leader of the Opposition): thank goodness no-one was killed.

#### NORWOOD BY-ELECTION

**The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT:** Will the Premier now publicly concede that the Liberal Party has been defeated in last Saturday's Norwood by-election, or is he still relying on a year-old anonymous letter to challenge the legitimacy of the special election for the seat of Norwood? The checking of votes conducted by the State Electoral

Department yesterday has indicated that Labor has a lead of 809 on first preference votes. An unofficial preference distribution conducted at the same time has indicated that the Labor lead is 1 058 votes, representing a swing of about 3·7 per cent away from the Government. The counting of absentee votes and electoral visitor votes this morning and an unofficial preference distribution shows a 1 063 vote deficit for the Liberal Party. It has been reported today that the Electoral Commissioner deleted about 150 voters from the poll, making the net increase since last September only 750 to 800 electors. This adjusted increase in the roll appears too small to have affected the result of a 1 063 vote majority for the Labor Party. I heard a report this morning on radio in which Mr. Steele Hall called on the Premier to abdicate, to make this concession, and to concede defeat, because Mr. Hall thought that the Liberal Party was being harmed by the Premier's action in this matter.

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** I can assure the Deputy Leader that I do not intend to abdicate, and I am sure that that was not the expression Mr. Steele Hall used.

**The Hon. J. D. Wright:** No, I just threw that in.

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** It could be wishful thinking, but the Deputy Leader should not allow his wishful thinking to run away with him. I have been on record as saying that it is very likely that the Labor candidate, Mr. Crafter, has won the election. I will continue to say that.

Nevertheless, there are still in excess of 1 200 postal votes that will not be opened and counted until Saturday. I firmly believe that, until we have final figures, the result must always remain in doubt. I repeat that it is likely that Mr. Crafter has won the election. There are far more serious matters involved that I do not intend to canvass in any detail except to say that, if there has been anything wrong, I am sure the Opposition, too, would very much like to know that. I do not know the result of the investigation currently being undertaken by the Electoral Commissioner, but as soon as that report becomes available I will notify the House of the details brought forward. If there is no cause for concern, we will all be pleased. It will at least have cleared the air to obtain a report and to find out whether the allegations that have been widely made and canvassed have any truth in them.

### SHOPPING DEVELOPMENT

**Mr. EVANS:** Will the Minister of Planning say how effective were the measures taken by the previous Government in controlling shopping development outside designated shopping zones, and how accurate is the claim made by the Opposition that in Victoria there is a moratorium on shopping development?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** I thank the honourable member for this question, because it gives me an opportunity to put right a few facts about what is happening in this State and what has happened in the past in relation to retail development. So much baloney has been talked about these matters by the Opposition in the past few weeks that I think it is time to put a few things right and to find out what has happened. Many claims have been made that the new Government is falling down on its responsibility and that the previous Government was doing the right thing. Let us have a look at what happened with the previous Government; I think the figures might be of interest to members opposite.

During the 21-month period during which the former Labor Government applied special controls over shop developments under section 36c of the Planning and Development Act, 187 shop applications were considered

by the then Minister of Planning, and all but 32 of those applications were approved by the Minister for referral to the local council for its decision. That is a very different situation from what we have been hearing outside—that we are the ones falling down on our responsibility. It shows exactly what happened under the previous Government. Clearly, the previous Government was satisfied that retail development could proceed in the vast majority of cases. Some, and I suggest many, of them constituted major developments. The Opposition must concede that the measures announced by this Government will prove more effective in dealing with indiscriminate shopping development. It will be interesting to see just how the Opposition reacts to legislation that will be introduced.

The other thing I want to clear up is the situation in Victoria, because Opposition spokesmen (I am not sure how many there are, but there are at least a couple from the Upper House) are having something to say about retail development and planning matters. One of them, the Hon. Mr. Cornwall, has said that Victoria has introduced a moratorium and that he would like us to follow what has happened in Victoria. Let us see what has happened in Victoria. First, there is no moratorium on retail development in the metropolitan area, or for that matter anywhere else, in Victoria. In essence, the Victorian approach is similar to the South Australian approach, which was proposed in the recently released discussion paper on shopping development. Until recently the Victorian legislation was such that shops were a consent use in a large part of the metropolitan area.

The Victorian Government has now acted to prohibit all but small neighbourhood shops in the residential areas. The Opposition has misunderstood both the Victorian Government's retail policies and, in particular, the function of the technical advisory committee established by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Victorian measures require land to be rezoned before substantial new shopping development proceeds, and the rezoning enables the views of the local authority and the community to be put, and it also enables the Government to give each rezoning proposal a thorough examination. That is exactly what we are planning to do. The function of the Victorian Technical Advisory Committee is to advise the Board of Works on new retail policies for Melbourne. It is not involved in reviewing the viability of individual development applications for shops, as suggested by the Opposition.

The role of the Victorian Committee is very similar to that of the South Australian Retail Consultative Committee, which has been involved with my department in reviewing retail development policies for Adelaide. This committee has been involved in formulating the discussion paper which is now the subject of intensive consultation with various interest groups within the community.

**The Hon. R. G. Payne:** Who set up that committee?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** I have already stated that publicly at a meeting at Norwood last Friday night, which just happened to be organised for the night before the by-election. We were told that that meeting was not going to be a political meeting, but quite a few people there, particularly one member from the Upper House, misinformed the people who were there about exactly what was happening in Victoria.

**The Hon. J. L. Adamson:** He was a Labor member, I take it?

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** Yes, he was. I believe—

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The Minister will not answer interjections.

**The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:** I believe that the person is

the Opposition spokesman on planning and environment. At that meeting I said that the committee was set up by the previous Government. It is an excellent committee, as I have said on a number of occasions, and it has done an excellent job. The role of the committee to which we are referring will involve reviewing submissions from interested parties. The views of this Government, along with the views of the Victorian Government, are that a total ban on further shop development would be excessive in the circumstances and that a moratorium would stop development within areas planned and specifically zoned for shops, as well as curtail improvements on existing shops. A measure such as that proposed by the Opposition would be a gross over-reaction and would once again, as we saw in so many cases with the previous Government, bring development in this State to a halt. It is our intention to see this State develop.

#### MR. GUERIN

**Mr. HEMMINGS:** Will the Minister of Health clarify statements which were made to this House on the removal of Mr. Bruce Guerin from the position of Executive Commissioner of the South Australian Health Commission? Will the Minister assure the House that she spoke to no commissioner other than Dr. Shea about Mr. Guerin's removal prior to the special commission meeting which removed him?

The Minister was asked a question by the member for Ascot Park on 7 November 1979 about whether any Ministerial direction or advice was given to the commissioners of the South Australian Health Commission prior to the meeting which decided on Mr. Guerin's removal. The Minister's reply was an emphatic "No". That reply followed a press statement issued by the Minister which stated that it was the commission's decision. The Minister said in this House that the statement that Mr. Guerin had been removed should be placed in the context of a policy decision taken by the Health Commission to abolish the position of Executive Commissioner. However, the Premier answered with an emphatic "Yes" when asked in this House the question, "Did the Minister of Health consult with the Premier concerning the abolition of the position of Executive Commissioner and the transfer of Mr. Guerin to another substantive position within the Public Service?" Following the Premier's reply, the Minister confirmed that it was she who had required Dr. Shea to return from leave to make up the quorum for the special hastily arranged meeting which removed Mr. Guerin, even though the day before she had said that no advice or direction had been given to any of the commissioners regarding his removal. Can the Minister reconcile this apparent contradiction, or did she mislead the House?

**The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON:** I must say that I am continually amazed at the inept questioning by Opposition members in regard to this matter. They ask a question and then go into a long detailed explanation which appears to bear no relevance to the question. However, I will answer the question, which asked me whether I could clarify the position regarding the removal of Mr. Bruce Guerin from the position of Executive Commissioner. The answer to that question, which I have already answered in this House, is that the Health Commission, at a specially convened meeting, decided that the position should be abolished.

The honourable member then asked me whether I spoke to any of the other Commissioners apart from Dr. Shea. The answer to that question is "No"; I did not speak

to any of the other Commissioners apart from Dr. Shea. I hope that the honourable member is satisfied with that answer, because that is an accurate answer and it in no way contradicts anything I said previously in the House in accurate replies to the questions which were posed to me.

#### ABORIGINAL HEALTH WORKERS

**Mr. RANDALL:** Can the Minister of Health state how many Aboriginal people have been trained or are employed in various health-related positions in South Australia? The question arises from a perception I have, after meeting Aboriginal people and talking to them, that they want to determine their own destiny and that as a community they want to have leaders in their community in the areas of health and education. My perception therefore relates to this need. I ask the Minister along what lines training is taking place in South Australia.

**The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON:** I thank the honourable member for his question. I know of his interest in this matter. I know that he has visited the remote areas to speak to Aborigines, and I know that he has spoken to members of the Pitjantjatjara tribe who visited Adelaide recently. I know that he is sincere when he says that he wants to see them fulfil their wishes for self-determination, and that includes, of course, having members of their own people in positions of influence and authority.

In response to the honourable member's query late last year, I made inquiries of the Health Commission to see just how many Aborigines were employed in the health service. I was very disappointed, not to say dismayed, with the replies, because they show that the Labor Party, which professes such a concern for the welfare of the Aboriginal people, can only be described as being guilty of great neglect when it comes to the training of them and fitting them for the tasks they should rightly be fulfilling. No Aboriginal doctors have been trained or employed in this State. It is estimated that no more than seven enrolled Aboriginal nurses are currently employed and that no more than 10 Aboriginal people would be employed as nurses' attendants, and not all of those who are so employed are employed in the service of their own people. There is no record of Aboriginal people employed as dental nurses or dental assistants (that is, dental aides), and we can therefore assume that there are none employed as such, because their names would certainly show in the records which I understand are accurate and up to date. However, the Health Commission employs eight male and 35 female Aboriginal health workers—that is, Europeans employed in the Aboriginal Health Unit.

I propose to visit the remote areas in early May to study the health services there, and I shall certainly wish to speak to the Aboriginal people about this problem and about ways and means in which they can be encouraged to enter the health services so that they can be effective in ensuring that those services are designed and delivered in such a way as to be most helpful and effective for their own people. I think it is an indictment of the previous Government that no greater effort was made and that so few Aborigines are employed in the health services of this State.

#### ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS

**Mr. MILLHOUSE:** I direct my question to the Premier, as it involves a matter of policy. It is on a matter cognate to the question asked by the member for Henley Beach. What now are the Government's intentions in regard to

the land rights of the Pitjantjatjara tribe? I will briefly recount the history of this matter. In 1978, the Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Bill was introduced in the House by the previous Government; at the second reading, it was supported by the present Minister of Education on behalf of the Opposition, in broad terms, and went to a Select Committee, which reported. As I understand it, all members (the two Liberal members as well as the Labor majority) concurred in the report, which was that the Bill should go ahead, with certain amendments.

**The Hon. R. G. Payne:** Graham Gunn was overseas at the time.

**Mr. MILLHOUSE:** Perhaps that is so, but what I say stands substantially. The then Government was foolish enough, before the Bill had been passed, to have an early election, and it lost badly. The Liberals, apparently, changed their tune, and had said that they do not propose to honour what their members on the Select Committee had supported and that they will go back on the undertakings given to the Pitjantjatjara people. As a result of that, last week, as we know members of the Pitjantjatjara tribe (elders and many others) came down to Adelaide to talk to and, indeed, to plead with the Government not to be swayed by mining interests but to honour obligations. My colleague the Hon. Lance Milne, because I was away in Tasmania helping to win a seat there—

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable member will come back to the question.

**Mr. MILLHOUSE:** Yes, Sir, I just wanted to make the point. He saw them in my absence and reiterated what I had written to Mr. Punch Thompson, namely, that I could only hope that he would be able in his discussions to make the Government see reason and justice. The purpose of my question is to see whether he has succeeded. I remind the Premier of the many letters which, I guess, all of us have had, and I remind him particularly of the statement made by the Roman Catholic bishops in South Australia which, according to the paper, the Premier was prepared to brush off absolutely and which sets out superbly what should be the position. I thought that some member of the Labor Party would have raised this matter today, but they are apparently as supine as were the Liberals when in Opposition.

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable member asked for leave to explain the question briefly, not to debate it or to attack other members. If he follows that course of action, I shall be forced to withdraw leave to ask his question. He must stick to the explanation.

**Mr. MILLHOUSE:** I was only trying to be helpful and encouraging. I ask the Premier the question I have formulated, in the sincere hope that, despite what he has said publicly since the members of the tribe came down here, common sense, reason, justice and honour will prevail and that we can see the Bill in the House and passed by Parliament during this session.

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** I think from memory, because it was a long time ago, that the member for Mitcham asked me what was the Government's policy in relation to land rights. The Government intends to give freehold title over the nucleus lands, and that much has been made public to the Pitjantjatjara people. We have made no secret of that fact, and those discussions have been helpful and conducted in a spirit of co-operation that I found most refreshing: so did they, and they said so.

**Mr. Millhouse:** Ha, ha!

**The SPEAKER:** Order!

**The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:** The transcript of the meeting that we had at some length with the representatives of the

Pitjantjatjara people showed clearly that we discussed a number of matters upon which we agreed, and I regret very much that the opinions which are expressed by the people themselves at such meetings seem to be so distorted when eventually they are reported by other people to the media or outside.

The member for Mitcham, if he knows anything at all, knows full well that we have undertaken to continue those discussions. We are going to continue those discussions. I have the greatest respect for the Pitjantjatjara people and the members of the executive, particularly for the tribal elders, and I will continue those discussions as necessary in three weeks time, as arranged. When the discussions have been completed, and when we have heard what there is to say, then I hope a Bill will be finalised and brought into this House. I will then inform the House of the Government's attitude.

### HAPPY VALLEY RESERVOIR

**Mr. SCHMIDT:** Can the Minister of Water Resources inform the residents of Mawson and surrounding areas whether the water filtration programme introduced by the Steele Hall Government is still running to schedule and, if it is, when the Happy Valley Reservoir will be treated? Also, can he say what is being done to combat the dirty zooplankton infested water? Ever since I was endorsed as the candidate for Mawson a year ago, I have been flooded with complaints from residents of the O'Halloran Hill, Happy Valley, Reynella, and Morphett Vale areas regarding the quality of the water. At times, according to the complaints I have received, the water has been so dirty that people have had to take their washing to be rewashed at a nearby laundromat. More distressing is the fact that the water has deteriorated to such a low quality that residents are now having a glass of water instead of cooking a meal. The number of foreign bodies found in a jar of water makes recently advertised bottles of salad dressing seem rather anaemic, but not as tasteless or as weak as the orange flavoured water we have heard so much about lately. The residents will be pleased to know how long it will be before they are tapped into the water filtration system.

**The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD:** As the honourable member has said, the water in the Myponga and Happy Valley reservoirs is similar, and not of a very high quality at the moment, principally because of the zooplankton that he referred to. The State Water Laboratories are endeavouring to determine the source of the zooplankton, but the source of the infestation has not yet been clearly determined. Chlorination of both reservoirs is being kept at a level which makes the water perfectly safe for human consumption although, as the honourable member said, the colour of the water and the presence of the zooplankton make it undesirable for washing and other uses.

The programme of water filtration is undoubtedly the answer to the problem raised by the honourable member. That programme has been undertaken, and it is continuing as scheduled. The major project is the Happy Valley water filtration plant, for which the design stage is well advanced. It is expected that construction will be under way during the 1981-82 financial year, and it is hoped that the project will be completed during the 1987-88 financial year. A project of some \$45 000 000, it is by far the largest water filtration plant to be installed in the metropolitan area. The overall programme for the construction of water filtration plants involves the Hope Valley Reservoir, which is already in operation; the Anstey Hill filtration

plant, which will be commissioned next month; the Barossa filtration plant, which is half-way through construction; and the Little Para filtration plant, due to commence shortly. That leaves the Happy Valley and Myponga reservoirs, serving the southern part of Adelaide and the southern settlements. The programme is running to schedule, but the Happy Valley plant, being by far the largest and costing \$45 000 000 on today's estimates, will not be completed and on line until the mid-1980's, until which time we will have occurrences similar to those described by the honourable member.

There is also a problem of turbidity, caused by water being supplied from both the Myponga and Happy Valley reservoirs. The two reservoirs are interlinked into the same distribution system, causing a reversal of flow, depending on where the water is being drawn from, and creating a disturbance of sediments that have settled in the water main. Unfortunately, little can be done about that. When the Engineering and Water Supply Department switches from one reservoir to another, causing a reverse flow in the pipes, the sediment that has come to rest in the mains is dislodged. The desired result will not be achieved until the Happy Valley filtration plant is completed and comes on stream in mid-1988.

### HEALTH COMMISSION

**Mr. McRAE:** Can the Minister of Health explain why an executive officer of the Health Commission was deemed unnecessary when the position was abolished in November 1979, but deemed essential for effective management just two months later, when it was announced that existing legislation would be amended to allow for the permanent creation of an executive officer position in the Health Commission?

When it was announced that Mr. Guerin had been removed from his position of Executive Officer, the Minister, in a press release, said:

The South Australian Health Commission is to revert to its statutory structure, following a meeting of the Commission today which decided to abolish the position of Executive Commissioner. The position was no longer required following an assurance that virtually all the recommendations of the Auditor-General and Public Accounts Committee report had been implemented, or were in train.

However, on 31 January this year the Minister announced that the Government would appoint a chief executive officer and would take the necessary legislative measures to formalise such a position. The Minister said, "The Commission must have sound line-management if it is to fulfil its purpose, and this would be achieved through the appointment of a chief executive officer." Her explanation, according to the *Advertiser* (and I hope she will not classify that honourable journal as inept as members over here), was remarkably similar to what was expressed in the report of the Guerin Committee 10 months before. Indeed, the *Advertiser*, in its editorial following the Minister's announcement, said:

The Government it seems has changed its mind, presumably on the merits of the case. This is commendable, but what persuades it now that did not persuade it then? We are not told; and there seems to be a marked reluctance to speak plainly and frankly about the whole business. If we are not offered reasons the explanation that suggests itself is that the November statement is, as they used to say in Mr. Nixon's embattled White House, simply "inoperative"—and there has been a needless hiatus.

Can the Minister explain whether in fact her first statement is now inoperative, in the Nixonian sense?

**The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON:** The line of questioning being pursued by the Opposition indicates quite clearly that the Labor Party knows very little about management. I know we have had that demonstrated time and time again over the past nine years, but the line of questioning on the Health Commission seems to indicate that the honourable member does not know the difference between an executive officer and a chief executive officer who is also to be Chairman of the Health Commission. The two positions are quite different, having different functions, and to confuse the two shows a basic lack of understanding of management and leadership. We know that the A.L.P. has a great lack of understanding of management and leadership. It seems to have within its own ranks more than one Leader. There seems to be the socialist left leader who emanates from the seat of Elizabeth.

**The SPEAKER:** Order! Will the honourable Minister come back to answering the question?

**The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON:** Yes, Mr. Speaker, I thought my comments were relevant to the point I was making.

**The SPEAKER:** They were not deemed to be so by the Chair.

**The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON:** The Health Commission decided that the position of Executive Commissioner would be abolished because the statutory structure of the commission was being distorted by a position created at the instruction of the former Premier. The situation existed whereby the statutory structure of the commission (three full-time commissioners and five part-time commissioners) had been distorted because executive power and authority had been given to a single person who was not part of that statutory structure. In order to assess the way in which the structure should operate, the commission decided that the position would be abolished. As a result, I appointed a special adviser to the Government on health services. That special adviser has been examining the position, and I have also had the opportunity to examine the position. What the *Advertiser* described as a hiatus could, I think, be better described as a reasonable period for a new Minister and a new Government to assess the operations of a commission which, quite clearly, was not functioning as envisaged when the Bright Committee of Inquiry into Health Services in South Australia recommended the setting up of a health commission.

If the honourable member refers to the second reading speech made by the then Leader of the Opposition (now the Premier of South Australia), he will see that the Liberal Party has never endorsed the structure that the A.L.P. imposed legislatively as the Health Commission. We have always believed that there should be clearly defined leadership and that the commission itself, apart from its leadership, should be part-time. Having made that decision after advice was given to me, I decided that it was essential to establish clear lines of authority within the commission. I took that advice to Cabinet, and Cabinet agreed that it was necessary to have a full-time Chairman who was also Chief Executive Officer. Under that Chairman will be a Deputy Chief Executive Officer. The position is analogous to private enterprise, with a Chairman of Directors and Managing Director, who is the Chief Executive, and a General Manager under him.

That was not the situation which had been imposed upon the Health Commission by the previous Government. I add that there is no obligation on any Government to continue the administrative arrangements of previous Governments. Anyone who thinks that this Government can, in the space of five months, clean up the mess left in the health area by the previous Government is not taking a

realistic view of the situation. It will take a long time for us to get health services into the proper order in which they should be, bearing in mind the debacles that were allowed to be perpetuated under the previous Government. I think that if those who have been questioning the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Health Commission will just think a little bit about management and leadership they will see that that is the desirable position to be established in the Health Commission.

**The SPEAKER:** In calling on the honourable member for Brighton, I indicate the proximity of the end of Question Time.

### FISHING LICENCES

**Mr. GLAZBROOK:** Can the Minister of Fisheries say how many applications for B class fishing licences have been received since the freeze on licences was imposed by the previous Labor Government; how many appeals were made during the same period; and how many of those appeals were successful? Because of the high cost to individuals of applying for licences and lodging appeals it has become necessary to seek some guidance from the Minister about this matter.

**The Hon. W. A. RODDA:** I have been supplied with the information that from June 1977 to March 1978—and members opposite should pay attention to this answer because it took many man-hours to work this out—

*At 3.15 p.m., the bells having been rung:*

**The SPEAKER:** Call on the business of the day.

### INQUIRY INTO PROSTITUTION

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON (Minister of Transport):** I bring up the report of the Select Committee of Inquiry into Prostitution and move that it be received and printed.

Report received. Ordered that report be printed.

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** I bring up the minutes of proceedings and evidence of the Select Committee of Inquiry into Prostitution and move that they be placed in custody of the Clerk, who shall not permit their disclosure to any person unless ordered by the House.

In moving this motion, I wish to refer to the question of the evidence that was placed before the Select Committee. Members will recall that late last year this House gave the Select Committee power to see the evidence of the former Select Committee, which was set up in 1978. I think it is necessary that I quote from the report to make the House aware of the nature of amendments to the Evidence Act. The Evidence Act Amendment Act assented to on 28 September 1978 provided that it be an offence for any person to publish the identity of, or information tending to identify, a person who gave evidence or made a submission to the Select Committee, unless authorised by the committee; and that no proceedings should be commenced against any person who in evidence, or in a submission, made a statement tending to incriminate himself, unless authorised by the Attorney-General.

At its first meeting the former committee considered the implications of protecting the identity of witnesses and providing immunity from prosecution. It was because of that decision that it requested the then Government to introduce that amendment to the Evidence Act, as introduced by the former Attorney-General (Hon. Peter

Duncan). For those reasons it is necessary for me to move this motion at this time. Unless the evidence is consigned to the Clerk of the House for safe keeping it would be possible for witnesses who gave evidence before the Select Committee of Inquiry into Prostitution to be identified and that is not in the spirit in which those witnesses were invited to give evidence, or, in fact, of the protection afforded by the amendment to the Evidence Act.

Motion carried.

**The Hon. M. M. WILSON:** I move:

That the report of the Select Committee be noted.

This motion is moved for the purpose of ensuring that the report is debated fully by this House. By moving that the report be noted, I am giving members of this House the opportunity to debate the report in full. Far more importantly, it will give the public a chance to take part in the debate. I believe that is an important matter. Because I have moved this motion I will have a right of reply, so I will not deal with the report in detail. Some of my colleagues from the Select Committee may deal with the report in detail this afternoon. It is hoped that the Government will (and I am assured by the Deputy Premier that this will happen) allow time to ensure that every member of this House who wishes to take part in this debate may do so.

Because of that it is likely, I imagine, that a Bill will be introduced into this House by a private member in the months to come. In that case, the debate on this report will be of great use in the ensuing debate on the private member's Bill.

I am empowered to say that this matter will be treated by the Government and the Liberal Party as a matter of conscience. Far more important is that, because of the debating of this report, we will be able to ascertain the public reaction to what the report contains. That is extremely important, and by debating this matter now, and allowing the report to be debated over a number of weeks, members will be able to inform themselves of what their constituents' wishes are.

The report recommends decriminalisation of prostitution. It is very important that the House realise what in fact decriminalisation means. I must point out very strongly that it does not mean that any member of the committee approves of prostitution. I shall read from the report at page 18 the definition that the committee accepted for decriminalisation. The report states:

In the absence of satisfactory ways of suppressing prostitution or controlling it by legislation, the committee was left with the possibility of decriminalisation. Decriminalisation means not treating prostitution as a criminal activity. It does not mean legalisation in the sense of regulation by law. It does not indicate approval or disapproval by the State, but rather the view that private sexual morality is not the concern of the law. Prostitution would be subject only to those controls appropriate to prevent abuses and those normally governing the operations of businesses, such as:

- (1) Location—premises used for the purpose of prostitution could be confined to certain designated areas.
- (2) Health—they would be subject to requirements of meeting certain building and health standards similar to those required for shops and restaurants, etc.
- (3) Other standards, such as parking and access.
- (4) Taxation.

I should make it clear what in fact the committee understood to be meant by legalisation. In the ensuing debate, members may like to take the same definition of legalisation so as to avoid confusion. Legalisation entails removing those laws relating to prostitution from the Statute Book, and the implementation of some form of

regulation, probably through licensing of either the brothel or the prostitute, or both. In other words, the committee felt that legalisation meant licensing or Government regulation of prostitution. The committee also felt that that type of decision would give the imprimatur of the law to prostitution.

The committee does not just recommend decriminalisation: it recommends decriminalisation with safeguards. It is very important that the House be aware of what are the safeguards. First, the committee felt that, although the offence of prostitution should be decriminalised, the offence of soliciting should remain in the Statute Book. This is very important. In other words, unlike the position in New South Wales, where soliciting has been removed from the law as an offence, it is recommended by the committee that the offence of soliciting in South Australia be retained.

Secondly, the committee feels that living off the earnings of prostitution should remain as an offence where it is accompanied by force or coercion. The committee looks down very much on people who live off the earnings of prostitutes but believes very strongly that, where force or coercion is used, that should remain a penalty under the law. In fact, the committee goes so far as to recommend the reversal of the onus of proof under those conditions. I believe that is extremely important.

The committee also found that the additional safeguard of protection of minors was essential, and recommends that it be an offence for persons under the age of 18 years to carry on the business of prostitution. The committee also feels very strongly that the question of zoning and the question of massage parlours in residential areas should be very closely looked at by those who are introducing legislation. The committee feels that this is one of the most serious problems which is an offshoot of the present prostitution laws, namely, that it is possible for massage parlours to carry on their business in residential areas, much to the dismay of local citizenry and, in particular, to children in those areas. The committee recommends very strongly that the zoning regulations be amended to prevent the business of massage parlours being carried out in those areas.

The final safeguard applies to the question of registered masseurs. Registered masseurs gave much evidence to the committee against the name "massage parlour" being used by brothels—and we must call them that. The committee recommends that it be an offence for the word "massage" to be used in connection with prostitution.

My colleagues on the committee will deal in more detail with the report but those comments very briefly deal with the recommendations contained in the report. I repeat—the committee recommends decriminalisation with adequate safeguards.

What was wrong with the present law that required the committee to recommend the change? I will not deal with all the reasons why the committee felt that the law should be changed: I wish to deal only with one. First, I would like to explain that, in the committee's hearings and during evidence given to the committee, the committee found that the South Australian police were to be commended, and that they were free from corruption, as far as evidence presented to this committee was concerned. The committee also visited Melbourne and Sydney, and found that that was not necessarily the case interstate. Certainly, the committee found that we have much to be proud of in our Police Force.

The present law has to be policed, and that is where the problem is with the present law, which shows a gross discrimination against the prostitute herself. There is inequality in the law, and this is the main reason why I

supported the recommendations of the committee. At no stage is the client caught up in the police network. At all times it is the prostitute who is charged before the court, whereas the client generally gets off scot-free. Prostitutes are usually charged in the courts for the offence of receiving money for the purposes of prostitution whereas, on the very rare occasion when a client is charged, it is for aiding or abetting the offence of prostitution, which is an offence under the Justices Act.

It is patently obvious from the figures and statistics given to us that on most occasions it is the prostitute who is charged and the client who is allowed to get off scot-free. Police activity (and very vigorous police activity) had the effect of reducing quite considerably the number of massage parlours in the metropolitan area of South Australia. The figures are contained in Appendix A of the report. The important thing to note is that it is extremely unlikely, because of the ingenuity shown by massage parlour proprietors, that police action will have very much further effect.

One section of the report reveals that prostitutes are becoming extremely adept at, shall we say, finding out a policeman in disguise, and they can take certain actions that prevent the police from gaining the evidence. In fact, I might add that the police did ask the committee whether they could have additional powers, such as the power to break and enter. The committee felt that, as it was not going to recommend a strengthening of the present law, it could not accede to that. The important point is that it is quite obvious to the committee (all members of the committee accede this entirely) that policing the present law in a stronger fashion (that is, if we can have more police available for the job) would only drive prostitution underground. By driving it underground we would make it subject to the criminal elements in society, and that is not a future that the committee wishes to consider.

The Minister of Health will be interested to know that the committee refers the matter of venereal disease in the community to her for investigation, and in particular draws attention to the incidence of a venereal disease that has not had much publicity. I refer to genital herpes. The committee was concerned at the rising incidence of genital herpes and the reasons for its transmission, and we ask the Minister of Health to have this matter investigated and considered by her department so that perhaps the public may be better educated in this matter.

I wish to close my remarks by paying a tribute to the former members of the Committee of Inquiry into Prostitution who are not in this House today. I wish particularly to pay a tribute to the Hon. Don Simmons, the former Chairman, who chaired numerous meetings of the committee and did a sterling job. He wrote much of the report now tabled. I also wish to pay a tribute to Mr. Bill Nankivell and Mrs. Molly Byrne, who were also members of the former committee, for the fine job they did and the attention to detail they both showed through what was a difficult series of hearings that required a good deal of concentration. As honourable members can see from the amount of evidence that has been tabled, the committee's investigation involved a great deal of reading and studying as well as much soul-searching and heart-searching because of the extremely difficult nature of the subject into which we were inquiring. I also pay a tribute to my colleagues on the present Committee of Inquiry into Prostitution, the honourable members for Playford, Stuart and Mitcham, who I am sure will make a significant contribution to this debate and deal with the report in more detail.

**Mr. McRAE (Playford):** I support the motion. I

acknowledge, as did the Minister, the sterling work done by Mr. Don Simmons, the former Chief Secretary, who was responsible for the final draft of this report before it left the first committee. I also thank the research secretary to the committee, Mary McLeod, who is employed at the Women's Unit of the Premier's Department; Mrs. Byrne, then member for Todd; and Mr. Nankivell, then member for Mallee.

The position of the Labor Party is the same as that of Government members: our participation on the committee was on the basis of a conscience vote, and our participation in this debate and in the subsequent debate on the Bill that may come from all this is the same.

The topic which we are discussing is certainly age old, and dates back to early times in Australia. I might mention the remark, reported in the book written by Anne Summers entitled *Damned Whores and God's Police*, made by Lieutenant Ralph Clark of the first fleet when he saw the Lady Julianna of the second fleet coming into Sydney Harbour with over 200 female convicts on board in June 1790. He uttered the immortal words:

No, no—surely not! My God—not more of those damned whores! Never have I known worse women!

His remarks were to some extent echoed more than a century and a half later by A. G. L. Shaw in his book *Convicts and the Colonies* when he wrote:

Tho how many [of the female convicts] were prostitutes will never be known, almost all contemporaries regarded them as particularly "abandoned"; and even if these contemporaries exaggerated, the picture they presented is a singularly unattractive one!

My position in general terms in relation to prostitution is the same as that set forth in Anne Summers' book and that is that the only honourable solution to the present prostitution scene is its total abolition, which can come about only when women are well paid for jobs which do not involve commercialising their sex.

This report is couched in very objective terms, and so it should be, but I should not like it to be thought that I do not have views as to the nature of the evidence presented to us. Moral issues are referred to on page 12 of the report, and I quite agree that only individuals can deal with these serious moral issues. There is no doubt that there was considerable evidence which drew our attention to the philosophical question that prostitution was degrading to women and that it is regarded by women as being degrading to women, as I have just mentioned by reference to Anne Summers' book and as further illustrated by the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of Trafficking Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Although we on the committee could see some validity in this view, many of the women who worked as prostitutes stated that they did not feel degraded and that the job they did was less degrading than were many of the other options available.

There are three groups basically involved in this industry: the entrepreneur, who in the case of a large brothel is usually a male, the prostitute, and the customer. It is to my way of thinking an unfortunately sleazy scene in which very often the entrepreneur preys on the weakness of both the prostitute and the customer. I should not like it to be thought of by any young woman or girl as being in any way a glamorous occupation. Women working as prostitutes are degraded by being treated as sexual objects. Kate Summers and other representatives of the feminist movement take that view in the same way as I do.

Whilst it is true that some women do enter and leave the trade at will for specified times and for their own reasons, the majority are in my view forced in by circumstances (and I will deal with these later), particularly social and

monetary circumstances. The working conditions are, to say the least, unpleasant, and many would say they were distasteful. Not one woman was heard to give evidence to the effect that if by choice she could acquire the same or more money elsewhere she would remain a prostitute.

Once in the trade, unless the prostitute is fortunate, there is no choice of customer, even in the somewhat unnatural and unpersonal context in which she gets to know the customer. Like him or not, within limits he is a customer, and the boss will require the woman to provide her services. I want at the moment to disabuse any woman or girl in the community of this thought of its being a glamorous trade.

The committee inspected the brothels in Adelaide and saw some examples of brothels that were reasonably clean. We saw one that might be described as high grade, but the vast majority of brothels in Adelaide could be described as dingy, involving very long working hours for the women who work there in unpleasant circumstances. The customer, like the prostitute, is very often a victim of circumstances, because of personal or, more particularly, psychological problems. Traditionally, he comes to the prostitute as a sexual object, because he is unable to create a person-to-person relationship with a woman, or, at the other extreme, he may be intoxicated or on the loose and uses the woman as a sexual object, because his wife or girlfriend is not available at the time he wants her.

The entrepreneur is the most dubious figure, and there is no way in which he should be allowed to avoid the odium that should fall on him. He is often a large investor, and may be able to draw up to \$250 000 credit from a bank. We had evidence of an investor in the trade who was accorded by a well-known bank \$250 000 credit on a prime block of city realty. He stands to acquire a handsome capital gain. One brothel we inspected during our inquiries was trading the odds and intended, in the event of today's results, to double its capacity as a brothel. In any event, it was doubling its capacity, because, had it lost the punt, it was intended to turn it into what is known as a high-grade gay singles bar.

The entrepreneur has enormous advantages. He can acquire immense capital gain and a large income, which at present is difficult, if not impossible, to tax. He acquires all these advantages by taking advantage of the misery of the prostitutes he employs and the customers he solicits. No-one on the committee went in to bat for such persons. The reasons why we made suggestions are the detailed reasons we have set forth in the report, not because any one of us had our eyes hooded against the difficulties faced by prostitutes in the trade, the miseries of some of the customers, or the very dubious activities of some of the proprietors. That is the harsh and real picture that lies behind the report. It was against that harsh reality and background of some 50 meetings that I attended, at which I heard 87 witnesses and read over 40 submissions, that I came to my conclusions.

Granted all I have said about the nature of the trade and my view of that trade, it is a fact that prostitution is historically and geographically universal. It will not go away simply because I want it to go away, and the dozens of countries that have attempted by vigorous and repressive laws to remove it have not succeeded. In some cases these vigorous and repressive laws have made the situation even worse. It seems to me that even an Ayatollah, with his tendency to treat prostitution and adultery with the axe, is really not going to succeed in what is a Herculean and impossible task. It seems to me certain that only if the causes of prostitution were removed will the practice vanish. What are the causes?

The committee took some time in looking at these

causes, and some very interesting results came out. At page 8 of the report, we refer to women who are severely disadvantaged socially and economically. There was a lot of evidence before the committee that some young girls, as children, were given little or no encouragement to attend school or to achieve anything whilst there. They were discriminated against at school because of their poor clothing or background. On leaving school, they had few skills, and found themselves unemployed. We also found (and the prevalence of this fact horrified us all) that many young girls in our community are sexually abused from an early age by older male members of their family, in some cases repeatedly, and it appears, on expert evidence, that progression to prostitution was not a large step for them to take.

I think it true to say that the entire committee was appalled to find the degree to which incest exists in our community and the degree to which sexual molestation within the family exists in our community at present. We have recommended that the Minister of Community Welfare conduct research into the relationship which exists between child abuse and eventual prostitution. We also refer to the number of cases in which it appears that young girls coming from institutions and other custodial backgrounds seem to gravitate towards prostitution, and again we have asked that research be carried out in this area.

We were particularly impressed by one form of therapy (but, under the rules of the House, I cannot mention the name of the establishment) by which intensive work was done by social workers and young girls who had been apparently intractable and who, as a result of a fairly costly method of therapy, were able to be greatly helped. We also found that there was a distinct relationship between poverty and prostitution, and we give an example at page 9 of the report of the unemployment benefits and supporting parent benefit providing a bare subsistence life-style, in some cases less than that. We felt that there was some relationship there. It is interesting to note that, about 20 years ago in England in the Wolfenden Committee Report, similar observations were made. In particular, I refer to paragraphs 223 and 224 of that report. In paragraph 223, the majority had the following to say:

It would have taken us beyond our terms of reference to investigate in detail the prevalence of prostitution or the reasons which lead women to adopt this manner of life. On the former point we have something to say below in connection with street offences. On the latter point, we believe that whatever may have been the case in the past, in these days, in this country at any rate, economic factors cannot account for it to any large or decisive extent. Economic pressure is no doubt a factor in some individual cases. So, in others, is a bad upbringing, seduction at an early age, or a broken marriage. But many women surmount such disasters without turning to a life of prostitution. It seems to us more likely that these are precipitating factors rather than determining causes, and that there must be some additional psychological element in the personality of the individual woman who becomes a prostitute. Our impression is that the great majority of prostitutes are women whose psychological make-up is such that they choose this life because they find in it a style of living which is to them easier, freer and more profitable than would be provided by any other occupation.

In our report, we are not suggesting that, by reference to those causes, there are not predisposing psychological factors. Undoubtedly there are, and the work that has already been done by the clinic to which I have referred tends to substantiate that. The Wolfenden Committee Report continued:

Prostitution is a social fact deplorable in the eyes of

moralists, sociologists and, we believe, the great majority of ordinary people. But it has persisted in many civilisations throughout many centuries, and the failure of attempts to stamp it out by repressive legislation shows that it cannot be eradicated through the agency of the criminal law. It remains true that without a demand for her services the prostitute could not exist, and that there are enough men who avail themselves of prostitutes to keep the trade alive. It also remains true that there are women who, even when there is no economic need to do so, choose this form of livelihood. For so long as these propositions continue to be true there will be prostitution, and no amount of legislation directed towards its abolition will abolish it.

I adopt all those remarks. The only way in which I can see the abolition of prostitution is by a change in community values, attitudes and commitments. That demands a tremendous degree of change. My whole general approach was influenced by the Wolfenden committee, and in particular by paragraphs 12 to 14 and 16 of its report. I will take the liberty of reading those paragraphs, as they set out a philosophy. The committee said:

It will be apparent from our terms of reference that we are concerned throughout with the law and offences against it. We clearly recognise that the laws of any society must be acceptable to the general moral sense of the community if they are to be respected and enforced. But we are not charged to enter into matters of private moral conduct except in so far as they directly affect the public good; nor does our commission extend to assessing the teaching of theology, sociology or psychology on these matters, though on many points we have found their conclusions very relevant to our thinking.

Further, we do not consider it to be within our province or competence to make a full examination of the moral, social, psychological and biological causes of homosexuality or prostitution, or of the many theories advanced about these causes. Our primary duty has been to consider the extent to which homosexual behaviour and female prostitution should come under the condemnation of the criminal law, and this has presented us with the difficulty of deciding what are the essential elements of a criminal offence. There appears to be no unquestioned definition of what constitutes or ought to constitute a crime. To define it as "an act which is punished by the State" does not answer the question: What acts ought to be punished by the State? We have therefore worked with our own formulation of the function of the criminal law so far as it concerns the subjects of this inquiry. In this field, its function, as we see it, is to preserve public order and decency, to protect the citizen from what is offensive or injurious, and to provide sufficient safeguards against exploitation and corruption of others, particularly those who are specially vulnerable because they are young, weak in body or mind, inexperienced, or in a state of special physical, official or economic dependence.

It is not, in our view, the function of the law to intervene in the private lives of citizens, or to seek to enforce any particular pattern of behaviour further than is necessary to carry out the purposes we have outlined. It follows that we do not believe it to be a function of the law to attempt to cover all the fields of sexual behaviour. Certain forms of sexual behaviour are regarded by many as sinful, morally wrong, or objectionable for reasons of conscience, or of religious or cultural tradition; and such actions may be reprobated on these grounds. But the criminal law does not cover all such actions at the present time; for instance, adultery and fornication are not offences for which a person can be punished by the criminal law. Nor indeed is prostitution as such.

Finally, the committee said:

We have had to consider the relationship between the law

and public opinion. It seems to us that there are two over-definite views about this. On the one hand, it is held that the law ought to follow behind public opinion, so that the law can count on the support of the community as a whole. On the other hand, it is held that a necessary purpose of the law is to lead or fortify public opinion. Certainly, it is clear that if any legal enactment is markedly out of tune with public opinion it will quickly fall into disrepute. Beyond this we should not wish to dogmatise, for on the matters with which we are called upon to deal we have not succeeded in discovering an unequivocal "public opinion", and we have felt bound to try to reach conclusions for ourselves rather than to base them on what is often transient and seldom precisely ascertainable.

Those are key precepts, and indeed are the precepts that guided me in reaching my conclusions. Given that background, the committee had four options before it, and they are set out on page 12 of the report.

The first option was the maintenance of the existing law, and at pages 15 and 16 of the report we point out that this is not a valid option. I can give a very good example why it is not a valid option. Frankly, under the existing law, the bigger the crook one is the best chance one has of evading any chance of prosecution. On one occasion, we went to inspect a brothel that had the best security of any commercial building that I have ever seen.

The committee entered through a long corridor and, as we did so, we were being scrutinised on a videotape on a one-way mirror. The operator behind the mirror was also watching another videotape on which pictures of known members of the Vice Squad, drug traffickers and other people were shown. In that fashion, they were able to determine whether the customer was or was not wanted. If the customer got through that point of scrutiny, he then reached a desk (where, by the way, it was quite common for Bankcard and other credit cards to be used). One sees how the whole community apparatus, in relation to banking and other credit facilities, is quite accommodated towards this whole situation.

The building had television monitoring units so that police cars, members of the police force, or other undesirables, could be noted both at the front and rear of the building and, believe it or not, to cover the contingency that the police might actually try a raid through the roof we were told that the roof was wired (probably by a mantrap, in an illegal fashion) in such a way that, if someone put his foot on it, it would activate an ultrasonic sound that would rupture that person's eardrum and leave him riveted to the spot, at the same time activating an alarm system so that the security guards could go and arrest the person.

That operator must have spent about \$500 000 on this brothel, operating on a 24-hour-a-day seven-day-a-week basis, employing 20 or 30 girls, with an annual turnover of \$500 000 to \$750 000. I think, if that operator can operate so blatantly under the umbrella of the law and get away with it, how grossly unfair it is that the smaller operator three or four blocks away who employs two or three girls but who does not have the money to install all these expensive protection devices should be the one to be punished.

In other words, the law is made to look a total ass in circumstances like that. Furthermore, it presents a hopeless job for the police because, when they raid the smaller premises, the immediate cry of the proprietors is, "Look, you have raided us. Why on earth have you not raided X's place or Y's place?" The answer is, "How on earth can we, with the elaborate devices that are available, unless Parliament arms us with powers of forcible breaking and entering on suspicion alone?" So, that option is untenable.

The second option open to us was that of further strengthening of the law, and the basis of the police submission was to this effect. However, I must say that the committee not only took evidence but also conducted inspections in Victoria. It was quite obvious that in that State, where a deliberate attempt has been made to enforce and strengthen the law and to increase penalties, there has not been a great success. In fact, the last piece of evidence before us, coming from St. Kilda council, was to the effect that they are still experiencing very great difficulties. The fact is that by repressive law one achieves very little or nothing.

That then led us to the next option, which I think was the original proposition put by the member for Mitcham, namely, a concept of licensing. I am not saying that the member for Mitcham has made a minority report, but I think that at one stage during the debate about all this he originally suggested some system of licensing. I totally disagreed with this option, and in relation to that I simply point out the reasons that the committee has set out on pages 17 and 18 of its report. I am fortified again in my comments by what was said by the Wolfenden committee at paragraphs 291 and 292. Under the heading "Licensed brothels", the committee states:

One or two of our witnesses have suggested to us that the obvious and most satisfactory method of clearing the streets is to institute licensed brothels. This course, it is claimed, would ensure that the streets were kept clear, would guarantee some control of the prostitutes in the brothels and would preserve public decency without giving the impression of interference by the criminal law in affairs of private morals.

We do not advocate this solution. We have already expressed our view that prostitution can be eradicated only through measures directed to a better understanding of the nature and obligations of sex relationships and to a raising of the social and moral outlook of society as a whole. The licensing and toleration of brothels by the State would make nonsense of such measures for it would imply that the State recognised prostitution as a social necessity.

The committee was unanimous in saying that not only should the State not recognise prostitution as a social necessity, but should look forward to its eventual abolition; it should not regard it as a necessarily socially desirable thing, and to license and regulate it would give that connotation. That left the committee with the option of decriminalisation, and that is the option to which we turned.

In relation to decriminalisation it is necessary, as the Minister said, to have regard to the specific definition that we give to it. The current state of the law is set out in the report, and it gets down to this: prostitution in itself is not an offence, but certain of the activities which surround it are offences—running a brothel, soliciting in the streets, receiving money for giving sexual intercourse, and so on. Our concept is simply that prostitution be not treated as a criminal activity, that if carried on in certain circumstances it will not be the subject of the criminal law, but if carried on in other circumstances it will be the subject of the criminal law.

The logic which actuated me, but not necessarily other members of the committee, was similar to that which applies under the licensing of publications arrangements. I do not fully agree with that legislation, but, with reservations, I agree with the principle that adult people should be able to read and see what they like. That being the case, however, you do not allow open slather. You provide that, in the permission of that, you do not offend other people, nor do you permit, as far as possible, material which might be objectionable to come into the

hands of young people, and you have a series of zoning and other restrictions on advertising which bring the whole system into effect.

It is a complex proposition, but we think it will work. It has some advantages. In saying that, in certain circumstances, prostitution will not be a criminal offence, we have to sketch out the circumstances in which it will be a criminal offence. It will be a criminal offence if it involves soliciting on the streets. The situation in New South Wales is that the Government there has taken a position contrary to the committee's report. It has said that soliciting by prostitutes on the streets will no longer be an offence, but that the running of brothels will continue to be an offence. In our view, street prostitution was not really a notable part of the Adelaide scene, nor had it even been, and it was not desirable that we should encourage soliciting on the streets, as this would annoy many people, both men and women, and we have widened the situation so that it is an offence not only for women to solicit men, but for men to solicit women.

We say that living off the earnings of prostitution will be an offence if accompanied by violence, and that is something about which the committee was very strong. We understand the position of the prostitute. In many cases the prostitute needs protection, and her husband or her lover is the obvious person to give that protection in many cases. In giving her protection, it is likely that he will be receiving some of her earnings. If this is a free arrangement, we see no reason why it should not go on. If, however, it was accompanied by violence, we could think of few offences which were more evil than someone with violence preying on the weakness of another and selling them into a sort of slavery. We have taken the unusual step of recommending that the onus of proof be reversed.

In relation to minors, we are clear that it is an offence for any person under the age of 18 to be involved in prostitution. Similarly in relation to procuring, we are very strong in saying that it will remain an offence to procure anyone to become a prostitute by threat or fraud, or by doing anything against their will.

Basically we are saying, subject to an important area to which I turn next regarding the involvement of local government, that, provided that the prostitute is over the age of 18 years and that the prostitute is not soliciting in the street, prostitution is not part of the criminal law any more. Nor is it any longer an offence to live on the earnings of prostitution, provided there is no violence attached to it. Nor is it an offence any longer, so the committee recommends, to run a massage parlour or brothel as such, subject to zoning regulations.

The whole committee was strong on this matter. There is no question that the Local Government Association, individual councils, as well as many residents, pointed out to us that it was highly annoying, to say the least, to live close to brothels, in circumstances in which people were harassed by the noise of motor vehicles, by people wrongly knocking on their doors, mistaking their premises for the brothel premises, and sometimes by fighting and other disturbances. Numerous witnesses convinced the committee of the genuine nature of their case.

We propose that local government have power, notwithstanding the existing use of premises, and that is something we stress well. The committee did not see itself in the business of making an easy, lucrative situation for people involved in this industry. We say, "If you can persuade local government to zone a commercial or industrial area so that you can run a brothel there, and if you comply with the other safeguards of the law, we do not interfere with the matter," but we are not in the business of making life easy for someone. If a brothel is being

conducted, as some are in the outer suburbs at the moment, in an existing residential area, notwithstanding the existing use, we recommend that that use be forfeited and the brothels shut down.

We were concerned about the question of advertising. There are two conflicting thoughts here: on the one hand, none of us wanted an Amsterdam-like situation, with garish and sometimes obscene advertising to identify the brothels; on the other hand, if you do not have reasonable identification of the brothels you can have the same evils as I have discussed, with people knocking on the wrong doors. Again, we suggest that local government be enabled to control advertising in a reasonable and commonsense fashion.

Local government has had some experience in the Eastern States of dealing with the situation, and the preparation of the various amending Bills and regulations will be a difficult task. The Wolfenden committee, over 20 years ago, commented on the ingenuity with which entrepreneurs, by using nominee companies, and the like, were able to dodge the provisions of the law, and it will require ingenious drafting on the part of our Parliamentary Counsel as this matter goes on.

I assure all members that every member of the committee, in considering the voluminous evidence before us, approached it with sensitivity and with determination to get to the truth. A great deal of hard work was done by all members of the committee and by the two Chairmen. Regrettably, in some areas we could not get enough evidence. For instance, it was obvious to us that male prostitution must exist to a larger extent than was suggested by the evidence, yet we were able to get only one witness, and he was confined in his evidence as we show in the report. In other areas, too, we were not able to get all the evidence we would have liked. In summary, however, I believe the report is strongly and soundly based on the evidence before the committee. It does not have presuppositions of our own morality; it looks at the evidence. It does not attempt to lead society; it simply attempts to grasp the realities of the position and to reach a situation that will recognise those realities and at the same time remove as many of the evils as history suggests can be reasonably and effectively removed.

**Mr. EVANS** secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.  
(Continued from 13 November. Page 974.)

**The SPEAKER:** Before calling on the member for Semaphore, I remind honourable members that it is his maiden speech in this House and ask them to accord him the normal courtesy.

**Mr. PETERSON (Semaphore):** I support the motion. First, I wish to thank the people of the electorate of Semaphore for their trust and support. I look forward to serving them as their member of Parliament and assure them that their interests and benefit of the electorate will always be my first consideration.

My most sincere thanks to go my campaign committee and helpers. Without their untiring efforts it would not have been possible for me to be here now. To the members from both sides of this House who have extended their assistance and bidden me welcome and to the staff of Parliament House for the help given and the courtesy shown to me, I give my thanks.

Semaphore, as a separate House of Assembly electoral district, came into existence in the twenty-ninth Parliament which assembled on 19 May 1938, and the first member was Mr. A. V. Thompson. Upon his resignation in 1946, Mr. Harold Tapping won the seat and retained it until his death in 1964, after a memorable career, and his efforts on behalf of the area were such that he is still remembered with deep respect today. Mr. Reg Hurst then served until 1973 and he had the distinction of achieving the position of Speaker in this House during his term of office. Mr. Olson was elected in 1973 and served the electorate until his retirement last year, when I became the fifth member elected for Semaphore. I take this opportunity to wish Mr. Olson well in his retirement, and, as a past constituent of his, thank him for his service to Semaphore.

The electorate I represent, including as it does areas of the Port Adelaide and Woodville corporations, has links with the very early days of South Australia's settlement. Situated upon the LeFevre Peninsula with the Gulf St. Vincent to the west and the Port River forming the boundary to the north and east, it was inevitable that involvement with ships, shipping and industry should occur and, for a period in the State's early days, the beaches, and later the jetties at Semaphore and Largs Bay, provided port facilities for Adelaide. Relics of those times, some 100 years ago, still stand. The prime examples are the Customs House and Time Ball Tower at Semaphore. Reminders of the isolated nature of the colony in those days are the two maritime military installations built in the 1870's to protect the settlement against an imagined threat from the Russians.

Fort Glanville and Fort Largs still stand, and Fort Largs now houses the highly regarded South Australian Police Academy. Another unique reminder of our military history is the gun on the foreshore at Semaphore. It was part of the armament from the H.M.C.S. *Protector*, which constituted South Australia's colonial navy prior to Federation.

With the growth of the State and the consequent need for improved shipping facilities, many of the necessary developments have taken place upon the peninsula and, from the time early wooden wharves were constructed at Birkenhead, many of the port's specialist shipping facilities have been built on the Semaphore side of the river. The area, although disadvantaged by being a peninsula and accessible only from the southern end, developed industrially also, and the increased employment opportunities were reflected in population growth. This increase has been substantially boosted in more recent times by the South Australian Housing Trust's temporary housing projects at Largs North, Draper and Taperoo, which have been replaced by extensive trust housing projects at those sites as well as at Osborne and North Haven, and private developments at Seascope and North Haven.

The years between the time of initial settlement and the residential developments just mentioned have produced vast differences in styles and standards of housing, with many dwellings in the older districts beyond successful restoration and some areas in need of redevelopment. Shipping, stevedoring and ancillary services have been very seriously reduced over the past decade. This volume of shipping calling at Port Adelaide and Outer Harbor has reduced significantly. The advent of containerisation and the increase in bulk handling has decimated the manpower requirements in the industry. The reductions in employees such as waterside workers, shipping clerks, painters and dockers and tug crews reflect this situation, as does the closure of two of the three once thriving marine

engineering companies in Port Adelaide. The passenger terminal at No. 2 Outer Harbor seems doomed to stand empty and idle, although a recent report from the Fremantle Harbour Trust detailing the conversion of their idle passenger terminal into a convention centre may bear some investigation by the officers of the Department of Marine and Harbors.

In an endeavour to attract container shipping to Adelaide, a container terminal was built at No. 6 Berth Outer Harbor. It is a modern well equipped and competently manned facility with a proven performance record. Unfortunately, the trip up the Gulf St. Vincent does not appeal to some ship owners and the facility as a ship transfer operation is under-utilized, with the vast majority of both import and export containers being transported to and from Melbourne by rail. However, the competition for freight among ship operators may force them to reassess the potential of Adelaide as a port of call, and we could well see the terminal better utilized in the future. There is still more than sufficient river frontage and back-up industrial land in this area to cater for any new berth requirements. I see from the report of the Department of Marine and Harbors that it still has an open mind on expansion in this area.

Around the bend of the Port River at Osborne is the berth originally used for unloading coal from ships for the gas and electric generating plants. This direct requirement has now disappeared, but fortunately the berth still has a function handling other bulk cargoes such as raw sugar, phosphate rock, sulphur and copper, and a bulk liquid tanker berth.

**Mr. ABBOTT:** Mr. Speaker, I draw your attention to the state of the House.

*A quorum having been formed:*

**Mr. PETERSON:** A little further up the river is the Imperial Chemical Industries Osborne plant producing soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine. At one stage of our growth all of the petroleum requirements for the State were pumped ex tanker at Birkenhead and stored in tanks. These storage areas are still used by the various petroleum companies, and fuel is still delivered ex ship to them, but much of the fuel is now piped in from Port Stanvac.

The Adelaide Brighton Cement Works uses H. and K. Berths, Birkenhead, for their operations, with both berths having been upgraded to cater for the increase in their requirements of raw material for processing, which is brought from Klein Point, Yorke Peninsula, in the company's ship *M.V. Accolade*, and the loading of bulk cement clinker. While no longer using the wharf at its location, the Colonial Sugar Refinery operates a large plant at Glanville and transports the raw materials from Osborne by road.

James Hardie's building products and Taubman's Paints both have factories in the district. Industrial development dates from the time of construction of the Osborne electric powerhouse in 1923. In 1928, a gas works was built providing a sound basis for the establishment of fertilizer, car manufacturing, chemical manufacturing and sugar refining plants built in the area in the 1920's, 1930's and 1940's.

Also in the electorate at Glanville is the Department of Marine and Harbors dockyard. Adjacent are the slipways used by the Adelaide Ship Construction Company when it was in operation, and private company slips used for the repair and construction of smaller vessels. The Royal Australian Navy has its South Australian base HMAS Encounter at Glanville. This base has reserve corps and its training ship, the HMAS *Banks*, is moored there. The Fire Brigade's vessel and the police launch are also moored in this area.

Because of the waters of the coast and the river, much of the water sport in the metropolitan area is enjoyed from the shores of the electorate of Semaphore. We have the Semaphore and North Haven Life Saving Clubs based on the gulf shore to protect the recreational users of the beaches.

The Port Adelaide Rowing Club has club sheds on the banks of the river, and four sailing clubs are currently operating, with other clubs to come into operation now the North Haven Basin has been flooded. These facilities cater for many people from within and from outside the electorate. Most sports are provided for within or adjacent to our boundaries, and these teams are all respected for their competitive attitudes, with many State and Australian sporting representatives and champions coming from the area.

I have mentioned the North Haven project in passing, but it is a development of quite some importance, planned and commenced under the State Labor Government; it bears some further comment. North Haven is a residential and recreational development at the northern end of LeFevre Peninsula where some 320 hectares of previously vacant sand dune country has been converted for community use. The Labor Government, Australian Mutual Provident Society and Port Adelaide council have worked in close co-operation to produce a very pleasant living environment, including as it does a school, shops and reserves integrated with the residential area, which has a projected population of 6 000.

It is in the area of recreational facilities, however, that this project is remarkable. A first-class nine-hole golf course was opened on 2 November and undoubtedly will cater for golfers from all parts of the metropolitan area.

The North Haven harbor is the key feature of the entire project, and I am sure that the true potential of this facility has not been realized by the bulk of people in this State. To construct the harbor 3 000 000 tonnes of sand had to be moved and 230 000 tonnes of rock used for the mooring basin edges and two 700-metre breakwaters. The mooring basins have a perimeter of three kilometres and cover some 24 hectares with a capacity to moor 1 000 boats. There is a 10-lane boat ramp for the trailer boat enthusiast, and a marine wharf area which will include a fork lift operating ramp for boats in dry storage and cradle hoist for boats up to 60 tonnes.

Also planned in the harbor area are recreational open-space areas, a caravan park, hotel, restaurant and shops. It is hoped that the development now administered by the North Haven Trust will proceed rapidly. The facilities mentioned will be equal to any in Australia; they will service the entire State and fill a serious gap in providing for the boating fraternity and marine recreational needs.

I have already in this House voiced my concern about a few of the problems the electorate of Semaphore has, and I will expand upon some of the points of concern. Road transport needs are catered for with four main access points—a main road along the coast, a causeway, and two bridges over the Port River—but there are serious heavy transport problems. Most heavy road vehicles move on and off the peninsula over the Birkenhead Bridge. This bridge was built in 1940 to cater for the needs as seen at that time. Since then there has been a totally unforeseen explosion in the use of heavy road vehicles, especially articulated trucks. The approaches to the bridge are currently subject to Highways Department review, and it is hoped a satisfactory answer can be found to those difficulties. The main problem, which is pure volume of traffic over the bridge, will not be solved by this review.

There are several dangerous road intersections where traffic control devices are required; lack of pedestrian

crossings is, in some areas, creating danger, especially to the elderly. Rail transport is divided into two main routes. The passenger service passes virtually through the middle of the residential areas to Outer Harbor. Much of the heavy rail service moves away from Glanville station, and runs along a corridor parallel to the river, flanked by industries it services on the eastern side of the peninsula to the Outer Harbor Container Terminal. In linking up with the main service line, and within a kilometre, the track passes across eight level crossings, six of which have no warning devices, creating inconvenience and danger, as one of those roads is the main approach to the bridge just mentioned.

Public transport is the subject of much debate in the community, and there is a feeling that the routing and scheduling of buses must be reviewed to provide a more comprehensive and convenient service, especially for our senior citizens.

The Semaphore electorate has one of the longest stretches of beach in the metropolitan area. Despite the Ministerial statement made recently concerning the performance of the Coast Protection Board, we believe we have been neglected by that body. The Minister of Environment was recently quoted as follows:

If the need arose the Government would consider helping the Port Adelaide council and the North Haven Trust to carry out improvements.

There is certainly no "if" about the need on our beaches. Every year since 1974 applications for grants have been submitted to the Coast Protection Board. In 1974, \$5 105 of council and board money was spent on removing the sea wall at Semaphore. In 1975, \$10 000 was granted by the board to reposition foreshore fencing. Also, in that year, money for upgrading the toilets at Paxton Street was granted. In the period 1974-80 hundreds of thousands of dollars was spent on other metropolitan beaches, while we received practically nothing.

In the Coast Protection Board's report for the year 1975-76, under the heading of "Projects finalized during 1975-76", the disparities in amounts granted and consequent projects undertaken is clearly illustrated, as follows:

	Total Expenditure \$
Brighton . . . . .	342 195
Henley and Grange . . . . .	157 179
Glenelg . . . . .	168 558
Port Adelaide . . . . .	5 105

In addition to these amounts, the board has spent over \$500 000 on sand replenishment schemes since 1974 and it anticipates that this winter's programme will cost another \$200 000. In the year 1978-79 the board spent \$912 000 on metropolitan beaches, of which sum Port Adelaide did not receive one cent. Meanwhile, our beaches have become more and more clogged with seaweed causing additional problems with stench and mosquitoes. Sand is building up in dunes so that at Semaphore the sand is higher than the promenade and is threatening to cover the jetty. The general foreshore area from Taperoo to Semaphore is overgrown and extremely unsightly.

The only interest shown in our beaches is as a source of sand to upgrade other beaches to the south, as is clearly illustrated by a recent advertisement calling for tenders to remove 40 000 cubic metres of sand from Semaphore and dump it at Brighton. While there is no doubt that we have plenty of sand, and they are welcome to it, we believe urgent corrective work is required on our beaches, too.

There is the problem created by the Glanville-Semaphore railway line. This matter is also now under

review, and hopefully some settlement can be reached, for development of Semaphore Road is needed to put some heart back into the area. Lack of governmental action on these two matters has allowed the area to degenerate to the stage where immediate action is imperative for the sake of Semaphore.

Another important area that has been neglected on the peninsula is the provision of a community health care centre. Several indicators show that the population of Semaphore tends to be in greater than usual need of health services, as follows:

	Semaphore Metropolitan	
	Rate per 1 000	Rate per 1 000
Sickness benefit recipients and dependants .....	12.4	8.8
Mental health .....	5.6	3.6
Aged pensioners .....	116.9	92.6
Invalid pensioners .....	43.3	24.8
Per 1 000 .....	178.2	129.8

This table graphically illustrates the requirement for the categories mentioned, but does not show the need in other areas, such as for Aborigines living in the area, or single parent families, which comprise 4.5 per cent of all families in the area, compared with 3.7 per cent in the Adelaide statistical district; and, of course, there are the low wage-earners and the unemployed. Any such community health centre should be sited in a central location to service the entire Port Adelaide district and, as such, would probably be better situated in Port Adelaide, where it could be located with other departments to provide an integrated health and welfare service. This would once again highlight the need to revise public transport service, with consideration for groups such as aged pensioners.

There is also a shortfall in the provision of nursing home and hospital beds, as the statistics will show. Regarding the nursing home beds for people 60 years and over in Semaphore, the rate per thousand is 9.95 compared with the metropolitan rate of 35.85 a thousand. The proportion of hospital beds for people 60 years and over in Semaphore is 1.47 a thousand, compared with a metropolitan rate a thousand of 6.4. The nursing home bed rate per thousand has improved slightly since that census but is still well below the metropolitan rate. The high incidence rate of people requiring medical services, coupled with the lack of hospital facilities, has created work for the excellent Western Domiciliary Care Service, which has unfortunately been affected by cutbacks by the South Australian Health Commission. These reductions have reduced the home help by some 20 persons for a loss of 15 113 available hours. This reduction, when it is predicted that the total number of persons in the 75-plus age group will double in the period 1976-2006, does not indicate adequate services in the future.

Medical services to the community, or rather lack of them, will be an often discussed and much debated issue in the future and the well publicized reductions to hospital funding and the Home for Incurables vacant bed issue, linked with the total confusion that reigns at large about hospital benefits funds, will react upon the Government.

It is of interest to note that the Executive Officer of the South Australian Council of Social Security, Mrs. M. Branson, had this to say about services to the public:

The new spending cuts ordered by the South Australian Government would hit welfare and health services.

The present economic situation increased the need for welfare and health services. If major cuts are made in Federal and State expenditure, in health, welfare and housing, the

voluntary sector may be placed in a critical situation.

The Minister of Health is reported in *Hansard* as saying:

I believe that some of the cases of people seeking urgent admission need to be examined to see if other community services such as nursing homes and domiciliary care can provide the health care which is required.

I hope they will be able to provide that care in my area, especially as the Government, in the Governor's Speech, has stated that—

it recognises the importance of hospitals and of locally accessible community based health services in the overall pattern of health care.

The electorate of Semaphore is one of the most diverse in the State. There is a variety of industries and a variety of residential and recreation areas. It is almost an island, and this has created a unique attitude among the people living there. They have strong opinions, and they are prepared to express those opinions and stand up for them when considered necessary. This is reflected in the citizen action, senior citizen, resident and historical interest groups active in the community.

There are families that have lived on the peninsula for over 100 years. Many of the people can trace their origins in Australia to the European and Mediterranean migrant influx early this century, and many who moved into the area in the 1950's following the boom of that era are also migrants. Many can trace their roots to the most original and the earliest race in South Australia, the Aboriginal. Quite a substantial number of the children from these families have now set up their own homes on the peninsula, and this explains the relatively stable population count.

In line with the nationwide trend of a declining birth rate and better health care for the aged, there has been a tendency towards a smaller number of younger children and an increasing proportion of senior citizens. There is a significant group in our community (it is estimated in Port Adelaide to be 30 per cent of the residents) who are dependent upon age pensions or social security benefits and who will be affected by welfare reductions. More than 30 per cent are still, however, children and teenagers 19 years of age or less.

The majority of the people from Semaphore are working-class people on relatively low incomes, and it is a positive reflection of the nature of those people that most homes in the area are owned or being purchased by the resident family. They are good solid people and an asset to South Australia.

I will now respond upon a matter which has taken the attention of several members of this House and another place recently, and one that directly concerns the people of Semaphore. This matter involves the election campaign, the results of that election in the electorate of Semaphore, and the comments made about the people living there. Much has been written and spoken about the manner in which the campaign was conducted. I did not intend originally to come into this House and raise the matter again or to become involved in an ongoing dispute, but to get my message across upon the subject and down in black and white I will once again relate the facts, and hopefully lay the matter to rest.

My campaign committee and I conducted a campaign based upon the principle of a local person to be the representative for Semaphore in this House. Not at any stage did we expound any other point of view. The publicity placed by myself in the press, or distributed, did not at any stage refer to George Apap except upon the how-to-vote card, where, as mentioned by the member for Price, I placed him No. 3, which is exactly where he placed me on his card.

As stated by the member for Florey, George Apap was the only endorsed A.L.P. candidate for the seat of Semaphore. This was never disputed or any person misled by myself on that fact, and the matter of my standing as an Independent Labor candidate was well publicised. In fact, on reading back copies of *Hansard*, it can be seen that the matter was even mentioned in this Chamber and another place. I did not at any time denigrate George Apap or his family. As a matter of fact, he and his wife were guests in my home only a matter of weeks before the election. Further, I believe him to be a hard worker for his union members, and I have had experience of his abilities both on the same side and across the table in industrial matters. From the positions he has attained in the Australian Labor Party, both here and in Victoria, it is obvious he has also worked very hard in that sphere.

One very significant point related to supporters was the assistance that I received from long-term Labor Party members and supporters. Indeed, without the assistance received from that quarter, I could not have conducted the campaign. All of those people have known me for at least my adult life, which reflects their opinions on my political affiliations. The Labor supporter in Semaphore would not assist or support anyone whose politics were doubtful.

The member for Price has suggested that the Liberal candidate "ran dead". A comparison with the figures in the previous election does not bear this out, as there was an increased non-Labor vote of 6.15 per cent.

I believe that the people of Semaphore supported me on the principle of a local person to represent them, and a majority of 62.25 per cent of the vote against 37.75 per cent after preferences distributed in a traditionally safe seat for the endorsed candidate is a most significant result. There must be a moral there somewhere. The reaction to the result by the local sub-branch of the A.L.P. was extremely bitter, and I can understand their feeling badly, as I and many others did about the overall election result, but their reaction in the October *Semaphore Labor News* is unnecessary and unwarranted, and I quote:

The defection of all those Doberman-on-a-string dis-twitching trends from the brick-veneer voids of paradise and Normans haven is going to mean that working people in Ceduna and Mount Gambier are going to take a pummelling—10 years work gone for nothing.

Shame, Semaphore, shame.

To whoever wrote that drivel, I say that Semaphore has nothing to be ashamed about. They are working people, too, and as far as they and I are concerned Labor did not lose the seat, and their vote certainly did not lose the Government.

In addition, inane statements have been made by people who should know better, especially after having the people's loyal support for many years, people who in voting the way they chose were only exercising their democratic right. These remarks allege that Semaphore is a racist area and that its voters reacted to Mr. Apap because he was born in Malta. There may be people who react that way, but it is significant that approximately 25 per cent of the residents were born overseas. My father was born in Norway, and I certainly do not hold anything against people from overseas.

There have been remarks alleging that people are illiterate and were duped into voting for me. I would point out that my how-to-vote card was coloured red, and mine was the third name down. I cannot see how one could fool anyone with that set-up.

I was born in Port Adelaide and have lived and worked there all of my life. I stood on the principle of a local person to represent the district in the House of Assembly, and the people supported me. Their support has

reinforced my belief that the community is now more politically aware than at any other stage of our State's development and that voters will react and support individuals where they believe the electorate may benefit. The word "Semaphore" means "signal" and the results in that electorate are just that—a signal that the people still have the right and the power to decide upon the representative they want and it is at a person's peril that those prerogatives are ignored.

Semaphore, despite the industries within the boundaries, has high unemployment, and I will quote from a statement made recently in another place which quantifies the seriousness of that situation in the area. It is as follows:

In the Port Adelaide area unemployment is well above average for this State. I understand that, on the latest figures, unemployment is reaching levels such as 11 per cent of the working population in Port Adelaide, and that more than one-third of the unemployed are young people—to be accurate, 36 per cent of the unemployed in that area are young people.

Reports from the Commonwealth Employment Service for Port Adelaide show the unemployment situation to be worsening. There are 430 hectares of vacant industrial estate lying idle upon the peninsula. This area is serviced by road and rail, with easy access to nearby wharves. We need that land developed and will be alert to any practical proposal for that development or any other employment opportunity.

The most frightening factor about the level of unemployment is that there does not appear to be any action being taken to provide an answer. Professor Karmel, Chairman of the Tertiary Education Commission, was quoted in the *Advertiser* of 12 November as saying:

The problem of unemployed youth will remain through the 1980's, if not permanently.

Our education system has recently come in for criticism and has been accused of producing young people who are unprepared for the requirements of the work force, it being stated that young people were not getting proper training and were therefore unemployable. Such criticism loses credence when it is considered that there is only one job available for every 24 young people seeking employment and that there are students with excellent results at all levels of education who will not be able to get a job.

A report recently in the *Sunday Mail* detailed a list of 23 job categories in which difficulties are being experienced to fill available jobs. Of those, 16 were trade occupations in the metal, electrical, building, furnishing, printing and vehicle industries. On checking the apprentice intakes in South Australia for the previous five years, I found that most of those categories had maintained a fairly consistent level of trainees for that period, so obviously the primary and secondary levels of our education system are producing young people, male and female, who have acquired the necessary skills and who are willing to undertake the required training to become tradesmen and women and take their place in the work force.

Reference to the *South Australian Year Book* indicates that our universities and other higher educational establishments have in broad terms maintained or increased their enrolments, which again illustrates that there is no shortage of people able and willing to undertake training and educational courses available.

Another report stated that there was an over-supply of chemists, physicists, biologists, architects, and architectural draftsman, while as a result of the increase in mining activity shortages were expected in professions such as geology, geophysics, and civil engineering. This situation is further supported by the surplus of teacher-trainees in

this State. The Chairman of the Tertiary Education Authority of South Australia (Mr. K. R. Gilding) was quoted as saying:

There will be only about 600 permanent appointments from 2 700 applications for teaching positions in 1980—and

and There would be a low demand for teachers for the next 10 years.

There are many other jobs where the necessary training and experience can be obtained only on the job. The catch there, of course, is to be able to get the job in the first place. There is also the situation where, because of the lack of demand for trained people in their chosen fields, they are forced to take other positions, and this prevents the less skilled or the unskilled from gaining employment.

In a recent careers and education feature it was claimed that the 28 colleges of advanced education provided a range of courses, including more than 2 000 subjects, and that they conducted more than 70 certificate courses and 59 trade apprentice-training courses.

There is no shortage of capable willing people but there is a definite shortage of jobs. While the young constitute a large proportion of the unemployed, a survey taken late last year showed that there were more people over 55 years of age out of work than there were teenagers out of work. The *Australian Bulletin of Labor* estimated that in September 1979 there were 150 000 older workers who would have been working had there been no recession and who were now unemployed, compared to 136 000 teenagers at that time. This survey claimed that the official statistics were seriously understated. Because the older workers believe their chances of finding work are remote, they are reluctant to actively seek work, technically drop out of the official statistics, and become part of the hidden unemployed.

It is, however, in the area of unemployed young where the greatest risk and need is, for unless we can give these people a meaningful life we will effectively destroy a generation of Australians. The effects of unemployment are obvious in our community today. There is evidence that continual failure to find employment and the rejection of the person have a psychological effect upon the individual, as the Williams Inquiry into Education and Training acknowledged, as follows:

Constant failure to obtain a job after many interviews and job applications can lead to psychological changes in which the fear of rejection and the desire to avoid it becomes the overriding motivation. Consequently, the unemployed individual no longer actively seeks employment or else seeks it in an unconstructive way, not because he is "work shy" as that term is usually understood, but because the fear of being rejected for a job has become dominant.

So, the will to work is eroded. After a time, for some even the inclination to get out of bed and look for work is lost.

Keith Windschuttle, in his book *Unemployment*, states that recessions and the subsequent unemployment lead to an increase in mental health problems and suicide and that the poor suffer the most from health impairment and death rates. It is difficult to see how anyone on the dole could be classified as anything but poor. His findings are supported by a study entitled *Suicide in South Australia*, by the Director and Senior Research Officer of the Australian Institute of Criminology, where it was found that the suicide rate among the unemployed was much higher than that of the employed and that unemployed males in particular had an extremely high rate of suicide.

In the area of crime it seems that the unemployed are affected on both sides of the law. P. N. Grabosky, of the Law Department, Office of Crime Statistics, in his pamphlet *Law and Order in South Australia*, states:

Unemployment, too, has contributed to the growth in crime. Rates of unemployment tend to be highest among young males—precisely that group with the greatest risk of offending.

In a report in the Australian Institute of Criminology magazine *Reporter*, it was stated:

The unemployed in Australia are an under-class whose level of criminal victimisation is far higher than that of the wealthy or the employed manual worker, according to a paper published recently in the *Australian Journal of Social Issues*.

The paper aimed specifically at comparing the extent to which the unemployed became victims of crime with the victimisation rate for people with jobs. The paper submitted that the unemployed were unique in relation to criminal victimisation. It stated that the unemployed had a much higher rate of theft victimisation than both the employed generally and those outside the work force.

In conclusion, the paper submitted that the excessive victimisation of the unemployed could be due to the fact that the unemployed spend so much of their time in public space, in trains rather than cars, streets and parks rather than factories and offices, and public bars rather than private clubs. It also said that ironically these conditions also made the unemployed more susceptible to accusations by the police.

Other aspects of the effects of unemployment are reflected in the use of alcohol and drugs. Even the increase in arson in this State has been blamed upon the frustrated and disillusioned unemployed kicking back at society. One of the major elements in creating further unemployment will be automation and improved technology.

The benefits to mankind from these advances are undeniable, but we have done nothing to prepare ourselves for the effects in terms of unemployment and social reorganisation. The warnings have been clear enough.

In 1956 the Federal Council of the Federated Clerks Union of Australia, a union with which, I might comment, I had a long and happy association as a member and an officer, adopted a resolution which in part stated:

That the ACTU sub-committee on automation should immediately obtain from the USA and the UK as much information as possible on the overall impact of automation and in particular its effects on particular industries and skills. Now, 24 years later, we are still searching for solutions, with the vast majority of experts and authorities on computer technology predicting far greater inroads into employment in the 1980's. In *The Australian* on 17 December 1976 the editorial, discussing unemployment and automation, stated:

If we continue on this path we will have grave distortions in the fabric of our society creating ghettos of have-nots. The headlines of newspapers reflected the continuing problem. The *Australian*, on 10 August 1978, stated:

Battle looms in Public Service over technology.

The *Australian*, on 22 September 1978, stated:

Bank union unveils computer campaign.

The *Advertiser*, on 12 December 1978, stated:

The Australian Public Service Association has started a campaign against a machine it says has already cost 20 000 jobs.

The *Advertiser*, on 8 May 1979, under the headline "Printers to vote", stated:

Thousands of printing trade employees throughout Australia will begin voting this week on revised proposals for a restructuring of the Graphic Arts Award flowing from the introduction of new technologies.

It is believed the proposals reduce the number of apprenticeship trades from about 20 to six.

The *Advertiser* on 17 May 1979, stated:

Bar Code—Infra red scanning system of pricing goods for supermarkets.

This will mean some people who are currently employed in this work will find themselves redundant.

In addition, checkout work will be streamlined with the girl only taking the customer's money and helping with packaging. Again, jobs are at risk.

The *News*, on 31 July 1979, under the headline "Automation threatens 30 000", stated:

More than 30 000 jobs are expected to be jeopardised in N.S.W. alone in the next two years because of automation and technological advances . . .

Not a single positive step has been achieved in the past 12 years to prepare Australia for the technology advance.

Australia would pay a high cost unless urgent action was taken to solve the unemployment problems created by new technology. The *Age*, on 26 October 1979, under the headline "The Automation working to get you out of a job," stated:

The countdown towards mass unemployment in Australia's industrial work force has begun. Next March the first pair of second generation industrial robots, capable of displacing 40 per cent of the production line work force will arrive in the country . . . Technology gives more power to the robot's arm. Because of the potential to improve productivity in its labor intensive industry, General Motors joined the U.S. robot manufacturer Unimation in the development of the Unimate 2, and as soon as the machine successfully passed its trials the general ordered the first batch of 200 for its American works—An ominous sign for the 18 438 production workers in G.M.H. Australia.

Workers in other car companies can take no comfort from it, either, because Nissan and Ford have both been quick to introduce first generation robots. Nissan has six and Ford has three.

The *National Times*, on 22 December 1979, under the heading "Communications unions may join for Technology Showdown", stated:

. . . the issue will be a familiar one. The impact of new technology on jobs.

The frustrations and fears which lead to disputes in the past are now leading to pressures for amalgamation by unions in Telecom and Australia Post.

With a spectre of new technology right at their backs, Slater believes he speaks for all Telecom and Australia Post workers when he raises the fear of a future unemployment rate of "horrific proportions"—approaching 30 per cent.

The examples quoted were selected at random from the Parliamentary Library files and illustrate that the effects of automation and technology will be significant in many diverse industries and occupations. Any person who has seen the documentary titled "The Chips are Down" must be apprehensive about the future. That film showed what was possible a couple of years ago and, in relation to improvements in computer technology, a period of two years is equivalent to several centuries.

The applications of this technology as illustrated in that documentary are available now to any person who has the money. We have now for years known of this stealthy invasion of jobs but have not as yet come to grips with the problem. The Federal Government has the Myers Committee on Technological Change investigating the problems, and the findings should be available in about March this year but, whatever the results, there will be no easy way out of the mess facing us.

It would be impossible and totally impracticable for us to stop the application of technology. We have for some time been living with the computer and its application;

almost every official document in the country is being processed through this means. The Australian Customs Department processes all of the country's import entries and export licences by computer. Our light, gas and water bills, income tax or council rates and bank accounts, and now and then the T.A.B. are machine processed. All of these uses are accepted and are now deeply embedded into our everyday lives for clerical functions.

Changes forecast now with the use of silicon or micro chip are of a far greater magnitude than any before seen. To quote one report:

The silicon chip is changing the world in a way that is difficult to comprehend. Other changes—the industrial revolution—adult enfranchisement, two world wars, the splitting of the atom have altered our circumstances dramatically, but their potential has been finite. The changes the micro chip will bring promise to be exponential; in other words, they mount up in a way that is unimaginable today.

Another quote puts the impending changes more graphically:

Make no mistake, it is not a small change we are facing : a tidal wave is poised to crash down on us, permeating every nook and cranny of our lives.

Last November a seminar on the effects of technology was held at a Sydney university. Attending were managers, technologists and representatives of statutory authorities, They agreed that 1982 would be the year of impact of manufacturing automation, including robots, in Australia. In the *Bulletin* on 8 January 1980 a science report headed "The Brave New World built on Silicon Chips" stated:

It is in the factory that the new technology will make perhaps its greatest initial impact. First to go will be the mass-production assembly line with its hundreds of workers doing dull repetitive tasks, often producing shoddy goods simply through boredom. Robot machines, controlled by silicon chips, will replace all these workers, as they have been replaced already in the Fiat car factory in Italy.

In this spanking new car assembly plant robots do all the many complex jobs on the production line with not a single human hand touching the car from sheet metal to final finishing. Japan has similar plants, and soon car firms all over the world will have nothing else. And the robot factories never strike, never tire, never get slack, never ask for higher wages or shorter hours, and once their initial cost is paid they don't require weekly pay packets. Marvellous though this might seem, something even more efficient is looming—smart machines.

The trouble with assembly lines is that if you want to make a slight change in your product you have to stop the production, run and regear the whole line, often retraining your staff and installing new machines as well. Robots do away with staff, but although they don't tire or complain they are pretty stupid, going through with their welding routine even if there's no car on the line needing welding. However, as the chip technology develops it will become possible to program the robots to make subtle changes, and on the horizon is the possibility of their making substantial changes.

The applications to which this technology can be put are virtually boundless and will only be restricted by the purchasing power of the buyer. One expert in the industry has predicted that by 1985 it will be feasible to build a pocket calculator that will be more powerful than, and almost as fast as, the \$9 000 000 Cray—1, recognised as the mightiest computer in the world. It may be argued that the effects of these developments have only recently become evident. It is true that the evolution of the silicon chip has accelerated the potential applications beyond anything contemplated with the transistor, and a look at the way the chip took over supports this point of view.

In 1955 William Shockley invented the transistor; by

1957 silicon was being used for chips; in 1963, eight transistors; in 1971, 2 250 could be incorporated into a single chip; in 1977, 250 000 transistors could be accommodated on a single chip.

In 1980 who knows how many transistors will be on a chip? The figure is still rising as the chip is already facing obsolescence with new developments, with names like "Charge coupled device" and "Bubbles" being created. These developments may also now be outdated. A report in the *News* of 29 January 1980 states:

New Chip 30 times faster.

A new micro chip capable of doing the same jobs 30 times faster than the revolutionary silicon chip is about to be made available to industry.

The chip, made of Gallium arsenide, will enable a basic processing operation to be carried out in 10 million millionths of a second.

The new chips, five millimetres square, will contain thousands of components.

No occupation is isolated from its applications; even the shearing of sheep has attracted \$1 250 000 research investment in Australia by the Wool Research Trust Fund and the C.S.I.R.O. in an endeavour to find a different way to remove the fleece. An onslaught of this magnitude with the potential to change our entire life and work structures, coupled with the lack of preparation by all sections of the community, has the earmarks of a social and economic crisis of a magnitude never before seen. What then is the outlook for the eighties? Some of the economic predictions are fairly gloomy. The *Advertiser* of 15 January states:

Gloomy view of economy—Scott.

The momentum of economic growth built up in 1979 will peter out fairly quickly this year, according to W. D. Scott & Co. The national management consultant made this comment in a gloomy analysis of the Australian economy in the latest *Economic Advice to Businessmen*.

Scott warns business men that 1980 will be a hard slog for the economy and advises them to consider how economic slowdown and accelerating inflation will affect their businesses. Inflation will be lifted by higher oil prices and award wages to exceed 11 per cent by June, 3 per cent higher than for the same period a year ago. Another report headed "Oil Rises to Stifle Growth" stated:

The latest round of oil price rises will almost completely stifle economic growth in industrial democracies next year and aggravate inflation and unemployment, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development forecast today. Its chief economist Mr. John Fay said the new flurry of rises, on top of those already imposed in 1979, would produce a shock as severe as the 1973-74 oil crises for Western industrial economies and Japan.

An item in the *National Times* on 22 December 1979 states:

Rising price of oil will curb growth of Japan's economy.

Despite a sharp kick up to peak levels of activity in the closing months of this year, the Japanese economy is headed for a cold bath in 1980. Japan is faced with persistent deficits in its external account (the current account for 1979 will emerge at around \$12 000 000 in the red, primarily the result of the exalating price of oil).

During his recent visit to Australia, Japan's Prime Minister, Mr. Ohira, let it be known that his country was in no hurry to purchase additional minerals and energy resources from us. A senior Japanese official with Mr. Ohira was quoted as saying:

We want to quiten things down, there is not going to be a new boom like that of the sixties.

The same article continues:

Japan certainly regards Australia as a vitally important

long-term source of raw material and energy, but it is looking to the 1990's for a big expansion of its imports and not to the 1980's. Ohira was deliberately advised to make no optimistic statements about Japanese and energy requirements while he was here. His mission was seen as more than being low key, it was actually a dampening down operation.

On the European scene the situation does not appear any brighter. The *Advertiser* of 29 January 1980 states:

Gloom forecast for Britain. A gloomy future has been forecast for Britain by economists. Both inflation now at 17 per cent and unemployment have been rising. Some said unemployment, now 1 470 000 or 6.1 per cent of the workforce, was likely to reach 2 000 000 by 1985.

It would appear then that our overseas trade is not going to improve and will probably decrease. A recent survey of major businesses on prospects for the start of the 1980's by the Australian Chamber of Commerce and the National Bank produced the following results: When asked to assess general economic conditions in 1980, 37 per cent of respondents believed economic conditions would improve, 53 per cent indicated there would be little or no change, and 10 per cent believed they would deteriorate; that is, 63 per cent of businesses believe that conditions would not improve. When asked to state their intentions on employment 24 per cent anticipated a rise in their employment, 61 per cent expected employment to remain steady, and 15 per cent anticipated a decline; that is, 76 per cent expected no improvement in employment.

On the State scene we have started the eighties with 8 per cent of our workforce unemployed and with predictions that one of our major employers, the car industry, will severely reduce its manpower. If the Industries Assistance Commission Report in respect of the textile industry is enacted, the ACTIL plant at Woodville would be forced to close and the 980 employees would be out of work and create a domino effect that would displace many more. We have a rural sector that is enjoying better times and should inject a substantial amount of money into the State's economy, but the fact that Russia takes some 8 per cent of our total exports, the vast majority of which is rural produce, and that Iran is one of the major customers for our live sheep trade cannot be ignored, as neither of these markets is guaranteed, nor the fact that the rural sector is always subject to bad times, as the period 1975 to 1977 clearly illustrated.

Professor Alex Castles was recently quoted as saying in regard to politics in the eighties.

We are getting towards the end of the generation of people who lived through the Depression, World War 2 and the political battles of the 40's.

A new generation of Australian voters whose political philosophies are not influenced by those times, and whose aspirations cannot necessarily be met by traditional Liberal and Labor policies are seeking new political ideas and attitudes.

I believe that the basis of his comment is valid and that people today are looking for policies and proposals that offer some solution to the problems we are facing. We have a population that is educated and aware of what is going on in the world around them. They are aware of the difficulties to be faced and want answers. The attitudes of people are changing and, while there are still many who believe the dole bludger myth, there are many more who know that work is just not available to the vast majority of those seeking jobs. People are aware that changes are taking place in our community and even those in what were once considered secure career jobs are now apprehensive about their future prospects. Banks and building societies report large increases in savings deposits. People are not spending their money because

they are unsure of what is ahead. The December 1979 copy of the *Port Report* published by the Port Adelaide Central Mission contained the following report:

A recent Australian study shows that 43 per cent of young couples feel that the future of mankind looks bleak.

This is understandable when increased poverty, change and uncertainty are three consistent themes running through forecasts about Australian society in the 80s.

The mission, as part of its own preparation for the future, sampled a number of people in welfare at national, State and local levels, including planners, academics and front line welfare workers. It spoke with some users of services and looked at some of the forecasts being made by others outside welfare, such as industry researchers, private enterprise groups and market researchers. The unemployed, especially the young poor people and the elderly, figured most prominently in discussions about the 80s.

Some commentators saw society as we now know it to be under threat. Most felt the need for action was urgent. In all areas there was an awareness that society was changing rapidly. There was a strong feeling that existing system and services could not cope with present and future changes and that new approaches and initiatives were necessary.

That report also reflects the feelings of many in the general community. In my own electorate, when I talk to people they comment that, at both a Federal and State Government level, no person or Party appears to have any answers. In these times of depressed economic activity and threatened drastic changes to our social and work structures, people need reassurance that their interests will not be ignored. It must be recognised that there is no single answer to the situation that is evolving. The major political Parties have a responsibility to analyse the resources and capabilities of South Australia and produce sound policies to avert the possibility of serious disruption on the social, economic and industrial scenes.

I believe that if this is not done and confidence is not regained by the community we can expect to face a series of one-term "band aid" Governments and consequent chaos in the future. A competition for a State motto to be placed upon the number plates of motor vehicles was recently announced. I would like to suggest that this motto be *Quo Vadis*.

**Mr. BANNON (Leader of the Opposition):** This is an occasion of some significance in South Australian politics. Parliament is resuming exactly five months to the day since the new Government was sworn into office, and in that short time this Government, with its fumbling impotence, has ended that traditional honeymoon which all new Governments are said to enjoy.

This was made clear by the electors of Norwood last Saturday. The Premier has been quoted as saying that there was absolutely no rebuff in the result he suffered. The *News*, in its editorial, stated that the Premier had suffered a mild rebuff. But, whether the rebuff is mild or is of a greater nature, I think it is fair to say that it has proved to be extremely painful to the Premier, and that can be seen by his reaction to the result.

Make no mistake: the Government stood on its record. The day the election was announced the Acting Premier said, "The Government will stand on its achievements." Yesterday, the Premier is reported to have said that the election was fought on "general issues". Clearly, the people of Norwood judged these so-called achievements and weighed up the issues, with the result that they chose Greg Crafter to represent them, to fight full-time for them in this Parliament.

What has the Premier's answer been to this decisive vote on Saturday? One was looking, as in any contest in which

someone is vanquished or defeated, for a gracious concession to the will of the people, a moderate acceptance of the comment made on the Government and its performance. That indeed was not the Premier's reaction: he wants a Royal Commission into why people did not vote for his Party. I think that was made most starkly clear by the way the *Sunday Mail* reported the election result. The headline read "Labor wins Norwood" and above it in smaller letters "Tonkin threatens inquiry". It makes one wonder what will happen in 1982, or whenever the next State election is held. If the result goes against the Premier, will there be an inquiry? Perhaps Des Corcoran should have taken a leaf out of his book last September and, instead of resigning in the face of the electors' verdict, should have called for a Royal Commission and stayed in office. The Premier has backed away to a certain extent from the Royal Commission with vague talk of inquiries into unspecified allegations based on anonymous letters received 12 months ago.

There have been three elections and a court case since the Premier's unknown correspondent contacted him. Yet, he has remained silent until Saturday night when he had to explain away a significant rebuff to his leadership and to his Government. If the Premier has evidence, let him produce it. If he wants to make allegations, then let him spell them out. If he wants to insult the people of Norwood and suggest that they have not now made their decisive choice, then let him come out and say that. The election in Norwood was held, first, because of voting irregularities in September and, secondly, because a Liberal advertisement defamed the Labor candidate. That second fact alone, according to the court, was reason enough for a new election. The court decision gave the people an opportunity to make a decisive choice. They made that choice and, in doing so, have indicated their view of this Government's performance.

The problems which the Government has created for itself were becoming apparent towards the end of the last session. At that time, the Government was so anxious to get away from the public and Parliamentary gaze that it broke agreements and precedent to cut off the session in mid-flight, even going against its own published programme. There was much speculation about why the House was dissolved in such a hurry, on a Tuesday of a scheduled sitting week. Rather unprecedented! Was it because the Government wanted to avoid questions, because some major scandal was about to brew, or because of a major decision-making problem? It turned out that the Premier, speaking on behalf of his Cabinet later in the year, pleaded exhaustion. They had been in office not quite two months.

He virtually admitted that they were not able to get to grips with their portfolios: he needed to bale out those like the Deputy Premier who were floundering, incapable of appreciating the public mood on the sensitive issues which they were handling. Others in his Cabinet needed time to make peace with their departments after the politically motivated re-organisations which followed the Liberals' taking office.

The Minister of Health could not sit down quickly enough when her eccentric methods of controlling the administration of the Health Commission were called into question. She also gave an early demonstration of the Tonkin technique of evading difficulty. It is, in simple terms, that when confronted with a problem, make an accusation, accuse someone else, call for a report, or set up an investigation, but never accept responsibility and never make a clear logical decision.

The first five months of the Tonkin Government have been characterised by incompetence and indecision. While

this is now becoming apparent to more and more people in the community, it is of no comfort to the Opposition. Clearly, when Labor returns to office, we will take over a Treasury which has been gutted by miscalculation and bungling, and a Public Service which is demoralised and exhausted. The financial structure of the State is the key to what Governments can achieve, whether that be for business men, developers or young people building homes and raising families.

The Budget, which the Treasurer brought in last year, is the key to the financial base. It was the Government's first test. In the short time since it was introduced into the House, the Tonkin Budget has come well and truly unstuck. Labor left office with a \$600 000 Budget surplus. Now we are facing a situation where, by the Premier's own admission, we will be \$40 000 000 in the red next financial year. We could also be in worse straits in 1981-82 if South Australia loses the money secured by the Dunstan Government in the railways agreement which, unfortunately, is now a distinct possibility. This financial turnaround has been caused in large part by major revenue miscalculations in the Liberal Budget costings during the last State election.

The Premier gambled that he would find a soft deal waiting for him at Canberra at the Premiers' Conference, that there would be a sudden upsurge of gratitude and pleasure on the part of Prime Minister Fraser at his victory in the September election. He prepared the way for a victorious return by telling reporters that if need be he would thump the table—

**Mr. McRAE:** Mr. Speaker, I draw your attention to the state of the House.

*A quorum having been formed:*

**Mr. BANNON:** He returned from that conference in Canberra saying, "I am now going to have to find \$20 000 000 in 1980-81 that I was not counting on having to find." Des Corcoran could have told him he would have trouble at the Premiers' Conference; in fact, he did so in the election campaign, but the then Leader of the Opposition would not listen. But that was not the whole truth about our financial situation. We later discovered when the media published a memo from the Premier to the Cabinet that he needed \$40 000 000 to make the books balance. The Premier was admonishing his Ministers for their slowness in coming up with cuts that would ensure that that \$40 000 000 could be found from somewhere.

When he came back from Canberra he also tried to set the scene for laying the blame for his failures elsewhere. He told the *Sunday Mail* on his return that wage increases would have to be passed on to the public by way of increased charges. He continued what he thought was a fruitful line of evasion when the Arbitration Commission granted a national wage increase of 4.5 per cent in January. However, he chose to forget that his own Budget had provided \$56 000 000 to cover such rises, which at around 9 per cent for a full year was quite adequate for this six-monthly adjustment by the Arbitration Commission. His financial errors must be corrected, but unfortunately the Premier has not many options.

He revealed in an interview with the press that his Government was looking at increasing charges for services such as public transport, water, electricity and hospitals. He said State Government services, including hospital care and education, would have to be put on a "business-like basis". What that meant became clear when the memo published by the press revealed that he was contemplating a 3 per cent cut in real terms within Government services.

The Acting Premier was asked to name the areas where cuts would be made. He disclosed they would be made "across the board". What this means is 450 fewer teachers

or 100 fewer police officers. It means cuts in a whole range of services that the public need and want. The Premier, faced with that statement, then tried to unload his deputy. But we have had no clear and honest statement as yet on which areas will be cut and the extent to which they will be cut.

Essentially, the Premier has got himself in a bind where he has to devise alternative ways of taxing people without seeming to be renegeing on his election promises. Yet the amount of tax revenue will be the same, if not more. It is already clear that a number of his Ministers are resisting a 3 per cent across-the-board expenditure cut in their departments. Yet the Premier knows that after so many grand promises, an income tax surcharge or a sales turnover tax would be a political minefield for him.

If one wants to put it more simply, the Premier's dilemma is how to reimpose the taxes he has removed in another form, with getting caught doing it. Again he has attempted to divert criticism by a smokescreen of half-truths, and in some cases blatant untruths. At the beginning of this month he announced that he was in fact \$10 000 000 to the good for the first six months of the financial year. Let us look at how that apparent turnaround came about.

First, tax collections by the State Government have risen. This is a queer basis for Liberal boasting? The Government came into office on a programme that it would cut taxes. Total State taxes for the first six months of this financial year were \$151 100 000. This compares with \$143 600 000 in the same period last year—an increase of \$7 500 000 in tax collections from the public of South Australia.

Certainly some of the entries will not appear on future Revenue Estimates. But the Premier cannot have it both ways. His poorly costed revenue cuts are at the root of his financial problems. It is absurd to use the remaining revenue from that source in an attempt to gloss over these problems. Also, there is the amount received from the Federal Government, an increase this year under the Whitlam guarantee, but that guarantee ceases as from next financial year. So we will not get the benefit of that.

The House should be made aware of the nature of the cuts the Premier has made so that he can claim some degree of financial competence. Unfortunately we are still waiting on the details. In the first six months of this financial year, however, one can already see that \$24 000 000 in payments has been cut from the Loan Fund. This represents a huge reduction in the value of work flowing from the Government into building and construction. Before members opposite congratulate themselves on achieving smaller government, they should realise that a considerable proportion of that money goes to private contractors.

It also means fewer schools, fewer public projects such as hospitals and because of certain cuts it means fewer houses for South Australians. The \$24 000 000 is made up of \$17 000 000 taken from "Government Buildings, Land and Services", \$4 000 000 lopped from "Advances for Housing", \$2.3 000 000 from "Waterworks Sewerage and Irrigation" and \$1.1 000 000 from non-government buildings.

These totally inappropriate, and economically disastrous, cutbacks have been coupled with increased charges. The tragedy is, however, that the options he is considering (bus and train fare rises, higher hospital charges, steeper electricity and water bills, and sales tax) all hit lower and middle income people hardest.

Families with children, whose household finances are under greatest pressure, will be hardest hit by the tax policy of this Government. For a Government to

contemplate radical new taxes, higher charges, and across-the-board expenditure cuts within five months of bringing down the Budget means that its Budget has failed.

If such a situation occurred in business, someone would be looking for a new job. The Liberals have to increase charges because they say they have cut taxes. Yet, they have not explained how the public can distinguish between taxes and charges, or how a dollar taken here is any different from a dollar taken there!

The Government tried to gloss over the whole issue of charges when the Norwood poll was announced. When evidence was produced showing that rises were clearly on the cards and ready to go, the Premier became almost hysterical. The Commissioner of Police was dragged into the political arena; a file disappears and then mysteriously turns up again over a weekend; another inquiry is announced; and wild allegations are thrown around. That this is becoming a familiar spectacle does not make it any more edifying.

Worse was to come. Later, to mask what had been either Ministerial incompetence or Ministerial complicity in a cover-up, blame is heaped on a "single clerk", the full weight of the Public Service Board is levered into the breach. Yet another inquiry is called. Heavy-handed memos have been sent to staff on what they can say and to whom they can say it.

Perhaps we now have the consolation that the Norwood election is over and the Premier has the opportunity for a bit more honesty and straight dealing with the people of South Australia. But the lack of logic behind the Liberals' approach threatens more than the immediate bank balances of South Australians.

For some years we have enjoyed a cost advantage in relation to other States. This advantage has helped offset the problems associated with the distance between our factories and the large markets of the Eastern States. This cost advantage did not just happen. The Labor Government worked hard to establish it and was careful to maintain the edge we enjoyed. For example, as a Government we always ensured that our pay-roll tax schedule was identical with that of Victoria, our principal competitor. It was the lowest rate in Australia.

Within less than a month in office the new Government recast the schedule and put us behind. This clumsiness particularly affected small business with annual pay-rolls of between \$72 000 and \$250 000. This group accounts for about 20 per cent of South Australia's total private employment. The further clumsy reductions in pay-roll tax remissions for businesses outside a broader Adelaide area did not help the situation at all.

The price of industrial land is another area in which we actively ensured that South Australia had a competitive edge. I refer to the role of the Land Commission and the Housing Trust in its industrial estate development which had an important task to play in this area. Those roles are now under threat.

As I have had to point out to the House before, the Premier and his Ministers have indulged in a good deal of boasting about achievements which resulted from the work of their predecessors. It also shows in stark relief the hypocrisy of a Party that talked doom and gloom for months in this State for narrow political ends. One highpoint (or one might say "lowpoint") in this came just before Christmas in Melbourne when the Premier addressed a meeting of business men.

Believing he was outside the State and therefore beyond the surveillance of the press and the public here and in an environment where he wanted to boost himself to the greatest extent, he made an extremely interesting speech. It is proper for the Premier to attempt to sell South

Australia. The Opposition certainly supports the promotion of this State and its industries. Indeed, I was pleased to be able to congratulate the Premier on his proposals to visit Japan. I have even tried to assist him by reminding him of an election policy of the former Government concerning the establishment of a major trade office for this State in Hong Kong, a central market place of South-East Asia, with access to the markets of China and Japan as well.

That policy was promoted vigorously by us during the election campaign, and I suggest that it has much to commend it. The Premier may well take it up on his visit to Japan. Certainly, we are not against the promotion and boosting of this State. I do not think that anyone will be impressed by the about-face performed by the Premier in Melbourne. The Premier told that gathering:

Our studies show that, as a general rule, the difference on comparable allotments is about 70 per cent in our favour, with industrial land no more than 10 kilometres from the centre of Adelaide being cheaper than comparable blocks on the very outskirts of Sydney . . .

That is the industrial land cost advantage. Earlier in his address the Premier had told the business men that the Labor Government's "generous" workers' compensation legislation, and its innovative programmes of social reform, had had a detrimental effect upon the business climate, but then he claimed:

Labour costs in South Australia remain lower than in any other mainland State . . .

There was no mention of Liberal assertions before and during the election that the Labor Government was adding to industry's costs by its industrial legislation.

Perhaps his most unpalatable boast related to our fine record of industrial harmony. Having condemned our industrial legislation earlier in his speech, and without apology to the trade union leaders that he, his Minister of Industrial Affairs and his Deputy have been maligning in past years, or to Labor Ministers such as my colleague (now Deputy Leader of the Opposition) who have put in such hard work, Mr. Tonkin said:

Of particular significance is our State's record of industrial harmony. With over 9 per cent of the Australian work force, South Australia's share of time lost throughout the nation in industrial disputes has consistently been less than 4 per cent. Indeed, over the last decade, the unit time lost in South Australia has amounted to less than 40 per cent of the unit time lost in Victoria and only 27 per cent of the unit time lost in New South Wales.

Leaving aside the inconsistency of the Premier's position, the point is that he was correct when referring to our cost advantages. However, the course he is now pursuing will place that advantage under severe threat.

Does he think that increased bus fares will not have any effect on wage demands? A person may be returned \$25.00 from the lad tax concessions only to find that his transport bill has jumped by well over \$50.00. I have not even touched on the changes to price control which have already brought rises to a wide range of goods. The cost advantage we enjoyed is delicately balanced. The Premier's heavy-handed use of charges to solve his revenue problems may well destroy that balance.

If power and water charges are to rise, as the Government has suggested, then our industry incentives will be seriously eroded. Cheap power is one of the more essential ingredients in any manufacturing and industrial development. Manufacturing industry will suffer severely if suggested increases in electricity charges are introduced, particularly to raise revenue for the Government. The Liberal Government will be backing business all right—right out the door!

On the fundamental test of State finances the Liberal Government has been less than impressive. Its actions might be understandable if they were based on a policy tested in the electorate, or if they held together in such a logical manner that it could be demonstrated that they were for the benefit of all South Australians. Neither proposition is the case. The Government's first actions have been hasty and ill considered, and its subsequent decisions have all the hallmarks of panic restrained, only by all-powerful indecision, that sometimes allows the *status quo* to remain.

This duet of incompetence and indecision has not been restricted to state finances. The whole unfortunate saga of the Moore's building has been played to the same tune. I believe that the Government's trouble over Moore's stems from a totally different issue. The origin of the actual idea to use Moore's as law courts I will leave to Government members to explain. It was, and still is, a foolish decision. But the reason why they have chosen to remain so firmly rooted in their foolishness, I believe, arose initially over the Bank of Adelaide and is related to the mess which the Premier and his two colleagues, the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Marine, have made of the Football Parks lights issue.

In other words, having demonstrated so clearly that the Government could not maintain a position for longer than 24 hours the Premier was determined on the occasion of Moore's to demonstrate that he had hitherto undisclosed reserves of determination. Unfortunately for the Victoria Square traders, the fact that Moore's was next on the agenda, proved to be their downfall.

The Football Park lights issue was, and no doubt remains, an embarrassment for the Government. The Labor Government had made a decision and was going to stand by that decision. At the time, we set up a Royal Commission to sort out some of the complex problems surrounding the issues and to allow all sides the opportunity to be heard on the matter.

The then Leader of the Opposition, now the Premier, responding to our proposal, reacted with his typically extravagant rhetoric. "The Minister", he said, "is obviously washing his hands of the problem and attempting to dodge his responsibilities" (that was in the *News* 27 March). It was not only untrue, but an extraordinary statement when one considers the contortions of the present Minister of Transport and the present Premier himself on this issue. The Premier, in March, in the same interview with the *News* also gave us the benefit of his views on Royal Commissions. "It was," he said, "another example of the Government using the device of a Royal Commission to avoid criticism. It is totally inappropriate and an aberration of the true functions of Government." They are interesting comments, given his call for a Royal Commission last Saturday and his wish to set up a formal committee of enquiry whenever criticism is directed at his Government.

The Liberal candidate in Albert Park last September laid it on the line in his pamphlet—lights not on, he wrote. On 22 October the Minister of Marine wrote to the Woodville council in terms which reaffirmed the sentiments of the September campaign. The very next day the Minister of Transport told the House that lighting was to go ahead with only some changes to the intensity of the lights. The day after that the Premier, buckling under the weight of resignations from his Party and threats of legal action from West Lakes, announced that he was going to re-open negotiations. Four months later the issue hangs unresolved. It is little wonder that he felt a need to be tough over the Moore's issue, but he picked the wrong issue.

On 11 December, he said that the Government had no plans to use Moore's; this was reported in the *Advertiser* of that date. He repeated this in a statement to the *Sunday Mail* on the 16th. But two days later a private developer on the point of signing a contract for a firm purchase of Moore's was prevented from buying the building by news that the Government was intervening with the intention to buy. On the next day the Attorney-General made public the interest that the Government had, and by the 20th had acquired the building through the Superannuation Fund—an extraordinary turn-around. The decision made no sense either socially or economically.

Primarily it will mean that job opportunities in the retail industry will be lost. Some talk was made of the other retail stores taking on Moore's employees. But even with the best endeavours of the Moore's company only 25 people have found work, out of the 150 who were displaced. Apart from the loss of direct employment, there is also the disastrous effect on trading in the whole area. Moore's was the shop window for the traders surrounding it. Custom was brought to the area by Moore's.

It also means that advanced planning to make good use of several derelict Government-owned sites near the present Supreme Court will be wasted. As well, the chance to integrate Moore's with the proposed international hotel has been lost. The proposal to attempt to build courts on a joint Commonwealth-State basis is another area that has not been explored. We should consider the site not only in relation to an international hotel but also having regard to the shopping and retail areas that surround it.

Security is a problem. Prisoners cannot be escorted through crowds of shoppers. Is the Premier planning a subway entrance for prison vans? Because this is the nature of what the Government is facing if it insists on its plans for the building. It goes without saying that renovation will be expensive, far more expensive than the Government has disclosed.

What also of the effect on the State Government Insurance Commission, which went ahead with a new building project under the assurance that at least some of its floors would be occupied by Government civil courts? Financial reconsiderations will have to be made there, and further costs could ultimately come back to the Government itself. It is little wonder that the angry and perplexed traders in Victoria Square have been forced into an expensive campaign, the mirror image of the campaign they supported in the course of the last election in September to force the Government to see reason.

Alongside the economic and financial problems which the Premier and his Government are creating, there stand issues of massive importance for our future as a harmonious and civilised society. I refer here to Aboriginal land rights and the mining and export of uranium. In both cases, the Government's attitude can only be described at best as insensitive and at worst as brutal. Land rights have, of course, been the subject of some attention last week, and we have been treated to the spectacle of the Premier talking pidgin English to bemused Pitjantjatjara elders at Victoria Park, people he promised only a couple of months previously to consult before making decisions or public announcements.

The Premier, it seems, has his Deputy to thank for the mess which the Government has made of this issue. From research by senior journalists at the *Advertiser*, it appears that a major problem is the Deputy Premier's desire to centralise anything to do with mining under his control. From this stemmed the extraordinary composition of the working party, the total lack of consultation between key groups—the Pitjantjatjara themselves and the Department of the Environment's Aboriginal and Historic Relics

Unit, which had to read in the press that it was going to supply the expert support to the working party that had been set up, and the absurdly short time given to the working party to carry out its task.

Already, that working party seems to have collapsed. One of its three members, the only Aboriginal, has already withdrawn, because he believes that it is not consistent with the responsibilities he has to make the case for the Aborigines for the Government.

It was never going to work. The Government had repudiated land rights but did not want to come out and admit it. It had reneged on a Bill which its own Minister of Aboriginal Affairs had examined and approved as a member of the Select Committee. Committees, investigations, and attempted distinctions between nucleus and non-nucleus lands were a smokescreen for failure.

Significantly, the other area of controversy and division also comes under the Deputy Premier. The Government's win last September was not a clear mandate to rip uranium out of the ground as fast as possible. The election in Norwood last Saturday confirmed that the people of South Australia prefer caution to the feet-first attitude of the Deputy Premier.

The Labor Party has never shirked this issue. We have faced it squarely and laid down a policy which, in the light of events here and overseas, during the last 2½ years has been proved to be the right and responsible one. Indeed, we restated that policy during the Norwood election. We stated it as one of the three major issues of the campaign in our "Issues" leaflet, and were supported by a similar leaflet letter-boxed throughout the area by the Campaign Against Nuclear Energy, which, while not supporting our candidate, urged all Norwood electors to put the Liberal candidate No. 4. So, it was clearly an important issue in that campaign, and the Norwood electorate returned a Labor candidate, who was identified as supporting our policy on uranium.

The Deputy Premier's predictions of instant wealth and total safety clearly have not impressed the Norwood voters, and there is increasing evidence that companies looking to invest in this State are equally unmoved by having to deal with our gung-ho Minister of Mines and Energy, who, by dividing and polarising the community on these matters, is making it extremely hard for a rational debate to take place and a rational approach to develop. Indeed, today's *Advertiser* has further ominous news for those seeking to make a fast buck from uranium—a warning to the Deputy Premier and his reactionists.

This Government's record on uranium in its short period in office has been miserable indeed. There has never been any clear or honest statement from the Government on exactly what can be expected from uranium development. Both before and during the election, the Premier and his Ministers made extravagant statements about employment prospects in the South Australian mining industry, I have seen no indication, even with the sobering experience of government upon them, that they intend to modify their predictions. They were joined in this auction-like round of prediction by Federal colleagues. Some of the statements are worth putting on the record once more.

In February of last year the Premier, then Leader of the Opposition, said that new employment opportunities could amount conservatively to 20 000 jobs. During the election he contented himself with a vague "thousands". On September 20 1979, a few days after the election, the Deputy Premier was reported in the *News* as saying that it was fair to expect an initial work force of 5 000 people with, ultimately, 50 000 to 60 000 people directly or indirectly deriving their incomes from the Roxby Downs

project. On the same day, the Minister of Industrial Affairs was reported in *The Advertiser* as suggesting not 5 000 but 10 000 new jobs immediately (he doubled the Deputy Premier's guesstimate), with 30 000 to 40 000 jobs eventually—a sharp drop from his colleague's 50 000 to 60 000. They did not seem to compare notes, and juggled the position between them. That sort of confusion had to be explained, and, when asked to sort it out, the Premier opted for a final figure of between 55 000 and 60 000. This was roughly on a par with the claims made by Mr. Ian Viner, the Federal Minister for Employment and Youth Affairs, who is vigorously promoting himself with paid advertising at present.

In October last year, the Federal Minister for Industry and Commerce (Mr. Lynch) released his department's survey of major mining and manufacturing projects. This survey estimated employment of 2 200 at the construction stage and 1 900 at the production stage of the Roxby Downs project, a vast difference from the amazing predictions of the present Government. Of course, the Premier has hedged his bets and invoked the multiplier effect, but in an article in the national press late last year a number of reputable economists put that multiplier effect of jobs from mining in its proper perspective.

Dr. Donald Barnett, author of *Minerals and Energy in Australia*, and Senior Lecturer in Mineral Economics at Macquarie University, points out that it is reasonable to estimate that, for every 10 jobs in mining, another nine jobs are created in other industries. In the case of Roxby Downs, this would mean a further 1 700 jobs, not 50 000 to 60 000 jobs.

A Canadian study is also mentioned which included in its calculation the more extensive processing of minerals. This study puts the flow-on at an additional 18 jobs for every 10 in mining. On this more optimistic basis, the extra jobs would number 3 420. These comments raise very serious doubts as to the competence of those from whom the Premier receives advice. It certainly cannot be the officers of the Treasury or the former Economic Development Department who put up such slipshod reasoning. It must be coming from other quarters outside the Government.

We all hope for more jobs in South Australia, but the Premier's exaggerations contain a certain callousness which manipulates and unreasonably raises the hopes of those without work. In all the grandstanding over uranium what positive steps is the Government taking to assist the manufacturing sector, which employs one-fifth of our work force, a vital part of our employment base? So much attention and energy has been directed to this fabled cornucopia of mining wealth that our solid industrial and manufacturing base is being totally neglected.

The Minister of Industrial Affairs announced assistance for the vehicle components industry. But the scheme he announced recently amid a great blare of publicity was exactly the same scheme announced by the previous Government in June 1979 and provided for in our Budget. The sum of \$750 000 is to be spent on this assistance scheme for the component industry. In the meantime, of course, the I.A.C. has set up a major inquiry into components and the component industry in Australia, and this may indeed mean that the sort of assistance proposed at present by the South Australian Government is misapplied or needed in some other area. However, apparently that does not worry the current Minister: he is so keen to get publicity for announcing the scheme that we established back in June. For a new Government, with such loud propaganda only five months ago, it is a quite disgraceful record.

What of the future? What are South Australia's

prospects under this Government? If we are to believe the Premier, everything is going well indeed. He may want to forget the occasion, but it is worth remembering his broadcast just prior to Christmas last year and the statements he made when the Australian Bureau of Statistics employment figures for November were released on 14 December. These figures are based not on a head count but on surveys. As Liberal strategists will now realise after their efforts in Norwood, surveys can be inaccurate. In fact, in December most reputable economists cautioned that the figure for South Australia was a statistical aberration. That did not stop the Premier. The November figures, he said, provided "unmistakable proof that the new Government's policies were working". So enthused was he, that during his television show four days later he claimed that Government policies would now bring not 7 000 jobs but 10 000 jobs. On the same day as the Premier was indulging in premature rejoicing, Chrysler announced that it would lay off 300 men in the new year. When the next month's Bureau of Statistics figures were published, they showed a rise in unemployment of 6 000, from 38 600 in November to 44 600 in December.

We waited to hear the Premier's statement that this was unmistakable proof that new Government's policies which had been working were now failing, but he remained silent. He believed that it was correct to rely on the November figures. Where was he when the December figures were released? There has been a further rise in January: a further 3 200 people were looking for work, and that represents a tragic 8.3 per cent of our work force, the highest unemployment in the country, and the highest unemployment in South Australia since the great Depression. Where is the unmistakable proof now? Let us look at some other economic indicators to see whether they are more encouraging. Unfortunately, they are not.

In the December quarter—the Liberal Government's first 100 days—Adelaide had the large rise of the six State capitals in the consumer price index. In the last 12 months of the Labor Government the inflation rate in Adelaide was less than the average of the six State capitals. We are now above the average. Since the end of December we have seen a number of items removed from price control, with some manufacturers and producers of goods announcing that they will take advantage of that. The inflationary effect of these price increases remains to be felt.

Earlier, I mentioned the cuts in public works spending. The Government must realise that a \$1 cut in one area does not necessarily mean it will be spent in another. The public sector cuts will have a direct impact on building and construction, and that indeed is showing up at present. There are clear indications of trouble in this area. The Bureau of Statistics recently released official figures on building approvals. In the latest period, to last November, approvals for new private houses had fallen to 1 448, a decrease of 243 from the 1 691 attained in the three months ended August. The level of building approvals is one important leading indicator of changes in economic activity. Approvals give a guide to the volume of work likely to be available in later months. The figures indicate that the level of activity is going to be down sharply. And still this Government squeezes job-creating—and work-creating—public building activity.

So, the truth is that there is a lot of hard work ahead for this Government. And it is making its task more difficult by its ill-considered policies, its financial incompetence, and its crippling indecision. It has also to face the relativities review which will determine our share of Commonwealth tax receipts well into the 1980's. How well

prepared is the Premier for this test? Indeed, to what degree has he thrown away any bargaining position which we may have possessed?

By 30 June 1981, a review must be completed of the share of each State in total income tax revenues. At present, all States receive per capita grants bearing a particular relativity to those received by Victoria, which is the State with the highest incomes. South Australia is in the middle of the range, with a relativity of 1.53 to Victoria's 1.00. This particular advantage is what is under scrutiny by the Grants Commission.

Much is at stake. A team of expert officers is now preparing South Australia's case. The State Government will have to present its case in public hearings before the Grants Commission in Adelaide from 4 June next. The current State relativities are intended to take account of differences in the capacities of the States to raise revenues, in particular their "tax effort", and differences in required expenditures to provide Government services of a standard comparable to those in the most populous States. Particularly at risk in the review is the money South Australia has obtained from the transfer of non-metropolitan railways to the Commonwealth Government. The Premier, belatedly, admitted this in his Budget speech. The most populous States (New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland) all object to the assistance South Australia receives on account of the railways transfer, and they will be seeking its termination. The amount of money involved runs into tens of millions of dollars. Meanwhile, the Deputy Premier is going around saying that there was absolutely no advantage and no value at all in the railways agreement that South Australia made. That is very welcome news indeed to those who are trying to argue the case.

It is possible that South Australia could also lose Commonwealth funds in the relativities review as a result of the Premier's election promise to cut land tax revenues. The commission places emphasis on each State's tax effort, and the Premier's electioneering could lead the commission to conclude that South Australia is making less than a satisfactory effort to raise its own revenues. If this does occur, the Premier will have cost the State both land tax revenues and income tax sharing grants—a double effect indeed from the cut in tax so enthusiastically proposed by the Premier. The inevitable result would then be higher State taxes or complete disintegration of State services.

The real problem which the Premier faces is that, even if he is able to eliminate the \$40 000 000 short fall faced by the State in 1980-81, the relativities review could create a situation in which he has to run even faster to keep the State out of the red. The Premier's major financial errors could not have come at a worse time. It was a time when financial conservatism was needed, when thorough and detailed knowledge and expertise was needed—the sort of expertise provided by the Treasury under Dunstan and Corcoran. Unfortunately, it is not just the \$20 000 000 in revenue that is being lost under the new federalism; we are now threatened by the relativities review itself.

If the Grants Commission recommendations have the effect of reducing South Australia's allocation of income tax sharing grants by 0.5 per cent, this would involve a \$30 000 000 loss of revenue in 1981-82, and in every succeeding year. That is what is at stake in this relativities review.

This sitting of Parliament, the first for the new decade, is one of considerable importance. I think the Government had some excuse for its confusion at the end of the last year, and one can have a degree of sympathy for its desire to get away from the House. But there is now no

allowance left for inexperience. The Government has to get down to it and get on with the job. In the five months since we adjourned there have been few indications that it will be able to do so.

The Government's Budget strategy is in disarray—first, because the Premier's poor arithmetic has caught up with him, and, secondly, because of the impact of Mr. Fraser's federalism. The immediate result for the people of South Australia will clearly be increased State charges. They will have less money in their pockets. The longer-term result will be cuts in Government services. For industry and business, the cost advantage we enjoy may well be under threat.

Our unemployment has risen, we lead the nation in inflation, and the Government is pursuing a short-sighted policy of cutting back public works. This is making its balance sheet look good temporarily but is squeezing the housing and construction industry at a time when it most needs assistance.

The Premier blustered when attempting to answer my question earlier today concerning unemployment, and for evidence produced a report by the Department of Employment. What he did not say was that that report concerned only the manufacturing sector and not other important areas, such as construction and retailing. A thousand building and construction jobs were lost in the period under examination, and 400 wholesale and retail trade jobs were lost. These are jobs in the private civilian sector, the very sector that this new Government claimed it would be stimulating and expanding. And, in the wider context, this Government has by its insensitive handling of important issues, such as uranium and Aboriginal land rights, created division and dissension in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I am very much aware that I have spoken in the Address in Reply debate as the first Labor Leader of the Opposition for a little over 10 years. The Australian Labor Party has provided leadership and direction to South Australia for 12 of the last 15 years. My Party took over the Government of this state in 1965, after 30 years of conservatism. It took over the administration of a State which consistently ranked as amongst the worst providers of education, health and welfare services in the whole of Australia. It had to clear out the dead wood in the Statute Books, enliven and give purpose to the administrative structure.

The programmes and policies of the Labor Government in those 12 years were bold, imaginative, and often controversial. The intensity of opposition to them by the conservatives was, in fact, a testimony of the extent to which reform was pressing the accumulated privilege of three decades.

The Labor Government's period in office will, I believe, rank in the history of South Australia along with the great reforming Administrations in the past. It rivals the Government of Charles Cameron Kingston for social change and development, and for permanent reform. We fought for a State which gave its people liberty and democracy, with equal votes and rights to privacy, where people can properly participate and vote on the decisions that affect their lives, their homes, their neighbourhood, and their community.

Our Leaders in that period (Walsh, the traditional grass-roots Labor man; Dunstan, a visionary, idealistic, reformer; Corcoran, an able, gregarious, no-nonsense administrator) were the sort of Leaders this State was well served by. Their monument is around them and it cannot be diminished or destroyed by whatever this Government does. This Government is imposing a very heavy burden on our community, and I hope that, whatever it does in the course of what I trust will be its short period of office, it

will not create such public expenditure errors that it will destroy our revenue and demoralise our Public Service and the service it provides.

The people of Norwood last Saturday showed their feelings. It was a clear warning to the Government that it must get on with the job, and do it well, or it will be judged harshly indeed at the next election.

*[Sitting suspended from 6 to 7.30 p.m.]*

**The SPEAKER:** Before I call on the next speaker I indicate to all members that it will be the member for Mallee's maiden speech in this House, and I ask all members to give him the due courtesy associated with that event.

**Mr. LEWIS (Mallee):** I come here to make improvements, not friends; to make decisions through consultation, not confrontation; to promote understanding and insight, not antagonism and acrimony; and to represent people, not institutions or organisations. I have been honoured with the responsibility of representing the electors of Mallee. My first responsibility, then, is to the electors of Mallee, and my commitment is to the philosophy of the Liberal Party, to which I owe my allegiance, and give it gladly.

Before I proceed with the remarks that I wish to make in connection with those responsibilities, I would like to allay some of the inaccuracies in the rantings that I and others had the misfortune of witnessing before the dinner adjournment. Let me set the record straight.

In the election the Liberals promised substantial tax cuts to stimulate the economy. In the first four months of Government, many of these promises have already been kept. Succession and gift duties have been abolished, and children can now benefit in full from their parents' lifetime of hard work. Pay-roll tax exemptions have been lifted, and more jobs will be created for the young. So far, over 400 firms are showing a new confidence in South Australia's future and have employed about 1 000 young people. Up to \$580 stamp duty exemption has been granted on the first home. That will be a boon to young married couples especially, and so far nearly 2 000 first home buyers have qualified.

In addition, land tax will be abolished after June this year. We said we would do that, and we have done it. Other Government initiatives have been the following:

Ethnic school grant: this will assist in the migrant education programme.

Family research unit: set up in Department of Community Welfare to look at families and recommend to the Government the ways they could be strengthened.

The provision of family impact statements, to be carried out where legislation may affect the family. We are concerned to ensure that the family does survive. For that reason we have included that in our policy, and we are now acting upon it.

We have provided \$200 000 for extra pensioner dental services, for pensioners and disadvantaged people and their dependants.

We have set up a working party to look into ways of cutting costly, time-wasting Government red tape (a legacy of the former Government).

We are examining ways of stopping the costly and inadequate NEAPTR scheme and are studying alternative systems.

Naturally, we are concerned to reduce the road toll, and have taken positive steps to do that by the introduction of "P" plates for new drivers; soon by the introduction of breathalyser spot checks; and also the future requirement for compulsory seat belt harnesses for children in cars.

The country people I represent were completely ignored

by the former Government, as its members know nothing about them. In the five months since the Liberal Government took office, the South Australian rural sector has enjoyed a period of both consultation and innovation, which they did not have for some time. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ted Chapman, made it quite clear in announcements prior to the election that he respected the high standard of self-regulation within the dairy, wool and beef industries and would not legislate to interfere with those pursuits unless the need and desire to do so was clearly expressed by industry representatives. Obviously it is the intention not to provide what the Government thinks the industry should have but to meet the actual needs and desires of the farming community. As evidence of that approach to the matter, the Minister has attended every possible meeting, conference and agricultural field day and has an "open door" policy in terms of discussions with leaders and individuals of any of those industries.

Moreover, on those occasions when the Government has initiated a new measure, it has done so only after seeking the opinion of farmer groups affected. A specific example of that desire to ascertain true community needs may be found in the Joint House Select Committee on Meat Hygiene Legislation. The Government decided to establish the committee to provide a forum for all sectors of the meat industry and local government to express first hand their views on new meat hygiene legislation proposals. I understand the committee will report to Parliament in the very near future.

As an example of its concern for the proprietors and employees of certain private abattoirs, the Government negotiated a 50 per cent increase in the meat quotas of two works trading into the metropolitan area. No doubt that increase will apply until proposed legislative changes dispense altogether with the meat quota system in South Australia. Of the policy proposals by the Government, the new method of rural land valuation undoubtedly has great value and was greeted with enthusiasm by property holders. Valuations derived by having regard to the actual land use rather than its potential at the time of quinquennial revaluation therefore will be fair and most welcome. When, in November 1979, disastrous storms struck Virginia, Port Broughton and associated farming areas, into the Mallee, and other areas of the State, Government Ministers, members and officers moved rapidly into the devastated localities to assess damage, give encouragement to residents, and assure them of our continuing support. As a result of prompt decisions by the Government, storm damage loans to primary producers now amount to \$1 396 000.

In spite of active lobbying by the Opposition and some growers to have these low interest loans converted to grants, the Minister to Agriculture has not bent to these pressures. While he is sympathetic to the plight of some vegetable growers affected by the storms, the Minister has abided by his initial policy that loans are the only appropriate means of storm damage assistance. On that note, I am pleased to say that the Government is also reviewing the interest rates for rural assistance loans with a view to adopting a consistent interest charge for all forms of loans other than carry-on assistance, and paramount regard will be given to clients' capacities to meet principal and interest repayments.

Further decisions of importance to the rural sector include the provision of \$10 000 for trials on the control of feral goats in the northern Flinders Ranges; tighter controls on the movement of northern cattle to aid brucellosis and tuberculosis eradication (in consultation with industry); and a two-tier plan to overcome the present financial problems of Roseworthy Agricultural

College. Finally, the Government has honoured its election promise to reintroduce the 40 per cent overload on farmers' trucks during harvest. Of course, the repeal of gift and succession duties after 1 January 1980 will be most beneficial to the farming community. It will keep the family farm together. That is the kind of record we have, we are not ashamed of it: we are proud of it.

One year ago today, at about this time, I had just been successful in winning preselection for the seat of Mallee. I could not have arrived here without a great deal of help from a large number of people throughout my life, both before and during my involvement in politics and, more recently and most importantly, in the short election campaign in that unnecessarily early election of 15 September last year. Of course, I owe a great personal debt to thousands, but some individuals bear mention in particular.

I mention a few who have left indelible imprints on me. Mr. Harold Roberts, my first primary school headmaster, himself from a traditional South Australian rural background, had a great influence on me and on many other members of my family as well as the community of Paracombe in which I grew up. Many other teachers, including Mr. Melvyn Middleton, also at primary school, and Messrs. Lew MacCarter, Joe Morphet, Colin Haines, Bob Willcox, Linden Beare and Harry Cant (all teachers at Urrbrae), also made a considerable impression on my personal development and helped me acquire several academic skills and such intellect as I now possess.

I owe a great debt to the institution of Roseworthy and to both the academic and field staff there at the time I was a student. However, I was particularly impressed by the example and ability of two men who have had a continuing affect on any life's work since that time. They are Mr. Rex Kuchel and Mr. Keith Leske, then lecturers in biology, oenology and rural economics respectively. I owe a great debt too, to the Hon. David Brookman, former Minister of Agriculture, for his help and understanding during my time at Roseworthy. In more recent times I owe a great debt to yet another Minister of Agriculture who has been a tremendous help. I refer to the Hon. Ross Story, who has given me an audience, an indication of his opinion and otherwise sound advice whenever I have sought it since I became more active in the Liberal Party. He has that rare capacity of just sitting there and telling one volumes, by saying nothing.

My friend and mentor during the 1975 campaign is my Premier, and I am grateful to him for his guidance and encouragement at that time, even though I was unsuccessful in my attempt to win the seat of Coles from the Labor Party's candidate, the former Premier, unfortunately absent from the Chamber this evening, the Hon. Des Corcoran. Two other members of Parliament to whom I owe a considerable debt of gratitude are Mr. Ian Wilson, the Federal Member for Sturt in the House of Representatives, and the Hon. Roger Goldsworthy, Deputy Premier and member for Kavel, who has known me for almost 30 years and has been a constant help to all of our family, and who, by his own fastidious application and determination, has been an example to me in public life.

Further, I express my gratitude to Mr. Tony Franklin and Mr. David Lithgow and their respective families who made such personal sacrifices, in particular in 1975 and 1979 respectively, and to the great number of others who have been personal supporters over the years. They have been members not only of the Liberal Party but also of other Parties, including the A.L.P., and, what is more, most of them have been members of no political Party at any time in their lives.

It would be wrong of me not to place on record my feelings, which go deeper than gratitude, to my eight brothers and sister and their families, to my mother and late father, and last, and indeed most of all, to my wife Anne for their help, patience and forbearance in suffering whatever afflictions and abuse may have been imposed on them through my involvement in public life. I share also with them my joy.

The people I represent live in a part of the State which has come to be defined as an electorate for no better reason, I believe, than that it was what was left after creating two electorates beginning at the Southernmost tip of the State by drawing the boundaries of Mount Gambier and Victoria around the quotas necessary for those two electorates, and using as much as possible some lines which were drawn for presently irrelevant reasons and which were the old boundaries of Millicent and Victoria. The Commissioners must have then decided to include the people on a chunk of Fleurieu Peninsula with the population of Kangaroo Island, to form an electorate in that area.

Then, after excising the metropolitan area and some of the more densely populated Hills towns, they created an electorate called Murray, turned their attention to the Riverland and drew boundaries along the hundred lines, enclosing a sufficient population with a community of interest in that region to fill a quota, called it Chaffey, and called the rest, which was left over and which was south-east of Adelaide, Mallee. It embraces an area in excess of 34 800 square kilometres and is the second largest electorate in South Australia. Let us say that it begins at a point in the Murray mouth. The boundary runs northward towards Mount Barker to a settlement called Wistow and east from there to cross the Murray River on the southern end of the Monteith swamps. From there it extends in an east-west direction across the plains to the corner of the hundred of Ettrick and then northward until it reaches the centre line of the Murray River again at Bow Hill.

It follows the Murray upstream to a point just north of Blanchetown, then along the Sturt Highway to Waikerie, and thereafter follows the hundred's boundaries southward and eastward until it meets the Victorian State border at a point just north-east of Meribah. Southward from there the boundary is the State boundary until a point is reached approximately east of Keith in County Buckingham, where it follows an east-west line before turning in a north-south direction to cross the Duke's Highway just east of Wirrega. It zig-zags across the South-East to a point west of Millicent, well south of the village of South End. From this point it goes northward up the coast through Beachport, Robe and Kingston, along the Coorong and back to the Murray mouth.

Mallee is an Aboriginal word given to the club-rooted form of the gum trees common in the electorate. The name describes this form of growth taken on by that group of eucalypts known as the "true gums" when they grow in arid and semi-arid environments. Most of these species have the capacity to be either single or multiple stemmed trees. The growth form they take on depends upon the climate in which they grow. The mallee root (with which householders in urban and rural Australia alike have heated their homes and cooked their food in generations past, and will again in generations to come now that we are confronted with higher costs of fossil fuels) is the swollen tuber-like reserve of nutrients and water upon which the multiple-stem tree lives in times of drought, or from which it regenerates, phoenix-like, from the ashes after bush fires or storms.

It is now believed that, whilst the stems on them may be up to 100 years or so old, many of the original stumps are

well over 1 000 years old. Mallee then is not named, as are most other electorates, after any famous person, but it is a name that is very fitting, nonetheless. Not only is it the predominant form of growth of eucalypts in the electorate but, like country people in general, and the electors of Mallee in particular, it describes their attitude to life. Their families are the stumps from which stems arise and grow. They are tough, drought-resistant and determined people, storing away the proceeds of the bounty of harvests in good years so that they can survive in the bad years and spring back to life again quickly, even after disaster strikes. They can bend with the winds of change, and stand in the heat of sudden change, remaining secure in the knowledge of their store and reserve in their families' roots and their personal resilience. Only those who can do so survive, just like the Mallee. The Mallee District consists of scattered town and settlements, the main towns being Beachport, Robe, Kingston, Keith, Tintinara, Coonalpyn, Tailem Bend, Meningie, Strathalbyn, along the Pinnaroo line through Geranium, Lameroo and Pinnaroo, and along the Tailem Bend line to the river through Karoonda and other settlements in those areas which have little more now than general stores cum post offices. At its nearest point it is just over 30 kilometres from the G.P.O. (that is, closer than Gawler), and its farthest point is more than 400 kilometres from Adelaide. Its geographic centre is 180 kilometres from Adelaide in County Lewis, east of Coonalpyn.

The electorate, by virtue of its isolation and the sparsity of the population, has problems for anybody who seeks to represent it. These problems have their origins in the following factors. Of the 7 347 telephone subscribers in Mallee, more than half are still on manual exchanges. On the best information I have at my disposal, this figure as at 7 November last year was 4 090. Many of these exchanges are still part time. Of the balance, 3 257 are on automatic STD exchanges as at that date. Some could be subscribers not within Mallee, and it was not within my power to determine whether they were or were not. In many instances, people in isolated areas receive their mail only once or twice a week. They are unable to get daily newspapers as we know them. Until recently, they did not have good television or radio reception, and they are serviced not by one or two local newspapers but by 13.

Mallee is one electorate of the 47 in South Australia, but it has one in every 53-69 people in South Australia. It has one in every nine district councils; that is, there are 130 district councils or city corporations in South Australia, and 14 of them are wholly or partly in Mallee. It has one in every 17 hospitals; that is, there are 170 hospitals in South Australia, seven are in Mallee, and it is served by 10 other hospitals in the larger towns near its boundaries. One in every 14 football clubs is in Mallee; that is, there are 25 clubs in Mallee of the 356 in South Australia. However, it has only one member in this place.

The people who live in Mallee have nothing in common other than their attitude to life and that they belong to the State electorate of Mallee and the Federal electorate of Barker. Whilst the economic base from which they derive their living is largely rural, their industries are unrelated in many cases. The most significant industries are cattle for dairying and beef, sheep for both wool and meat, and cereal production for human consumption and stock feed. There is fishing, both fresh water and salt water, the latter being divided between scale fisheries and crustacea. It has easily the most important southern rock lobster fishery of any Australian State electorate.

There are grapes for wine and brandy production and for drying. There is afforestation and a significant and expanding vegetable and fine seeds producing industry.

Forests and fine seeds production are increasing in terms of annual harvest value quite rapidly, and they will continue to increase in annual monetary value terms. The climate and soil type in Mallee varies tremendously, and the capacity to irrigate in the north has depended upon proximity to the heavily exploited water resources of the Murray River and the Angas-Bremer basin. The southern part relies upon the more substantial, but still heavily exploited fresh groundwater reserves of the South-East. Later in my remarks I shall have something to say about the fresh groundwater reserves of the Murray basin and the way they can be responsibly developed.

For many years the problem of coast disease severely restricted the agricultural productivity of much of the area. It was a problem along the whole coastline from south of Beachport northwards, all along the Coorong, and also inland, through what was known as the 90-mile desert, which has now become known as Coonalpyn Downs. Dr. David Riceman's discovery of the effect of copper deficiencies and the subsequent work rectifying it, and the discovery for the need for cobalt in the diet of ruminants (which are cud-chewing animals) and the methods by which these problems were rectified, has resulted in alleviating the severe restriction which this disorder had placed on farm productivity, and thus on the economic and social development of the region. While reading some history recently I learnt that, had it not been for coast disease, Kingston, as planned in the early days of the colony, would have been a large township and port like Coventry in England.

As I have said, Mallee contains no one natural central town to which the people in the region gravitate. Most of the electors are serviced by facilities in smaller country towns. The larger country towns such as Murray Bridge those of the Riverland, more so Bordertown, Naracoorte and Millicent are just outside the boundaries. The people are, therefore, very self-reliant, fiercely independent and determined to give an account of themselves in life, for without such qualities they could not survive in such harsh surroundings. They have learned the meaning of responsible stewardship and conservation in farming their land or fishing the waters in their area. The conditions in which they work in any of their industries are the toughest in terms of distances they have to travel to get to markets, the most unpredictable in terms of the weather with which they have to cope, or the harvest in terms of the yield they obtain compared to others in that same industry. They survive because they can cope and are proud to do so. Like country people anywhere, once their hand is extended in friendship they are loyal through thick and thin, in good times or bad. They are proud of their families, their communities, and in fact their whole way of life. It is, therefore, easy to understand why my predecessor and his predecessor before me have represented those people since 1921—that is, I am preceded by only two other members in the last 60 years.

I should like to say of my immediate predecessor, Bill Nankivell, how much I appreciate the help he has been to me since I became a member, and I refer to his Parliamentary career and maiden speech. He was the member for the district for over 20 years, entering the Parliament on 7 March 1959 as the member for Albert. In 1970 the boundaries were redistributed and a new seat called Mallee came into being. It was an expansion of the old seat of Albert. He represented that seat until 14 September last year, during which time the electorate was further extended in 1976 to its now impossible size. He served with distinction on the Land Settlement Committee from 1963 to 1968, and was its Chairman for two years. He was a member of the Public Works Committee from 1968

to 1973, and from June 1973 until September 1977 he was a member of the Public Accounts Committee. It was Bill Nankivell who succeeded in getting through Parliament the Bill to set up the Public Accounts Committee. Attempts of Governments of both political persuasions and other private members failed on at least 10 other prior occasions to do this. The Public Accounts Committee is comprised of elected representatives of the people, and it goes some distance toward ensuring that Government money is put to the purposes for which it is intended. His success in not only getting it through the House but also in ensuring its effective function is a measure of his ability.

During 1974 he introduced a private member's Bill which was known as the Pyap Irrigation Trust Act Amendment Bill and which was passed. The whole history of Parliamentary democracy in South Australia over this last decade might have been completely different had he been successful in winning one more vote in a leadership contest following the retirement of Sir Thomas Playford. He would most certainly have been Premier.

Mr. Nankivell was something of a Nostradamus in his maiden speech. He referred to the fact that rapid changes had occurred in the Australian economy during the years immediately preceding his election to Parliament. He pointed out that 24 per cent of the national income was from rural industries in 1951, but that had fallen to 8 per cent by 1958, thus indicating the tremendous increase in the expansion of the manufacturing and service industries in the national economy in the decade of the 1950's in Australia, all of which was a direct result of the wise investment of a rural boom throughout the 1950's by the Federal Government at that time.

I hope that the present high yields and buoyant markets which have again generated such a huge proportion of our national wealth are wisely invested in the private sector and will thereby create more real jobs in the immediate future.

Returning to Mr. Nankivell's speech, he drew attention to the fact that by 1976, on his projections, there would be about 13 000 000 people living in Australia, given the migration patterns as he perceived them, and he also identified the need to expand our exports by about 70 per cent in real terms to ensure sufficient growth in our economy during that period. He advocated a long-range plan for the rural industries of the electorate, and that is something I intend to do shortly. Honourable members may also be interested to learn that he identified the opportunity to develop a further 400 000 acres in the 16 in. to 20 in. rainfall country and advocated schemes like the A.M.P. and the provision of adequate roads to enable that to happen. He saw the need to use trace elements with lime and super to bring the deep sandy soils of the region into production.

At that time he drew attention to the way succession duties destroyed the viability in the family farm when the father died. It has taken until now for that iniquitous tax to be abolished, as it has been by this Government. He also expressed concern at the enormous profit to subdividers and speculators whose actions had an inflationary effect on all land prices, including farmland. He was worried that the South-East was becoming over-drained and that in later years the reduction in ground water replenishment by excessive drainage would destroy what was potentially a very valuable irrigated agriculture industry, such as is there today.

He advocated the establishment of the Keith to Tailem Bend pipeline, pointing out that it would enable the country it traversed to increase its stock carrying capacity by between 1 000 000 and 1 500 000 head, and he called upon the Government to honour its promise to build the

area school at Coomandook. In all these things, his predictions, projections and remarks have been proved right, and his requests were granted by Governments of which he was a member.

His predecessor in Albert was Sir Malcolm McIntosh, who came into the Parliament in early 1921 and served as the member for an uninterrupted term of 37 years, the last 28 of which he was a Minister. He also represented a Party with right-of-centre political views. His own life experience well qualified him to represent settlers and the other people who lived in the country areas. On reflection, honourable members will recall that it was during that period that soldiers returning from the First World War were being encouraged to take up farms and clear the land. They were the settlers of the time, hence the term he used in his maiden speech to describe his fellow constituents. At the time of his election, the result was challenged in a Court of Disputed Returns; however, the result in that instance was not set aside.

In his maiden speech Sir Malcolm McIntosh complained about the shocking state of the railways, the fact that they were improperly ballasted and unreliable in service, and that their charges were unreasonable. He pointed out that settlers were allowed only three hours to load a truck with 20 tons of wood, and upon default they paid a demurrage of 14s., whereas railway workers were entitled to eight hours to unload it. He further drew attention to the fact that the Wheat Marketing Authority had retained an unreasonably high 2s. 6½d. a bushel for its own purposes of the 5s. 6d. realised per bushel for the sale of the grain. If Governments of today allowed product marketing boards to retain almost 50 per cent of the sale price of the produce for their purposes, they would be thrown out of office, and justly so. His complaint was legitimate.

It may be of interest to members to know that the road known as McIntosh Way connecting Meningie with Coonalpyn was named after him. He was the champion of country people, developing education opportunities for isolated country children and extending the studies of agricultural science in the educational institutions in this State throughout his Parliamentary career.

The State and the people of Mallee were well served by both of these men, and the present generation is now more prosperous and secure as a result of their efforts.

To return to the problems of the present, the concern the majority of people living in Mallee have is their sense of isolation from anyone, particularly those places where decisions are made about their futures. They feel isolated from institutions such as this Parliament and the Public Service bureaux and departments which serve it and from the Government and the people working in these areas. This sense of isolation is heightened because of the escalating cost of fuel which imposes an immediate cash drain on their incomes greater than they have known since the large-scale change-over to tractors and motor transport after the Second World War. However, the cost price squeeze over the last two decades has forced them to mechanise their farming operations by substituting machinery for labour at increasing rates.

Nonetheless, in real terms they are not really any worse off by any great amount than they were in 1955. I seek leave to have inserted in *Hansard* a table from the Australian Bureau of Statistics published on 30 June last in *Oil and Australia, the figures behind the Facts*, as part of the publication so named by the Australian Institute of Petroleum.

Leave granted.

Average Weekly Earnings, Consumer Price Index and Petrol Prices

Year ended June 30	Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit*	Percentage Increase over June 30, 1955	Consumer Price Index (Weighted Average Capital Cities) Base Year 1966-7=100	Percentage Increase over June 30, 1955	Retail Price per Litre of Super Grade Petrol (Simple Average (a) Capital cities)	Percentage Increase over June 30, 1955
1955	\$34.70	—	74.0	—	7.8c	—
1965	\$55.30	59.4	94.0	27.0	7.9c	1.3
1966	\$58.00	66.9	97.4	31.6	8.6c	10.3
1967	\$61.90	78.4	100.0	35.1	9.0c	15.4
1968	\$65.50	88.8	103.3	39.6	9.2c	17.9
1969	\$70.40	102.9	106.0	43.2	9.3c	19.2
1970	\$76.30	119.9	109.4	47.8	9.6c	23.1
1971	\$84.80	144.4	114.6	54.9	10.3c	32.1
1972	\$93.00	168.0	122.4	65.4	10.8c	38.5
1973	\$101.50	192.5	129.8	75.4	10.8c	38.5
1974	\$118.00	240.1	146.6	98.1	12.6c	61.5
1975	\$148.30	327.4	171.1	131.2	(b) 14.6c	87.2
1976	\$169.60	388.8	193.3	161.2	(b) 15.8c	102.6
1977	\$190.70	449.6	220.0	197.3	(b) 16.4c	110.3
1978	\$209.50	503.7	241.0	225.7	(b) 17.8c	128.2
1979	\$225.70	550.4	260.7	252.3	(b) 25.7c	229.5

\* As defined and published by Australian Bureau of Statistics. (a) As at 30 June. (b) Estimated.

**Mr. LEWIS:** The figures clearly illustrate the point I have made. In their ever increasing desire to survive, the people have heard the catch-cry "Get big or get out", and followed it. Those who have given advice to Mallee people, be they bankers, businessmen or Government, have euphemistically given it the name of rural reconstruction. With hindsight, most country communities regard it as having been rural destruction. What they gained in farm viability they lost in friends from their midst. Although they have bigger, better, more efficient holdings with bigger more efficient flocks and herds and are doing their tillage and other operations with bigger and bigger machines drawn by bigger and bigger tractors, they

have fewer friends to carry the burdens of the expense of sustaining their isolated communities. They now find fewer people living in their communities and towns, with fewer numbers to support their hospitals, their sporting bodies and their schools, fewer citizens to pay their rates and fewer job opportunities for the children. This has been the regrettable but inevitable consequence of change.

They are now confronted with even more change in different directions. Viticulturists, dairymen, or more particularly those involved in dry land grain and grazing have discovered ways of reducing their dependence on oil for fuel which is no longer as cheap as it used to be. Fishermen have also realised the necessity to examine

ways of improving the efficiency of the use of their more expensive fuel by paying careful attention to the shape of their boat hull, the distribution of their pots, nets or lines, and the length of their daily journeys to and from their fishing grounds. Whilst fuel is dearer than it used to be, all Australian farmers can take heart that Australian fuel is almost the cheapest in the world. As world fuel prices rise, our competitive edge increases over farmers in other countries. There is not doubt about that.

Hunter River lucerne, which until recently flourished across a vast area of the electorate (and Australia) in both irrigated and dry land stands, has now been decimated, particularly by blue or spotted alfalfa aphid as well as grasshoppers, pink cut worm, sirtona beetle, bacterial wilt and other diseases. It has been decimated as has also the productivity from it, involving the livestock products of beef, mutton and wool, as well as stock feed and dairy produce. However, resilient as always, the farmers are showing they can cope and have, in concert with the Governments, both State and Federal, introduced new varieties to combat the problem.

The most promising of the seeds now available in reasonable quantities is "Cuf 101". Apart from this, almost without exception, all other established primary production in the area is enjoying unprecedented high yields, with extremely good prices.

The only exception to this is in the horticultural industries where presently two crops are, or have been over-supplied. Viticulturists and vigneron, that is, grape-growers and winemakers, have suffered a glut of supply which I believe has its origins in this State's price control through the South Australian Prices Commissioner. By controlling the prices paid to growers for their products, Government has made the industry extremely profitable and attractive to investors. This is particularly the case with big wine-making companies which, over the last decade or so, have planted huge acreages knowing that they will always be able to harvest, process and sell their own grapes under the protective umbrella of this price structure before budgeting to buy any grapes from other growers. Of course, the increase in brandy excise, which has since been removed, did not help in the absorption of the excess production of grapes, because it depressed the sale of brandy made from those grapes.

However, in spite of that fact, the market would still have been over supplied. The message is loud and clear; to me at least: either Governments control everything, that is, prices, acres planted, tonnes harvested and crushed, gallons sold and distilled, and prices paid for everything, including wages, bottles, fertiliser, labels, spray material, cartons, tractors and land in all phases of this and all the industries ultimately, or Government should get out of the way and do no more than ensure that there is free market competition for all products at all times.

Additionally, potato growers are this season plagued by a cyclical excess in production resulting in prices being less than sufficient to cover the total costs of production. However, had the season been a bad one for growing, say, with a severe storm in the Riverina, around Finley, New South Wales, and wiping out several thousand hectares, then the local potato growers would have been receiving record prices from their present very good crops. On the other hand, if Government had stepped in and forcibly reduced the acreages planted, there would have been an abnormal shortage of potatoes had a storm in South Australia destroyed the crop, and the Government would have been blamed for not permitting sufficient to have been planted. We have the same argument as I have just outlined again. Governments control either everything or nothing. They either ensure that no-one can do anything

without a licence or merely ensure that there is free market competition. I am a free marketer: I subscribe to that view and I advocate its virtue.

Whenever production controls are imposed by Governments, prices skyrocket. Under-supplied markets elsewhere buy up local produce at higher than local prices, forcing them up to the same level. The housewife complains and forces the Government to introduce price control. This results in more produce being sold for higher prices elsewhere to other markets. Consequently, in the local market, black markets, bribery and racketeering often develop, and all such things are undesirable. Big government is bad government: it controls everything and everybody, and all freedoms disappear as more and more people are employed to enforce more and more regulations and laws, while fewer and fewer people are left to do the real jobs of trying to produce the real things people need. People have no freedom or flexibility in deciding how to live their life, or what they will do with what they have got, including their time.

Let me turn to another problem area, the railways. Presently, people in the Mallee fear the loss of or a severe reduction in their rail services, because the present services provided are too expensive to sustain. Equipped and manned as these services are, there is no incentive for efficiency within the management and the labour force, and as a result they cost the taxpayer and the user more than they are worth.

However, I wonder why it is that one man driving a semi-trailer can load and unload his freight, as well as drive the vehicle from place to place and depot to depot, being responsible for the expense of his own repairs and maintenance, and make it pay, whereas the railways require several men to do each of those jobs in each of those places with far more expensive equipment requiring money as a consequence. Surely, if the management of the A.N.R. and the trade unions were realistic about their commitments to the community of Australians that they are supposed to serve, they could develop a small light-weight loco capable of towing an all-weather car or so and a flat-top or two.

These same smaller locomotives could then be driven and attended by one or, at the most, two people who would load and unload the freight at the sidings along the line at very much less cost than is presently possible. Whilst I recognise that engineering is not the discipline of my training, I wonder whether nonetheless there are any good technical or management reasons why such equipment cannot be designed for use along these remote railway lines. Such equipment on rail could more effectively and efficiently service the isolated communities in this vast continent of ours than is at present possible by road. What is more, we would use much less fuel on the long-line hauls per tonne/kilometre of goods in the process.

Once a decision to reduce any service is made, any reduction or removal of that service (of this or any kind) should be made in consultation with the community concerned, not imposed—thump—from above! A.N.R. in this instance should have said, "This service provided in this way costs too much. We must reduce the cost to the level at which we cease to lose money. We suggest the following . . ." and then ask, "Do you, the people, have a constructive alternative?" and supply all the facts supporting their judgment. I am sure the people would respond in a reasonable way, within sensible time limits, with their solutions or otherwise suffer the thump from A.N.R., but still within the original cost constraints.

In another area this same principle applies, that of the delivery and provision of health care in these com-

munities. The previous Government made decisions about many hospitals in country areas, particularly in the electorate I represent—and I note that the former Minister of Health is not in the Chamber—without either consulting or even advising them, especially where the news was bad. My Minister of Health has been left with the onerous task of telling the boards of these hospitals the bad news. She has set about that unpleasant task in a wholly commendable fashion, determined to consult, confer and explain the reasons for the decisions without flinching in the face of the understandable anger and shock which board members have felt at being kept in the dark or even at being misled. A case in point is the Tailem Bend Hospital. If time permits, I shall take up this matter later.

Yet another area in which this same principle of consultation applies is that relating to the provision and routing of school buses. It has come to my attention in recent times that changes to bus routes have been without any consultation with the parents of the children they affect, favourably or unfavourably, even though schools were requested to do that. True, they have been told, and in polite terms, but they have been told nonetheless. If all parties in any such situation are consulted they are able to reach an understanding of why the changes need to be made and how their collective best interests can be served from the limited resources of money available.

Having learned something of the problems of the past, as outlined by my predecessors, and something of the problems of the present, as outlined by my constituents, I now wish to turn to the problems of the future and my responsibility in finding acceptable, understandable and appropriate solutions with the help of the people who are to be affected, that is, my electors. From any point in our

history the future has always held uncertainties about which we have fears and prospects about which we are excited.

Mallee is no exception to this. Whether we like it or not, the future will become the present through the simple effluxion of time. In the immediate future, as the water resources of the artesian basin on the Adelaide Plains in the Virginia, Gawler River and Two Wells area further deteriorate, the people who grow irrigated horticultural crops will look elsewhere to find a place where those crops can be grown.

There is no more water available for an extension of the irrigation areas along the Murray River which depend upon it for their supply. Furthermore, the Lower South-East is different in its season and climate and could not replace the seasonal production of the Northern Adelaide Plains. There is only one place for them to go in this State: that is to the Mallee, relying on the excellent resources of the Murray Basin in the region of Gurrui and Karte, extending for many miles in all directions from there on the surface of other basins. The water supply there is viable and potable; in fact, it is good quality water for the purposes of irrigating intensive horticultural crops.

Last year, members may be interested to know that the South Australian Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners Association's conservative estimate of the value of produce grown on the Northern Adelaide Plains was \$20 732 000. I seek leave to have inserted in *Hansard*, without my reading it, a table setting out in detail that information.

**The SPEAKER:** Is it purely statistical?

**Mr. LEWIS:** Yes, Sir.

Leave granted.

S.A. Fruitgrowers' & Market Gardeners' Assoc. Inc.  
1977-78 Fruit and Vegetable Production in the Northern Adelaide Plains

Glasshouse	Houses	Estimates Production	Returns	Total
				\$
Tomatoes .....	9 200	120 ½ case per house	\$7 per ½ case	7 728 000
Cucumbers .....	800	150 ½ case per house	\$4.50 per ½ case	540 000
Capsicums .....	500	60 ½ case per house	\$7 per ½ case	210 000
Egg Fruit .....	120	60 ½ case per house	\$7 per ½ case	50 000
Rockmelon .....	80		\$500 per house	40 000
Beans .....	450		\$500 per house	225 000
Flowers .....	120			450 000
Total .....	11 270 houses			\$9 243 000
Outside Vegetables	Acres			\$
Beans .....	25	\$1 750 per acre		43 000
Melons .....	25	\$1 000 per acre		25 000
Pumpkins .....	100	18 ton per acre	\$90 per ton	162 000
Celery .....	85	900 crates per acre	\$800 per crate	620 000
Lettuce .....	250	600 crates per acre	\$1 800 per acre	450 000
Carrots .....	300	18 ton per acre	\$200 per ton	1 080 000
Other bunch lines .....	80		\$2 000 per acre	160 000
Cauliflower .....	500	5 000 plants per acre	40c per plant	1 000 000
Cabbage .....	283	6 000 plants per acre	40c per plant	679 000
Onions .....	803	18 tons per acre	\$140 per ton	2 023 000
Potato, winter .....	902	7 tons per acre	\$120 per ton	772 000
"    main crop .....	1 020	16 tons per acre	\$80 per ton	1 305 000
Other Vegetables .....	30			225 000
Capsicums (outside) .....	15		\$2 500 per acre	37 000
Stone fruit .....	50			120 000
Almonds .....	1 750			1 800 000
Grapes .....	1 400			700 000
Flowers .....	48		\$6 000 per acre	288 000
Total .....	7 666 acres			\$11 489 000
TOTAL .....				\$20 732 000

**Mr. LEWIS:** It is perhaps fortunate that they will be moving to this area, since it is estimated that about 70 per cent of the value of the crops grown on the Northern Adelaide Plains is exported to the Eastern States' markets and elsewhere. I believe the development of this industry in that locality to be inevitable; it has already begun. However, we must learn from the mistakes of the past and avoid a repetition, in this instance, of those mistakes that were made in the *ad hoc* development of the Northern Adelaide Plains.

Although one economic geologist has told me that he believes the low salinity reserves to be sufficient to allow for the pumping of 75 000 000 gallons an hour for the next 400 years, we should still use that resource judiciously and not squander it. We should also only allow wells and pumps to be drilled and installed in those areas where the water quality is unquestionably suitable and, furthermore, we should only allow such development to take place on the most suitable soil types. We will then not see the heartache and heartbreak that I have seen on numerous small holdings taken up by energetic, hardworking families only to find that they lose their grubstake and everything else because the water is too salty or the soil too shallow and too poorly drained.

Furthermore, in the Mallee region where those developments are going to take place, clearly there will be an increased demand for land that is suitable, and higher prices will be paid for it on the free market. I believe, therefore, that the land which is unsuitable for development should be defined at the earliest possible opportunity and, through consultation with local residents and their local governments, set aside as separately ratable and not affected by neighboring land which is more valuable by virtue of its appropriateness for this pursuit of irrigated horticultural crop production. In this way, Mallee farming, as it has been and as we know it, can continue to be viable. Farmers will not be priced off, even though their land can never be successfully developed or irrigated for horticultural crop purposes. I propose to make that point clear and understood to as many constituents as possible.

I turn now to another area in which substantial development can take place, namely, by double pumping the water presently being used solely for irrigation, thus making it possible to establish a substantial fishing industry, fish production or fish farming (not fish catching), and by that means increasing the income obtained in the area, without having to take anything to it. It would keep more sons on the farm and ensure that the viability of the service industries in that locality which serves the whole community, like the garages and so on, are sustained. Some simple facts about such an industry reveal that per kilogram of produce, that is, meat, the capital required to set up such a venture is no greater than the capital required to set up chicken farming for meat production. The costs of production are, for the production of fish, lower than that for chickens, since the conversion rate of food to fish flesh is very much more efficient. The best conversion rate chicken broilers can obtain is about 2.4 kilograms of food to one kilogram of meat. The best conversion rate in fish farming happens to be 1.5 kilograms of food to one kilogram of meat.

Furthermore, the growers presently receiving little more than \$1 a kilogram for their produce after they deduct the input costs, in the case of chicken meat, can look forward for a considerable time to a much higher price margin than that of fish products. These figures I quote as a consequence of research I have done in that area. A further phenomenon to which I refer is the recent discovery in Scotland of the saltwater fattening of rainbow trout in the latitudes which occur between Fleurieu

Peninsula and about Beachport, or even farther south. In these instances, rainbow trout, as fingerlings, are placed in cages anchored in still waters adjacent to sheltered spots along the coastline in Scotland and fed chicken broiler starter, or food close to it, and in much shorter time than is possible in freshwater circumstances, they come to market weights of about 10 oz (280 to 300 grams) within eight months, whereas it takes in freshwater about 18 months to two years to reach that weight.

These are the kinds of things to which I believe our Government should address itself in the years ahead to ensure that we do not miss out on the development of an industry that would ensure that we could further provide employment decentralised from Adelaide and, in so doing, as I have said before, enable country people to sustain the services on which they depend. I believe that it would be an appropriate role for the Fisheries Department to undertake research and investigation of the feasibility of such projects as our Department of Agriculture has done traditionally for the development of appropriate farm cultural husbandry practices, varieties and livestock for farmers over the history of agriculture in this State.

More than that, there are other industries which could develop and be unique to South Australia and which would be of considerable advantage to this State. As it happens, one of the species of sea grass that grows along that coast and in Spencer and St. Vincent Gulfs, but particularly prolific behind the Margaret Brock reef adjacent to Kingston, is what we commonly call seaweed. It contains a rare sugar which, once extracted, is a male contraceptive. It might provide the solution to some of the population problems in other countries. Whilst I do not advocate its use for Australia, no doubt it would have a ready market in many countries to our near north once they realised its value.

Furthermore, there will need to be continuing investigation of alternative forms of fuel being developed and produced from directly converted solar energy. By that I mean taking dry land, growing suitable crops on it, harvesting those crops, fermenting them as wet mash in the first instance, boiling off the ethyl alcohol that results, taking the sterilized mash, inoculating it in the same chamber in which it has been fermented with appropriate anaerobic bacteria, producing methane, and using the methane gas as part of that process, and using it also on the farm for fuel, heating and cooking in the farmhouse, returning the offal that contains all the phosphorous, potash and trace elements to the land from which it came. Those fertilizers being removed from the soil would, in those instances, be returned to the soil. The increased organic matter levels would enhance the fertility of the soil accordingly. Such crops could be incorporated in both the dry land and irrigated agricultural production rotations pursued in the area. I certainly see them as a relevant and viable rotation that will become necessary on the Murray swamps in the near future.

As I began, let me conclude, and, whilst there are many areas I would have canvassed and have not had time to do—so such as the role of this Parliament as an institution in society and the role of its members. I repeat that I have come here to make improvements, not friends; to make decisions through consultation, not confrontation; to promote understanding and insight, not antagonism and acrimony; and to represent people, not institutions or organisations.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE (Mitchell):** It is almost five years since I last rose in this Chamber to speak in an Address in Reply debate. I am almost tempted to suggest to you, Sir, that some sort of *pro rata* freedom from

interjections might apply as it is almost a semi-maiden speech that I am making in this area. However, I will not canvass that matter with you, Sir.

**The SPEAKER:** I hope that the honourable member is not inciting interjections.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** Certainly not. I think that my previous record in the House will indicate that that is the furthest thing from my mind. I should like to place on record my thanks to the electors of Mitchell District who once again indicated their confidence in me. I wish that I could place on record my thanks to another 31 of them as heartily as I can for the remainder, because that was the number of votes by which I failed to achieve a primary majority. However, in the final wash-up of the figures, with the allocation of preferences, there was no real problem.

It is interesting to look at the candidates whom I have faced since the first time that I stood for election in Mitchell District. In 1970, my opponent was a young man called Stephen Baker, whom I found to be an excellent opponent and a young gentleman who campaigned very calmly and without any animosity or bitterness. He accepted the fact that I was the elected candidate by turning up at the declaration of the poll, and had the guts to be there present.

In 1973, my opponent was Mr. Peter Daniels, who then resided in the electorate of Mitchell. So, we started on even ground there in terms of being able to vote for ourselves. He campaigned on the slogan, "Put a Christian in Mitchell". I am glad that he had the right slogan, because there has been a Christian in Mitchell ever since 1973. However, Mr. Daniels has moved from Mitchell District: he has sold his house and gone to live elsewhere.

In 1975, my opponent amongst others (and a fair array was beginning to enter the field) was a Mr. Alcock, who has operated an enterprise which usually traded under the name "Bob's Place" and which sold various articles of merchandise. Mr. Alcock no longer lives in my electorate, either. At that time he was living in the same street as Mr. Daniels. However, having lost the battle, Mr. Alcock, like the proverbial tribe, packed his tents and moved elsewhere.

In 1977, my opponent was Mrs. June Schaeffer. To the best of my knowledge, Mrs. Schaeffer campaigned in what I would regard as a fair and equitable manner. She was industrious and worked hard. Indeed, she worked so hard that I believe on one occasion she unfortunately canvassed the same area twice without realising it, which is an occupational hazard that we all recognise. That did not get the rest reaction from the homes to which she went twice. Mrs. Schaeffer never lived in my electorate. I am not sure of her present whereabouts, although I understand that she occupies a fairly senior position in the Liberal Party structure.

In the recent 1979 election my opponent was Mr. Warren Wallace. He does not live in the electorate either, so at least I appear to have achieved something: I have stopped the emigration from the electorate, as opposing Parties now put up against me people from outside the electorate. Mr. Wallace apparently had a change of heart by 1979, because in the Federal election before that he was an Independent candidate against a Labor candidate in the Federal seat of Hawker, of which Mitchell District is a part. If Mr. Wallace had done his homework a little more it might have had more influence on the result in the Hawker District election. I know that quite a few people have had a look at the figures since then. However, that is water under the bridge.

I am trying to indicate that I have stood against a range of candidates and that the people in Mitchell District, to

this stage anyway, have indicated some degree of confidence in their elected representative. I have never done other than my best for the people in Mitchell District, and I will continue to do my best. It was for that reason that I was rather surprised that, on the change of Government, I received a letter from the Minister of Trade and Industry (which I think he now is), Mr. Brown, saying that he proposed to remove from the window of my electorate office the symbol "A.L.P.". He did not ask about or consult with me on it: he just said that it would be removed as, in his opinion (and that was all it was: he produced no evidence), it might have the effect of causing some people not to go to the electorate office and get from the member representation and service to which they were entitled. I suggest to Mr. Brown that I would be perfectly willing—

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order! I think the honourable member should refer to Mr. Brown as the Minister.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** Thank you, Sir. I suggest to the Minister that I would be perfectly willing to swap figures on the number of people who come to our respective electorate offices. I think the Minister would be somewhat surprised at the result. Many people have come to my office over the years and pointed out plainly that, although they did not vote for me, they possibly might vote for me next time if I could achieve some miracle or other. I think it was a very naive approach by the Minister to suggest that this was having any effect and, as proof of that, I offer the fact that some years ago the window of my office was broken by a brick that found its way through without coming via the doorway, and at that time I did not have the "A.L.P." sign on the window. Thereafter, when the window was replaced, I added "A.L.P." on the window. So, there has been no damage whatsoever to the window since. Presumably, the window is now at risk, and a possible further expense to the State is likely to be incurred.

I should like now to refer to some community activities in my electorate of which I am very proud. All members could probably make the same statement. I am not trying in any way to be invidious, but I wish to refer, for the benefit of the House, to one community activity in my district.

In 1977, when I was Minister of Community Welfare I was approached by the then Headmaster (as they were then called; they are now called "principals") of Marion High School, as well as by the local member, for assistance with a project that it was considered would be useful. Mr. Hannaford pointed out to me that Marion High School had had about 1 500 and 1 600 students previously but that the school's student population had been dropping because of children leaving the school and others not coming in. It was his view that other activities could take place in those buildings, which in some cases are solid structures and which cannot, therefore, easily be removed. He put to me a proposition on which he asked for my assistance in arranging with the Mitcham and Marion councils to provide funds in conjunction with the Community Welfare Department, from its grant funds, to meet the salary of a community co-ordinator in that school.

Needless to say, that came to pass. The Mitcham and Marion councils deserve commendation for their effort in the matter. In the financial wash-up, the councils had to contribute 30 per cent each, with the remaining 40 per cent coming from a Department of Community Welfare grant. That initial step has led to the stage where this community project has grown from strength to strength. Indeed, in the past year community clubs were functioning and operating in the school buildings, the attendance in the first term in

1976-77 being 85, rising to 330 only two years later in the first term of 1978-79. Similar figures would apply to other terms.

The same co-ordinator was able to attract much voluntary assistance throughout the community for recreation programmes, and had the support of the school principal, showing a degree of motivation and dedication well beyond the salary he was paid. That has produced an ideal use for school buildings, grounds, and facilities, with direct benefit to the community, not just for 40 hours a week, but involving maximum use of the available facilities.

The activities range from mothers who get together for a weekly craft session, their children being minded and given recreation facilities, to people wanting to learn to make copper jewellery, or study academic subjects, and so on. I am raising the matter so that, hopefully, the Minister of Community Welfare will see fit to continue that component of the grant, thus enabling these activities to be carried on in this and in other schools.

At another school in my district the picture is not quite so rosy. The Tonsley Park Primary School is rated by the Commonwealth education authorities as a priority project school, and here the staff and students have suffered a recent disappointment. The school, which is rather small, serves the area of Mitchell Park, Tonsley Park, and a small part of Clovelly Park. The grounds are small, and the Tonsley spur line cuts off access to one side of the school. Although I abhor labels, the children attending the school are in need of social enrichment and additional education facilities, as is clearly indicated by the school's being classified as a priority project school. Staff members are extremely well motivated and dedicated, giving service well beyond the normal hours for which they are paid.

Last year, the staff requested an improvement in the additional staff which they are allowed over and above the basic class allocation. They requested an improvement from a figure which in 1979 was equivalent to 1.4 staff places, and asked for a modest increase to 2.4 to provide in the school curriculum further programmes for the benefit of the students. The region allotted 1.0, so instead of a modest increase they received a reduction. I make no criticism of the regional authority. I have discussed the matter with the authority, and I am aware that, within the facilities and the allocation available, choices must be made, and that was the choice made. Although I believe it was wrong, I am not offering any criticism. However, it was a blow to the staff and students at the school.

There is no possibility of assistance in other ways through any funds the priority project authority would have available, because its funds are already allocated and it is necessary to await another allocation. I have made an approach to the Minister of Education, and I hope that, by raising the matter, I shall be reminding him that I have not received a reply. Although I do not suggest that he is not giving the matter every consideration, I hope he will be able to give a favourable reply to the request from that school.

At present, there is a move afoot to change the name of the suburb of Colonel Light Gardens. The matter has arisen more than once, the first time being in 1945, when the Mitcham council recommended that the subdivision of Edwardstown East, Colonel Light Gardens West, and Mitcham Park be included in Daw Park. The boundaries were adopted by the council and by the postal authorities, but apparently the fact that portion of the Garden Suburb was to be included was overlooked, so that the proposal did not hold, because of the Garden Suburb requirements. That was to the benefit of the residents at the time.

In 1966-7, a further attempt to change the name from

Colonel Light Gardens to Daw Park was stopped because the Act was still in force in relation to the Garden Suburb. The third occasion was last year when the Mitcham council, now having that portion of Colonel Light Gardens west of Goodwood Road, located in my electorate, which was formerly under the Garden Suburbs Commissioner and became incorporated into the Mitcham council area, made a third attempt to change the name. Although I do not quarrel with such an attempt, it is not in accordance with the wishes of the residents.

I have tried to find out how the suburb first acquired the name of Colonel Light Gardens. In 1919, when the Garden Suburb Act was introduced, the Bill came into the House referring to the Mitcham Garden Suburb. On the second to last day of the sitting, "Mitcham" was deleted, and the Bill left the House referring to the "Garden Suburb". Despite the best efforts of the Library, including approaches to the Archives, I had not been able to ascertain the origin of the name. It was first referred to in 1921 in the Garden Suburb Act Report of that year as Colonel Light Gardens. Somewhere lost in antiquity is the origin of the matter.

The streets mainly concerned are Richmond Avenue, Penang Avenue, Rozelle Avenue and Corunna Avenue, all names having a direct association with Colonel Light. Richmond was derived from the duchy of Richmond, where he was brought up. Penang is connected with Penang Island. Rozelle was the maiden name of his wife, and Corunna was the name of the first battle in which he took part as a sub-lieutenant.

Residents in the area were not directly approached by the council in relation to this latest attempt to change the name. A concerned resident has conducted a poll by leaving a questionnaire at each of the 350 houses concerned. The response of 116 is, as all members would know, a good response, and 95 out of the 116 who responded believe that the name should remain the same and that there is no need for it to be changed. I hope that the Minister of Lands has been listening to me, or that he will read my remarks in *Hansard*. I have written to him, bringing to his attention the feelings of the residents about the change of name, and I hope he will give the matter appropriate consideration. The wishes of the residents should be given at least equal consideration, and 100 of the 116 involved were home owners of long standing in the area.

They are people who closely identify with the area. I trust the Minister will give the due consideration that I would like him to give. A further matter that has come to my attention, not directly associated with my electorate, but which I believe ought to be raised in this House, is in relation to the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board. On 7 February the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board sent letters to current hire care licence holders which read as follows:

The board has decided to issue 12 hire car licences for weddings only. The licences are to be issued to present holders of hire car licences.

The licences will be attached to certain types of vehicles to be used for weddings only. I have been told by people who already have licences and to whom these additional licences are being offered that they are not getting enough work now to keep their current licensed vehicles fully occupied. Why has the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board taken the step of making a large increase in the number of licences?

**The SPEAKER:** Order! There is too much audible conversation in the Chamber.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** At a time of unemployment, on the surface it would seem a useful thing to offer additional licences. However, as I have just explained to

the House, people with existing licences are not getting enough work to occupy cars already licensed. I trust that the Minister concerned will take some note of my remarks.

I turn now to a matter not of greater import, because the matters I raised earlier directly affecting my electorate were just as important. The matter I now raise is one concerning a very much larger area of the State and one which, in view of the temperature today (I understand it was over 40 degrees), is very topical with respect to the circumstances that I will put before the House. One of the few decisions taken by the present Government (there have been quite a few that they have been forced to go back on, duck shove on or call for a report on) was outlined in a report in the *Advertiser* on 3 October and concerned the axing of the northern towns' water supply. That decision was one of the more callous and completely wrong decisions the Government could take.

The Minister concerned is in the House, and he would know that this matter has been around for some time. In 1972 there were cases of amoebic meningitis in the northern towns, and deaths resulted. The Minister knows that this disease is nearly always fatal. Unfortunately, it affects children mostly, although not exclusively.

**The Hon. D. O. Tonkin:** You have the affrontery to say that, when it was your Government that refused funds for this project.

**The Hon. P. B. Arnold:** Would you like a copy of your Loan Estimates?

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order! There is too much conversation across the Chamber.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I deliberately set out to avoid interjections and have been managing very well. It now seems that I must have touched on a tender nerve in the Government benches.

**The Hon. D. O. Tonkin:** I like truth.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** If the Premier likes truth, I will give him some of that truth. Mr. Arnold said, and I quote from the *Advertiser* as follows:

The project had been referred to the Treasury for consideration in the light of the many financial commitments facing the State.

He went on to refer to the Government's River Murray salinity control programme. There is no quarrel with the importance that the Minister gives to that programme. However, I am concerned about the matter of priority. Certainly, every Government has to make decisions in relation to expenditure which will occur at a given time out of the cake available. Every member in this Chamber understands that.

At the time I refer to, the Minister said that the Government was aware that the quality of the water supplied to the area was generally unsatisfactory and it would act to improve it as soon as the economy permitted. Why then are we in the Public Works Committee being asked to approve a car park for a hospital before a project of this nature? I would like to have that question answered. Where are the priorities in these matters? Is it more important to provide car parking spaces at a time of energy problems or is it more important to get started on a project that is desperately needed by the northern towns—a project which the previous Government had made the decision to get under way? The member for Rocky River can shake his head all he wants, because he is not really privy to some of the information that the Minister and I are privy to.

**The Hon. P. B. Arnold:** The information has been made available to him, so he knows the truth.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** That may be so, but I do not believe that the Minister or the member for Rocky River was present when I had discussions on these matters with

the head of the E. & W.S. Department. I, as the Minister concerned, evaluated the matter; that is what should occur. I took that matter to Cabinet, which includes the Treasurer, and the decision was taken that that project should proceed. The Minister ought to know, because the Director-General of the E. & W.S. Department is a first-class officer—knowledgeable, straight, and probably one of the best public servants in Australia.

**The Hon. P. B. Arnold:** Then, what you're saying does not—

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** Mr. Lewis would understand all that is involved in such a project. The discussions I had with him led me to take the matter to Cabinet and get a Government decision which was reversed in less than a month. How was the Minister and the Government able to reverse the decision which had taken some time to reach that stage, and had been approved? I am not standing on the front bench on this side saying we were going to spend \$25 000 000 to do the project in five minutes, but the decision was taken to commence the project and to commence the committal of funds.

**The Hon. P. B. Arnold:** You were not going to spend anything, because your Treasurer did not provide any funds.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** The Minister can say what he likes. That is the position. We are not talking about whether the water is good enough to drink or to cook with. We are talking about whether the water is always 100 per cent reliable with respect to the disease, amoebic meningitis.

That is the doubt that I had in my mind as the responsible Minister, and that is why I took the matter to Cabinet. Did the Minister now present on the front bench believe that he had the knowledge and all the clues and expertise to make that decision in the flurry and hue and cry of taking up a portfolio? He probably did not even have a secretary organised by then; he had the one he had inherited. Yet he was able to take that decision in Cabinet just like that. I do not believe that is the way a Government should operate. I am entitled to say that; the Minister can interject all he likes. Any Government of which I am a member will never operate that way, not if I have anything to do with it.

This matter involves people's lives—the lives of young children. It also involves other things such as corrosion of the taps, and dirty water and washing upsetting the mothers. However, I am talking about a health matter. The Minister cannot say that any health authority in this State will give a 100 per cent guarantee on that water. The Minister is rather quiet now because, as I remarked earlier, he and I are privy to the information; we had the opportunity to see it all. I made a decision that something ought to be done as soon as possible. I stick by that decision. After all, as the Minister knows, there are ancillary benefits if the water is filtered. I have referred to them briefly. The water is improved generally. However, I made an evaluation on the health aspect, and I want to know from the Minister where he or Cabinet got the authority, or the knowledge, to just chop such a project. I do not give a hoot about beautifying the reservoir.

**The Hon. P. B. Arnold:** You were grandstanding, nothing more than grandstanding, and the proof is in the documents you worked with.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable Minister must cease interjecting.

*Mr. Mathwin interjecting:*

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable member for Glenelg must cease interjecting.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** One of the things I have learned while in this House is that people who have

something to worry about will, sooner or later, start to bluster. I point out to the Minister that I evaluated once again what was put before me as carefully as I could and I made a decision.

The Minister was quoted in the *Advertiser* as being sympathetic to the needs of the people in the Iron Triangle. I guess he is; I would not quarrel with that. I was more concerned about the health of the people in the Iron Triangle under certain, specific conditions. I did not want to take the risk that he and the present Cabinet are prepared to take.

**The Hon. P. B. Arnold:** Why didn't you provide some funds to carry out the work? Let's be honest.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** The way that these things work, as the Minister well knows, is for a Minister to take a proposal to Cabinet. If the Minister concerned is not the Treasurer, other people are involved in the provision of the funds. Of course that is the way it works. In this case there is no reason why the kind of money involved in the provision of a car park for Flinders Medical Centre could not have been rearranged; the old days of Loan money and Revenue money are finished. For example, on 13 November 1979, the member for Stuart had a Question on Notice in relation to this matter. The Minister is saying that I provided no funds, yet this is the answer given to the member for Stuart on that occasion, after he asked the following question:

Can the preliminary planning and design work necessary for the filtering of the northern cities water supply take place within the E. & W.S. Department without there being a special vote for this project in the Budget and, if not, why not; and, if so, why has such work not been done?

The answer given by the Minister occupying the front bench at the present time was:

The preliminary planning has already been undertaken as part of the project's feasibility study.

Somebody got paid to do it, so money was provided, and it was expended or the Auditor-General would be asking where the money went.

**The Hon. P. B. Arnold:** We are not talking about \$500 000 a year for the next four years.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order!

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** It is quite clear that no matter how damning the evidence I bring forward the Minister will not admit he has made an error, and so has Cabinet, on such a vital and important matter. That is what I am trying to establish here tonight. I am not saying that, in Opposition, I should be running the Government; the Government has taken that decision, but I want it to live with it and to understand the enormity of what it did when it took this decision so quickly and so callously. Where did the Government get the information to enable a decision of that nature to be taken, information to which I could not get access? I know there have been no cases of amoebic meningitis in these circumstances, but there have been cases in Western Australia recently. The best advice I could get was that if you jam enough chlorine into the water it is apparently all right. If that is the sort of risk the Government wishes to take with people's lives in the northern towns I will not say any more on the matter; it has to live with that decision.

I wanted this matter to be aired in the House because I do not think that that is the action of a responsible Government. It is not saving money in a responsible way to say that it will not go ahead with that project but that it will build a car park for a medical centre. I know the circumstances at the medical centre well because it was in my electorate and now it is adjacent to my electorate in the member for Fisher's electorate. I visit it often and called for additional information about it on the Public Works

Committee. In point of fact I think it is line-ball now, on a needs basis. It is not the Public Works Committee's job to dictate policy, but I can only question the priorities in the mind of a Government committed to saving money and committed to thinking of the less privileged in the community.

A member who spoke earlier is committed to having a minimum of Government interference. He went on to say that he is committed to taking care of those not able to take care of themselves, children, for example, and people located in the country. What other water have the people in these towns got; they have to use the water that comes that way. The rainfall in the area is such that it is unreliable on occasions, so they have to use the water there.

Perhaps it could be argued that that job should have been done earlier by the Government of which I was a member; I cannot quarrel with that suggestion, but that has not been put forward. All I can say is that when I became aware of the problem I decided on the basis of the evidence before me that it was not worth the risk of letting the situation continue. It may well be sheer luck that nothing has happened so far because the right conditions have not occurred. Maybe we need two or three days of 40 degrees to cause it. Those were the facts put forward on previous occasions as being conducive to the growth of the organism. It is always there, and in certain cases, in such a confined vessel as a pipeline that is being heated in open country, something could happen. The best advice available is that if enough chlorine is used the water is apparently okay. The Government has to live with its decision, not me.

I now wish to refer to a matter relating to minerals and energy. I point out to members that a part of the Labor Party's policy in relation to energy, mining, and uranium is that there ought to be greater public education and greater public awareness of all the facts involved in these matters so that the decisions that people can take, whether at election time or in relation to supporting one campaign or another about uranium, or any other mineral or energy matter, are taken from a base of knowledge.

In accordance with that part of our policy, the Labor Party organised a public seminar on Sunday, 10 February, which was called "Minerals and Energy 2000". It was a public seminar run at low cost simply to cover expenses, and I am happy to report that it was well attended on a beautiful Sunday when there were many other temptations such as beach trips, picnics, and so on. The seminar lasted all day. The speakers included Mr. Stan Huddleston, a former General Manager of ETSA and currently the State Energy Council Chairman. He gave an interesting outline of the complete scope and range of South Australia's mineral and energy resources. In view of what has been bandied about by the Government in relation to the number of jobs at Roxby Downs it is interesting to note on page 6 of his paper Mr. Huddleston, whose council is responsible to the Minister, says:

Copper mineralisation has recently been located at Roxby Downs where drilling has shown that the deposits are extremely large. It is 1 000 feet below the surface and could only be mined by a very large -scale operation. The copper is associated with uranium, gold and rare earths. Clearly, this is an extremely important deposit which could perhaps, produce 150 000 tonnes of copper per annum. This would involve a scale of operation giving direct employment to over 2 000 men.

So, another figure has now been put forward by the Chairman of the State Energy Council, speaking at a public seminar, as his estimate of the employment involved at Roxby Downs. Certainly, that refers only to

the direct employment, but that seems to be a long way below some of the other figures that have been bandied about by the Government, by the Minister of Mines and Energy and by the Premier in an attempt to suggest that Roxby Downs is the be all and end all of everything that they say is wrong with South Australia.

Other speakers on the programme included the Hon. Hugh Hudson, the former Minister of Mines and Energy, who gave an excellent address on social responsibility and energy needs; and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Bannon, who spoke on "Uranium in Perspective—A.L.P. Policy". This was a public seminar with the Leader standing up explaining our policy, open to questioning and open to anything put forward at the meeting.

The final speaker on the programme spoke on the topic "Nuclear Energy Saviour or Fool's Gold". There was no slant there. This was a straight public seminar with opinions for and against on different matters given for the benefit of people who wish to improve their knowledge on these matters. The speaker on the last topic was Professor Charles Kerr, from the Fox Inquiry, a person of considerable academic attainment, a Professor of Preventative and Social Medicine at the University of Sydney. His address was extremely interesting and the people who attended naturally plied him with several questions. My point is that this was an open seminar conducted for the benefit of all those who wished to attend and obtain a greater knowledge so that their thinking on this matter could be from a basis of reason rather than emotion.

When the Leader was speaking earlier today, he referred to the hypocrisy of Ministers newly elected putting forward achievements and policies set in train by the previous Government as though they were their own policies. Probably the chief offender in this matter so far has been the Premier. In this respect, I need only mention the Colonnades, and those wonderful remarks made at the opening of that centre, when the Premier said that it was an indication of the faith and confidence of the business community in the Government. Yet the project had been under way for 21 months and the Premier, newly elected, bobbed up about three weeks before the conclusion and pointed out how confident the business community was with the change of Government.

Not far behind him is the Minister of Mines and Energy. We have already heard of that Minister issuing statements on energy as proper steps taken by him as if he had originated them and endorsed them. He gave probably the worst performance and it was basically the reason for the House getting up early during the previous session I think that was done in an effort to make sure that he, having put his foot in it, did not get it in so far that he could not get it out. In support of what I have been saying about the Minister, I refer to a publication of the Department of Mines and Energy entitled "Energy for South Australia". It is dated June 1979. It is still current issue and inside is a very interesting page. The first page before the numbered pages commence is an amended sheet, entitled "Energy for South Australia". It says:

The attached report was prepared in June 1979—  
and remember, there was a new Minister from September onwards—

and a number of amendments and one misprint should be noted.

The amendments refer to typing errors: 300 kilometres should read 800 kilometres, "Energy Branch" should read "Energy Division" in a number of places; and finally, "Hon. Hugh Hudson" should read "Hon. Roger Goldsworthy". The document sets out what goes in Government in relation to the energy for South Australia.

It is a very useful publication; it has chapters entitled "Introduction", "What energy is used for", "Conservation", "Substitution", "Development", "Co-ordination of energy matters", and so on. Of the information in this publication, a good deal was put forward in this House by the former Minister as the Government's policy on the matter. As I have just been able to show from that page of amendments, the whole damn thing was from the efforts of the previous Government. All the present Minister of Mines and Energy needed to do was to arrange for some changes because of typing errors, change the name "Energy Branch" to "Energy Division" and to swap the names of the Ministers. My point is that what greater endorsement of the previous Government's policy on energy in South Australia could one ask for?

Then, there was the spectacle of the Minister in the House late last year putting forward these matters as if they were the gospel according to his creed. How hypocritical can you get? During the last election campaign in September, the Liberal Party had, as its slogan, "Put us in business and we'll do the rest". I have a feeling it had the words out of order; it probably meant "Put us in and we'll give you the business". That policy seems to have got a little out of hand because in yesterday's *Advertiser* appeared an interesting article by Ray Folley about the seminar sponsored by the *Advertiser* and certain other groups entitled "Blue Print for the Eighties". I do not need to remind members that according to the present Government and the present Minister of Mines and Energy, uranium and Roxby Downs is all fixed—that everything has been done. The Minister's immortal comment, which I believe will rank with "Life wasn't meant to be easy", made last year, was "It's all go here, I'm afraid". I suppose a lot of people have been afraid ever since of what he is getting up to, including people in his own Cabinet. The article stated:

Western Mining Corporation Chairman and Managing Director, Sir Arvi Parbo, felt it necessary to stress to the 400 or so delegates that miners, after a discovery, did not, indeed could not, dash off to the Riviera to cool their feet in buckets of champagne. If Roxby Downs and the Cooper Basin can't do that for the mining and oil and gas people the rest of the community will have to put dreams of that sort aside, too.

The only inference I can draw from those remarks is that it might be a message to the Minister of Mines and Energy to try to get him back on the right track, so that he will not continue to say that all will be well as long as we dig holes all over South Australia. The article continued:

Talk, as the saying goes, is easy. It is the doing that is difficult.

I think the Minister will find that out as the years go by, especially regarding jobs from mining. If the disciples who believe that mining fixes everything and provides prosperity and oodles of jobs are right, it is mystifying that employment figures in Western Australia and Queensland are so lousy? In Queensland, Bjelke-Petersen is flogging half of that State's mineral wealth. Government members here say mining is going on there at great guns. Therefore, why is it that prosperity so evident there is not being reflected in rising unemployment figures? Why is this also the position in Western Australia, where there is a large amount of mining (certainly more than in South Australia)? The argument is fallacious. Mining may make some people rich but the question of whether it provides a lot of employment is another story altogether. The article quotes the Premier at the seminar as follows:

... the Government's strategy was two-fold. One thrust was to reduce the size and cost of government to an acceptable level. The other was to clear the way for the

private sector to perform its expanded role. The future, he told businessmen, "is totally in your unfettered hands". If that advice was any good, I wish someone would tell me why it has not worked on the Australian scene, because that is what Mr. Fraser has been telling the business community of this country for over five years. He has said, "The Government is out of your hair. We have given you tax concessions, and depreciation allowances; everything in the garden is lovely. Now, please business boys, get going. It will be all right." He has been saying that for five years and during that time the unemployment figures have been rising. All that the Premier of this State can come up with is a recycling of that statement (I suppose he should be given some credit for conserving energy, at least). The Premier has spouted out Mr. Fraser's words once again. They have as much value as one would expect.

I hope I heard the member for Mallee correctly when he said—

**The Hon. D. C. Brown:** Good speech!

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** I have no comment on his speech; a member is entitled to make any kind of speech he likes. That is why the people elect him.

**The Hon. D. C. Brown:** Your speech is in sharp contrast to his.

**The Hon. R. G. PAYNE:** It is nice to get such a kind interjection from the Government benches for a change. I will accept it in that spirit. The honourable member said that he was lucky enough to get an audience with Mr. Story. He thanked Mr. Story for his assistance and advice, and he said that Mr. Story had taught him a lot by not saying anything. The present Cabinet waits, on occasions, with bated breath for the same sort of pronouncement from Mr. Story. The honourable member also referred to a freighting problem, and I rather liked the way he put it. He said that he did not think his qualifications were in the engineering field. I would like to confirm that I do not think his qualifications are in that field, either; he appeared to be advocating, for the Mallee railway system, somekind of mechanised wheelbarrow. This system runs along the lines with a fellow riding on the shaft who hops off and unloads some bales of wool. The honourable member said that he did not know why unloading was not done on this light-weight basis. I suspect it is more complicated than he said, but I should be fair and point out that he did say that his qualifications are not in the engineering area.

The final point I make is that we have heard from the Minister of Transport of a wonderful document presented to a transport exposition. The press has apparently accurately reported this matter because up to now the Minister has not said that he did not say what was reported and that his remarks were taken out of context; therefore, I take it that his remarks were accurately reported. The Minister suggested that there should be a rise in public transport fares. Why does not the Minister of Mines and Energy function as a Minister of Mines and Energy when he has a chance to do so? I know he was in trouble previously and he had to use Hugh Hudson's work, while changing the name by an amendment sheet. In this case, the Minister has a chance to show some initiative. When one Minister is advocating jacking up transport fares at a time of liquid fuel shortages why did he not say in Cabinet that that is no good? If he cannot do this in Cabinet, he should do it publicly now. He should suggest to the Premier that the way to do things is to make public transport even better and improve access to it by keeping fares down, as the previous Government did (and we can prove our policy worked because passenger usage increased by 1 000 000 last year on the figures recently available from the State Transport Authority and

announced on 5DN a couple of days ago).

That is what public transport is all about; it must be a social service. No such service anywhere pays, as every member in the House knows. There has to be a proper evaluation. If money is needed, the Government can approach Mr. Fraser for some of the rip-off extortion that is currently going on from the fuel excise. I conclude my remarks on that basis in the hope that the Minister will see the light and try to do something sensible for a change.

**Mr. BECKER (Hanson):** I should have thought that the summer recess would improve the debating quality of the Opposition. Instead, it has deteriorated even further. The poor performance this afternoon of the Leader of the Opposition proves that he is still trying to grapple with the task and accept the fact that his Party is now in Opposition. His arithmetic and his ability to assess the State's finances prove what we have been saying over the years, that the management of the State was in poor control. At one stage during his speech the Leader referred to Moore's building, and it is only fair to get this matter in the proper light. I refer to the press release issued by the Premier on 9 January 1980, as follows:

The Premier said today that he had offered to set up a working party involving the Government, the City Council and representatives of the Victoria Square traders, to look at ways of improving facilities in the trading area. He said he made the offer today [9 January 1980] during discussions with a delegation representing the traders. "The traders and council would have the greater representation and the Government would primarily provide what expertise it can make available", Mr. Tonkin said. "The Victoria Square trading area has an exciting potential and I hope the traders take up my offer and channel their efforts and money into a positive cooperative approach, to solve a long-standing problem."

Mr. Tonkin said he told the traders that the Government would stand by its decision to centralise courts in the Charles Moore building and that this was in line with the aims of the city of Adelaide Plan. "It is an imaginative, cost-saving move for the benefit of all South Australians", Mr. Tonkin said. "It will save many millions of dollars in capital outlay, improve our criminal court security, cut costly duplication, and ensure Moore's is preserved as an historic building", he said. "Cabinet has carefully examined the alternatives and has no doubt this is the most economic way of dealing with our pressing court needs." Mr. Tonkin said at present the Supreme Court and Local Court accommodation was fragmented into seven buildings with three additional courtrooms in Grenfell Street having to be used almost continuously by the Local Court. "A suggestion that we could build a 12-storey building for courts opposite Moore's in Gouger Street is out of the question," he said. "This was investigated in 1978 and discarded because it would involve a capital cost of \$25 000 000. On today's prices that would be \$30 000 000." Mr. Tonkin said that initially there would be about 180 staff, together with judges and magistrates who would transfer to the new court complex from buildings more remote from the adjacent retail trading area.

"In addition to these persons, who will work in the building, there will be jurors, parties to litigation and their witnesses, members of the legal profession and the press, all spending time in the retail area," he said. Mr. Tonkin said using Moore's for courts also satisfied previous objections raised by the City of Adelaide Planning Commission. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Bowen, is Chairman of the commission. In a letter from the commission to the Government, on 5 October 1978, Mr. Faunt, the Secretary, said the commission was against proposals to build more courts in Sturt Street, City, as part of a \$10 240 000 court expansion involving several sites. Mr. Faunt said a more appropriate site should

be selected, "achieving greater concentration of court facilities in the city." "It was seen that this would create greater efficiency in court operation and facilitate improved pedestrian access between courts," the letter said. Mr. Tonkin said using Moore's for courts would:

- save taxpayers about \$6 000 000 in initial capital cost;
- centralise the courts to the benefit of judges, lawyers, court officials and witnesses who often had to rush across the city for cases;
- guarantee preservation of the magnificent Moore's facade and staircase; and
- ensure the Moore's site remains in keeping with the City of Adelaide Plan and the expectations of all South Australians.

Mr. Tonkin said the initial proposal to continue using Moore's as a retail outlet would have seen only the ground floor utilised in this way. "The plan was for a theatre, restaurants, a hairdresser and a few smaller shops", he said. Mr. Tonkin said it had also been suggested that the Government might allow a casino in the building. "Such a proposal, however, should be considered in the light of the whole community, and not just a few," he said. The Premier, said just before the election the previous Government was about to purchase Moore's and demolish it, to use the site for a hotel.

That is the key to the whole issue. It proves that the Leader of the Opposition has an awfully short memory, or otherwise he is still befuddled about the present situation of politics in this State. Here we have evidence and proof in a docket that the former Labor Government was to purchase the Moore's building and demolish it, to use the site for a hotel. As the release stated earlier, the previous Government was also planning to proceed with a \$10 240 000 court expansion programme in the Sturt Street area. The release states that this expansion was to include:

- a new three-storey building housing six criminal courts west of the existing Supreme Court Building, (initial capital cost \$7 340 000);
- nineteen local courts, Adelaide Local Court and the Crown Law and Attorney-General's office in the new S.G.I.C. building (initial capital cost \$2 100 000);
- two additional new criminal courts at 83 Sturt Street City (initial capital cost \$800 000).

The initial capital cost to the Government of the Moore's proposal is \$4 500 000, which will be spent fitting it out.

I understand that the Moore's building was on the open market from mid-October 1979, and that a private entrepreneur, who is now complaining, was engaged in protracted negotiation, including several offers, none of which was accepted. The South Australian Superannuation Fund made an offer that was accepted by the agents. We should get this issue straight once and for all. It was the plan of the former Labor Government to acquire the building and demolish it: the facade and the whole amenity of the Moore's building as structured in the Victoria Square complex would have been lost.

It was well known that the City of Adelaide adopted on 18 October 1976 statements of design and future character. It was said that the Victoria Square precinct should be the civic centre of the State and the focus of a judicial and administrative function. That proves that the council in 1976, no doubt encouraged by the previous Labor Government in relation to orderly planning, had a definite statement on the issue. The previous Labor Government had little regard for Moore's building as it was and was prepared to demolish it, irrespective of capital cost. It was going to build courts everywhere in a higgledy-piggledy fashion.

It is sheer hypocrisy for the Leader of the Opposition to

attack the Government for taking active steps in preserving the capital funds of the State and providing the proper facilities that are needed.

The previous speaker attacked the Government over the quality of water in the northern areas of the State. However, I remind the honourable member that he was a Minister in the former Cabinet in May 1979 when the five-year Loan works programme was approved. He would then have been the Minister responsible for this area, but he and his Cabinet colleagues approved for the northern towns water treatment investment, for 1978-79, a sum of \$5 000. It goes on until 1983, but not one cent is provided. Yet, he was aware that the northern town water treatment design and construction project involved at completion \$25 290 000. Therefore, it is futile to attack the present Government when the former Minister made no provision for the next three years to improve the quality of water in the northern areas.

It was folly for the previous speaker, the Minister who was responsible for the E. & W.S. Department, to attack the Government that has just assumed office and to accuse it of not caring for the people in the northern areas of the State. There is no provision in the Loan Estimates for the next three years, and that has forced the current Government into that situation. All that was provided was \$75 000 in relation to preliminary design for investigation work. That cut out in 1978-79, with the allocation of the \$5 000 to which I have previously referred, and nothing has been provided until after 1983. It will be up to my Government to accept the situation, and it could find, if it has to proceed with the project, that detailed design and planning will cost at least \$2 000 000 to be spent over a three or four-year period.

To raise the capital works programme to \$25 290 000 will mean that the Government will have to make cut-backs in other areas. I remind members that the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline runs at an annual loss of \$6 000 000. When we spent about \$25 300 000 on the water filtration of the northern towns, the estimated loss on that supply service will be about \$12 000 000 per annum. That sum must be found somewhere; whether it comes from the water and sewerage rates everyone in this State pays or whether it means the reduction of income in some other area or additional income tax, only time will tell. I assure members who now attack the Government that you have to be responsible when you look at the long-term planning of some of these projects. Talk is cheap, but let me see them pay the extra taxes to the State to provide those facilities.

Whilst dealing with taxes and State finances, I remind the Leader of the Opposition that he has made some irresponsible statements over the past few months, based on a leaked document, attacking the Government by saying that its financial situation will be such that it will be looking for an additional \$40 000 000 in the year 1980-81. He should know. If he does not know, it is about time he found out from his older colleagues within his organisation who have had some Ministerial experience that it is normal for the Treasurer to send out memos to the various departments for the preparation of the forthcoming year's Budget to see what costs can be reduced and what savings can be made, because every Government has its own priorities for its policies. It is not unusual for the Premier, as Treasurer, to send out a memo and to put in a figure to try to achieve some benefit for the taxpayers of this State. There is nothing wrong with that; it has been going on for many years. The timing of the document can always be debated.

If you send out a document and do not include a figure,

you will get a negative response. However, if you put in a figure, you will get some response, because the public servants, who are accountable to the Government of the day, will do what they can to meet that amount. That is the situation. No-one is saying that there will be a shortfall of \$40 000 000, because no-one can look that far forward as yet. Let us put a figure on it and see whether we can come up with some savings. I am sure that there are considerable savings to be made by Government instrumentalities in this State, and I will give some examples to the Leader of the Opposition as this debate progresses.

The losses and waste of taxpayers' money have all occurred during the past 10 years under a Labor Government. When the Leader of the Opposition says that he wants pay-roll tax abolished, he is talking of an annual commitment of about \$160 000 000, and at no stage has he come up with any scheme to replace that sum. He is not prepared at this stage to inform the taxpayers of South Australia of what his Party has in mind. Let me remind the people of South Australia, the taxpayer his Party has in mind, of the following:

The February convention of the State A.L.P. endorsed a new economic policy which states, in part:

A Labor Government will maintain—

- (a) progressive taxation of unimproved land values;
- (b) succession duties levied such that larger inheritances bear a higher rate of duty;
- (c) gift duties on the donation of property to supplement succession duties.

The public expenditure policies of a State Labor Government provide that:

Governments will replante their financial positions by raising tax rates rather than by cutting public expenditure programmes.

In other words, the Labor Party is firmly committed to increased taxation in this State rather than trying to reduce public expenditure by cutting out any waste.

The *Advertiser* editorial of 20 February 1979 states:

The State A.L.P. convention called on the Government to raise taxes wherever possible rather than cut back public expenditure. It rejected any idea of abolishing death duties as other States have done. Not to mince matters, a careful examination of the record of convention decisions discloses a full-blown programme of socialism. How the new Premier—now the member for Hartley—

can square this programme, to which he apparently assented, with a fervent concern for the economy of a State languishing, particularly in the manufacturing sector, is not explained.

The *Herald* of July 1979 states:

Senate candidate Graham Maguire called at the recent State A.L.P. convention for a national study into distribution of income and wealth.

It is important to remember the date of July 1979. The report continues:

"I believe that the apparent fear of the man in the street about capital taxes is based largely on the lack of knowledge about who owns wealth in Australia," he said. Mr. Maguire went on: "A study into the ownership of wealth would help embarrass the so-called tax revolt into silence."

That is absolute garbage. The *Advertiser* of 18 June 1979 states:

The State A.L.P. convention yesterday called for a national inquiry into the distribution and ownership of wealth. Moving the resolution, Mr. G. Maguire said the inquiry's findings would be the basis for the implementation of a wealth tax by Labor Governments. He said: "If we knew the value and range of privately owned assets in Australia,

we would be in a better position to frame wealth taxes."

At the Labor Party National Conference in Adelaide, July 1979, the following commitment was written into Australian Labor Party national policy:

Labor will "enhance the equity of the tax system by taxing large accumulations of personal capital above a floor that is reviewed regularly and takes into account the special circumstances of farmers, small businessmen and aged people; and excludes the normal holdings assembled over a lifetime by persons and family units."

**Mr. Whitten:** Do you see anything wrong in that?

**Mr. BECKER:** I will show the honourable member in a minute. I quote the following comment by the Liberal Party Federal Secretariat:

For the first time Labor has introduced into its policy a commitment to a wealth tax. This is not a mere capital gains tax, but a proposal to tax the capital base itself. The qualification to the proposal means nothing and could be ignored by a Labor Government hungry for revenue to fund its socialisation programme. All individual Australians who had acquired funds or land or other property could be subject to the tax, and it would be levied regardless of the liquidity of the individual. In many cases individuals would have to sell off assets to pay the tax.

The Shadow Federal Treasurer, at the 1978 Conference of Labor economists, said:

We would face a mammoth task in rebuilding the public sector and maybe an equally mammoth task in convincing the electorate that it should pay a higher level of tax to enable us to do so . . . the solution to that problem can only lie in public education.

Then, we remember a part of the statement made by the Attorney-General in the former Labor Government, and now the member for Elizabeth, Mr. Duncan. He was reported in the 4 November 1978 issue of the *Advertiser* as saying:

As well as the extension of social ownership, the Labor Party must be prepared to introduce a progressive taxation scheme as a basic lever to redistribute wealth. A wealth tax along the lines proposed by Bob Catley (of Adelaide University) and others could be a useful starting point. The proposal is for a 4½ per cent annual tax on personal wealth over a level of \$7 000. This would replace the existing tax system and would, of course, be much more egalitarian.

I cannot find any rejection of this proposal by Duncan or the former Premier. The editorial in the *Advertiser* of 6 November 1978 stated:

Whether Mr. Duncan's message is a personal one or comes with the collective blessing of his Cabinet colleagues is not clear. Either way, his latest . . . will do little to bolster the confidence of those concerned about the long-term future of free enterprise in South Australia. Nor will it help the Government's present efforts to entice here employment-providing enterprises. . . . In reality who would be clobbered by schemes of the type proposed by Mr. Duncan? British studies leave no doubt about that. It would not be the few super-rich but the middle classes, the upper levels of wage-earners and those who, given freedom of choice, would like to accumulate their own security. There are many unionists and Labor men in those groups.

I remind members opposite that some years ago the former Premier, Mr. Dunstan, said that he would tax the tall poppies. However, he found that that was not successful. The tall poppies are so tall that one cannot get to them: it is the middle income earners who always get hit. Of course, the people who really get clobbered in the whole taxation system are the average working class people and those lower than that. These are the people whom members opposite say they represent but whom, in an honest-to-God fashion, they never have represented.

They have never given a damn about the average worker in this State. I now refer to the 15 September 1979 issue of the *Tribune*, in which the following appears:

Bill Hayden signalled a significant hardening of the A.L.P.'s position against the inequitable distribution of Australia's wealth in his reply to the Budget last week. Hayden announced that a future Labor Government will impose a tax of net wealth exceeding \$200 000, stamp out tax avoidance and impose a levy on corporations exploiting natural resources.

To back up what I have just said, let us look at the publication entitled "Australia being ripped off". I seek leave to continue my remarks later.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

### ADJOURNMENT

**The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY** (Deputy Premier): I move:

That the House do now adjourn.

**Mr. SLATER** (Gilles): In the limited time allocated to me this evening, I wish to speak on what I and many people believe is probably the most blatant piece of political hypocrisy in the history of this country. I refer to the Prime Minister's proposed boycott on sending Australian athletes to the Moscow Olympic Games. The Prime Minister is out to intimidate the Australian Olympic Federation, Australian athletes and the Australian public to boycott the Olympic Games.

Public opinion has slowly swung in favour of not implementing a boycott and, as the public becomes further aware of the ineptness of the exercise, anyway, and of Mr. Fraser's hypocrisy, even more strongly will public opinion support the attendance of Australian competitors at the Moscow Olympics. It is most unfair to intimidate one small section of the Australian community, our sportsmen and sportswomen, when trade and diplomatic relations are to continue, and when we are to continue exporting wool and other commodities.

What is most amazing is the reversal of a decision made on 29 January of this year and reversed in Mr. Fraser's absence overseas. In his talks with international personalities, such as President Carter and Mrs. Thatcher, he has made some progress, because on this occasion Mr. Carter at least knew the Prime Minister's Christian name. Mr. Carter had previously referred to Mr. Fraser as "John", his second Christian name, but on this occasion Mr. Carter knew him as Malcolm John. In Mr. Fraser's absence, Mr. Anthony, the Deputy Prime Minister, announced on 12 February that the Federal Government had removed all bans on the export of raw materials with potential strategic value to the Soviet Union. Another aspect of the intimidation was the announcement that the Federal Government would ask sponsors of the Australian Olympic team to withdraw their sponsorship. A press report headed "Games sponsors asked to pull out—Plea by Fraser" states:

The Federal Government will ask sponsors of Australia's Olympic games team to pull out. The Prime Minister, Mr. Fraser, is expected to write to other key sponsors this week, asking them to withdraw support if the Russian occupation of Afghanistan continues.

If the major sponsors withdraw, the Australian Olympic Federation will have great financial problems in financing the Australian team to compete at Moscow. Unfortunately, the Commonwealth Bank has indicated its withdrawal of a \$1 200 000 sponsorship of the television coverage of the games. In fact, 67 Australian companies have promised major financial backing for the Australian

team, and 50 other companies have pledged smaller but significant backing, and Mr. Fraser is writing to all of those companies seeking withdrawal of their support.

There has been also a very vicious threat to withdraw passports. What sort of intimidation is that? Only recently, I noted a report that Soviet woolbuyers had been issued with visas to come to Australia, and the Deputy Prime Minister has said that Russia has not indicated any retaliation to the Australian wool industry. The International Olympics Federation has decided unambiguously that the games should be held in Moscow, and our own Olympic Federation had discussions last weekend with the Prime Minister. Although we do not know the result of those discussions, we have been told that no decision will be made until April. This is most unfair to the competitors who have been training for the games and who are now asked to wait until April to know whether they will be issued with passports to enable them to participate at Moscow. We can only conclude that the Federal Government is inextricably tied to the American political line, as it was in the Vietnam conflict. Perhaps it seeks to boycott the Olympic games only for political reasons.

Our overseas Olympic representatives, our Australian sportsmen and sportswomen, are certainly not deserving of such shoddy treatment. Over the years, they have been our best ambassadors, and it is most unfair that they should bear the brunt of this discrimination, when certain sections of the community are not asked to participate or to make any sacrifice, particularly in the export of wool and trade commodities, which will continue. Even diplomatic relations will remain. In my view, the boycott would prove ineffective. It is an empty gesture of protest which will achieve nothing. This view is supported by an editorial in the *Advertiser* under the heading "Olympic Meddling", as follows:

It is Mr. Fraser's view that an Olympic boycott would severely embarrass Russia's leaders, impress on them the error of their ways and lead to a withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Such a result always appeared unlikely, and after yesterday's I.O.C. decision, it is remote indeed. For the Australian Government to ban our team from competing in the Olympics would be an empty gesture.

Strong political opposition to the Soviet invasion must continue, but in the absence of a concerted move by world Government to reverse yesterday's I.O.C. stand and boycott the Olympics, our team should go to Moscow.

The present Prime Minister has proven to be the most divisive Prime Minister in the history of this country. He seeks to penalise one section of the community. In essence, it means that there is discrimination against amateur athletes in favour of the big professionals—the mining interests and rural industries. If an Australian team does not go to Moscow and wool, foodstuffs and strategic material do go to Russia, then it will certainly not be the ideals of Olympic sportsmanship that have triumphed. The only victor will be the sanctity of the dollar. It is bad enough for sport and recreation to be treated with significant contempt by the Fraser Government. It allocates in its Budget \$3 000 000 and yet reaps, from sales tax on sporting goods and equipment, a total of \$30 000 000 a year. We all wonder why Australian competitors have not done so well in international competition in recent years. One reason is that insufficient funding has been made to sport for the provision of facilities, for coaching and all other aspects.

When one compares the financial assistance given to every other country in the world in relation to sport it is no wonder that our athletes cannot compete on equal terms.

If we are to recapture even some of the ground in international competition, not \$3 000 000 but perhaps \$40 000 000 at least in Federal funds should be allocated to sport and recreation in this country. The proposed boycott will set back Australian sport even further. It will destroy the morale of individual competitors, who have been training for the games for a considerable time. It is said of these people that it is not necessary for them to represent Australia or to win medals but that it is an honour for them to compete, but we are taking that opportunity away if the boycott continues. It will also destroy the morale of sporting organisations if the boycott continues. I hope that it does not continue, for this reason and that our athletes will be given a fair go.

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable Member's time has expired. The honourable member for Brighton.

**Mr. GLAZBROOK (Brighton):** On 3 October last, the *Sydney Morning Herald* reported the Anglican Archbishop of Sydney as saying, amongst other things, that the country needs a new sense of moral integrity. Like others in the community, I have asked myself the question whether such comments will or may provoke sensible public discussion and debate on the morality of society today, or will it be just forgotten? From my observations, there is a growing number of people in the community who are quite happy to leave change to Government, to solve social welfare problems, those people being content to live their lives isolated from the realities that surround us. Unless the community is prepared to change its attitudes to life and come to an understanding and involvement in effecting that change, then we cannot hope to get out of the mess that we have created for ourselves.

In the immediate area covered by one police station in my electorate some 1 600 crimes are committed per month. Just under 50 per cent of these crimes are committed by juveniles between 9 and 17 years of age. Most crimes are of a breaking and entering nature. In trying to trace the root causes of these misdemeanours, I have spent some time in discussions with teacher-training establishments, kindergartens, primary schools, high schools, teachers and principals in the area.

What has emerged from these very surface investigations proves quite clearly that for some considerable time a change has been silently surrounding the attitudes of the community of which we are part. I found it difficult to accept that in teacher-training there is compulsion to attend only basic courses. It did not give me any sense of confidence to find that teachers were really only prepared in general subjects required of a selective schoolteacher, for example, teachers in junior primary, primary and high schools. Thus, in some cases it could well be argued that the teachers have inadequate skills to solve some of the teaching problems—inadequate because of a lack of instruction in a positive range of subjects applicable to the year of classes and the types of subjects they teach.

The kindergarten area involves a far broader range of psychology and related subjects than ever before. There is no longer the attitude that the male and female roles are clearly defined. The higher echelon of the kindergartens play the numbers games in relation to teachers and aides, as well as in their area placings and have no relationship to community needs and particular problems. Thus, an aide or teacher can often find, after several years at one place, that because the number falls below a quota (even by one child) that person is moved. Those remaining must then cope not only with the tuition but with trying to counsel parents with problem children and those with personal difficulties.

If a child has a problem, whether it is from a broken

home or a close family unit, and the director is unable to spare the time to counsel the parents, the problem naturally intensifies. If neglected, the problem grows, so that in the primary situation the teacher starts behind the eight-ball without having the background knowledge of the problematical areas. During the child's primary education, much depends on the relationship established and the interaction between teacher and parent. Much also depends on the attitude of the principal or head teacher, because today schools are generally autonomous with heads generally having the final say regarding staff, curricula and discipline.

If a school is disadvantaged technically or academically, it is because of the strengths or weaknesses of its leaders and the disinterest or lack of strength of parent school councils.

Under the public education system there is a Curricula Department of some 600 people who spend thousands of dollars in man-hours drafting courses, yet there is no compulsion that any of those courses shall be taught or put into a school's curriculum. Thus many of the department's suggestions end up in the wastepaper basket. The reasons for this may be varied; it could be that the head considers the programme in question to be unacceptable and inapplicable, that it could be introduced only to the detriment of another subject; or simply that it has no discernible relevance to the practical application of teaching in the area concerned.

In some schools religion or moralities based on the great religions of the world is not taught or included in any syllabus. However, thank goodness, some teachers will introduce the subject into their teaching because they have been brought up under those self-same principles. However, in other circumstances some of these may be lost. There are two areas of specific concern to teachers which have shown through in some of these investigations. One is that the incidence of insolence and cheek has started a downward trend. Once, where difficult children were experienced in years 8 and 9, it is now not uncommon to experience problems with years 5, 6 and 7.

The degree of insolence in children is evident in situations where there are family problems with discipline and disinterest, and where the child's peer group has a large degree of influence. If a teacher retains a high degree of discipline, insolence does not occur in the classroom. Where a teacher loses a degree of discipline, the incidence of insolence increases. Therefore, teachers need to be given adequate protection under the law to reach out for the wayward child and to comfort or even chastise a child.

Should a student need comforting, the teacher should be able to reach out and comfort that child without fear of any reprisals. General concern by teachers also exists in the relationship to the traumatic experiences in the transitional phase of children going from year 7 to year 8, or from primary school to high school. As one school stated, the loss of self-concept and the loss of a minimum of a term's work had resulted from the disorientation, and in many cases the efforts of many years were lost. This trauma can largely be attributable to the lack of knowledge about secondary schools, by the pupils, by the parents and the teachers in primary schools and the lack of knowledge about primary schools by the teachers in secondary schools.

Consider the facts. If several primary schools service one high school and teaching methods are difficult in the primary level, then it is quite possible that some of the students starting in year 8 are at a disadvantage immediately. Consider also that in going from a one-teacher/one-class relationship, the pupil is suddenly faced with groups of teachers and is not able to build up the

relationship experience of a one-teacher philosophy. Thus pupils with learning difficulties or emotional problems or pupils from disadvantaged primary situations start immediately behind the eight-ball, and very little is done to stream the child or in the provision of correctional or assisted teaching. What happens when the time comes for the child to take his or her place in adult society, with all the problems of adulthood and its responsibilities?

So, it is that few are really prepared sufficiently to cope. Some learn quickly from their peer groups and families and survive and grow strong; some do not, and fall by the wayside. I remind members again that 50 per cent of certain crimes are committed by children between the ages of nine and 17 years. This is a terrible indictment on our society. So, if the home life and the family unit have failed and the education system has failed and the work situation is poor, it could be that some children will simply end up three-time losers.

Perhaps it is this group which is part of that 50 per cent. In our modern and enlightened society, a child does not necessarily have a mark put against him or her if he or she has committed any crime. The official sheet is normally clean until adulthood. A new wave of humanity has silently crept upon us today, and we have a long list of organisations which work between the apprehension of offenders and the final penal institutions of correction or training. That simply means that society is no longer convinced that penal punishment is effective as a deterrent. I say "society", although members personally, like me and many others, might not necessarily agree with the latter but, because we have permitted it to happen and we are all part of that one society, we are all guilty. It was Pogo who said, "We have seen the enemy and he is us".

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable member's time has expired. The honourable member for Salisbury.

**Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (Salisbury):** Over the past few months I have been contacted by many constituents who work for General Motors-Holdens, and they have expressed a great deal of concern about the state of the motor industry in South Australia and indeed in Australia as a whole. They have expressed concern as to where the future of the Australian industry lies, given the great deal of discussion that has been given to the world car concept. In looking at that and in following up their complaints and their fears, I have found, and I believe, there are alternatives to the world car concept for the Australian motor industry. It is not necessary that the industry should automatically follow the present path which it has taken during the past two decades and which is doomed to extinction. Also, it is not necessary that it should become involved holus-bolus in the world car concept dominated by overseas corporations with headquarters in countries other than Australia.

I believe that it should be possible to develop what I would term a "nationalistic export complementation plan", which the motor industry in this country would greatly benefit from. This is not totally unheard of. It has taken place in other countries in the world. The South Koreans have done it with their Hyundai car, and the Turkish motor industry has done it with their Anadol car.

With a bit of imagination, using the talent that we have in this country at all levels of the motor industry, I believe we can do it here as well.

To show why I think we have the capability to do it, I shall outline the assets that the motor industry has in Australia. Automatically, we have a market. People often say we do not have a market big enough to provide for the number of manufacturers that we have. I agree; our market is not big enough to provide for the too many

manufacturers we have at the moment and the too many models we produce at the moment, but we have a market that can cater for a more rationalised production system. That market is about 400 000 vehicles a year. I point out that American experts in plant design say that a corporation producing 400 000 vehicles a year is probably at the lower end of optimum production. They class the range of optimum production as being between 400 000 and 800 000 vehicles a year. That is a corporation that would involve two assembly plants, one manufacturing plant and various component plants.

On top of that, we have the export capability. The Australian manufacturing industry did indeed have that export capability in the 1960's, but it has been allowed to deteriorate in the 1970's. The Swedes are an example of how a high-wage nation can continue to allow that export capability to exist in the years ahead. Sweden is a country with higher wage rates than in many of the motor industry trades that we have, and the Swedes export over half of their annual production. If we can recall the capability we had in the 1960's and draw on talents to the extent the Swedes are drawing on talents, there is no reason why our export trade could not be as great, given that we are on the edge of a market of over 200 000 000 people who are largely under-motorised.

We also have cheap energy resources, albeit the Federal Government is trying to make them as expensive as possible. We also have capital generation possibilities that I will touch on in a moment. More than that, we have design expertise that has been developed in not only the motor car area but areas like bus design. I point out that South Australia has led the world in many aspects of bus design for some decades. Bus design in this State has been the subject of international comment at various stages from the 1950's. It is a pity that similar expertise was not allowed to fully develop in the later stages of the 1970's.

If we were to follow on the good lead we had earlier, I do not see any reason why we could not compete with manufacturers like Daimler-Benz and Volvo in the international bus market. For this to take place, we must realise that there need to be certain changes within the motor manufacturing industry. First, I believe it is essential that the Government be seriously involved (and I mean by that capital involvement or loan involvement) with respect to motor manufacturing within this country. That should not be such a shocking prospect—that the Federal Government should take up share capital in motor manufacturing. It happens in many countries; one need only look to Western Europe to see that the Italian Government is financially involved on a share-capital basis in Alfa Romeo, the French Government owns the Renault factory, the German Government has had, for many years, a substantial minority in the Volkswagen company, and the Swedish Government also had a minority interest, for some years, in the Volvo factory, likewise the Spanish Government with the SEAT factory. In addition, there have been efforts at loan support by other Governments, including the American Government in the Chrysler Corporation and also the British Government in the Chrysler corporation in that country.

It is not unheard of that Governments realise that they have an involvement, a stake, in what is a vital industry in many parts of the world. Surely, the number of jobs involved not only in motor assembly and manufacturing but also in the manufacturing of components for the motor industry should make the Federal Government realise how vitally important it is that it share its financial responsibility as well. What is that financial responsibility? That responsibility is to help our Australian industry rationalise, to close down those areas that are not

efficient, and amalgamate them into bigger plants, to help them retool, to help provide the best technology available, and to make production as efficient as in other parts of the world.

That would involve hundreds of millions of dollars, far beyond the capacity of Australian firms to meet themselves. It also requires that there should be rationalisation of the industry, as I have said. That rationalisation should be brought about by various means. Again, the objection that is often raised is, "How can you rationalise an industry when you have different companies involved in it? How are you going to get Ford, G.M.H., Chrysler, Leyland and others to come together in some sort of common marketing agreement?" However, that situation has its international precedent. For example, in Brazil, the Ford company, the Willys company and the Renault company all operate the one company: they share the same plant, equipment and design staff, because they realise that, in that particular market, that is by far the most efficient means of motor manufacturing for their own interest.

They realise that, while they can compete in larger markets, in the Brazil market, given its present economic standing and size, that is the best way for them to participate. I think, given that we are told all the time how rational the managers of these firms are, that this case can be pointed out to them, and they can, with proper convincing, be convinced and agree to it themselves.

What is wrong to see different parts of a vehicle being produced in the one plant for use in four models from four different motor companies? After all, that is what happens in America with the General Motors Corporation, which markets many different brands containing similar parts made in the one plant. I also believe that we need to look at the aspects of foreign trade and the effect that imports will have on the motor industry in Australia. Honourable members can see the effect of the Japanese manufacturers, in particular, and the share of the market that they have

been able to obtain. We face the prospect that the larger motor factories being built in the Bataan free trade port and other areas of South-East Asia will have an even more disastrous effect on this industry unless we meet it in some logical way. I point out how serious the Bataan free trade port concept problem might be. The Ford motor company since 1970 has invested over \$100 000 000 in motor manufacturing facilities in that area, an area designed for the export of motor vehicles.

Therefore, I believe that since many of these plants overseas are built in countries where wages are deliberately kept low, where the union movement is kept deliberately oppressed so that there will be no growth in wage rates or working conditions, it is necessary for us to try to protect the standards we have achieved in Australia, and at the same time force those countries to achieve improvements in their own working conditions and wage levels.

Therefore, I believe that the Federal Government should be saying, whenever wages are unfairly low, that tariffs should be assessed to moderate the effects of that cheap labour. Tariffs should be imposed to try to counteract that effect. If someone is being paid \$3 a day in a motor car factory in South-East Asia (and that will obviously undercut a factory here, given that 31 per cent of a car's total value is comprised of labour costs), the tariff should be measured against that. When that country or the company raises the wage rates, that tariff could then be moderated downwards to allow the company to enter this market and compete more freely. We do have possibilities for the Australian motor industry to find its own—

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

Motion carried.

#### ADJOURNMENT

At 10.24 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 20 February at 2 p.m.